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Topographical History

OF

Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Northumberland

A Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of "The Gentleman's Magazine" from 1731-1868

Edited by

George Laurence Gomme

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INTRODUCTION.

THE three counties of Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Northumberland are completed in this volume, the two first being rather fuller than in other cases. The usual features of topographical details, not elsewhere noted, and of family history are represented in these counties.

Norfolk has been fortunate in its local historian, and many of the contributions are supplements to his history, giving either earlier or later information.

Among the church antiquities of Norfolk, the frescoes of Burlingham church are particularly interesting as one of the few examples of a secular subject containing contemporary drawings of costume and armour. With this may be compared the portrait of Edward I., in the church of Great Yarmouth, and the churchyard inscription to the Bartlemans, which places on record in a graphic manner an account of a fight with pirates, just off the Norfolk coast. The mural paintings discovered in Norwich in 1863 (see p. 73) are also of extreme interest, and it may be well to specify the thatched churches, described on pp. 57, 58, and 75.

The social ways and manners of former days are to be gathered in many out-of-the-way references to the doings of the times. The records of the enclosures are very interesting, and it appears that the Norfolk poor were not in every case left entirely out of the reckoning when the common lands were apportioned among owners. This subject is always one of importance, and has never received the attention of economical inquirers which it deserves. Other less generally important subjects are here and there touched upon. The grant by the parishioners of Merton "to a burning at Shipdam, a

neighbouring town, 4s. 3d., the inhabitants there promising a requitall on the like occasion, ffeb. 16, 1661," (p. 68), is a system of municipal insurance, which may be commended for its simplicity at all events; and in 1666 Merton sent up its contribution of 13s. 5d. "towards the releefe of the sufferers by the casualty of that sad fire in London" (p. 68). Domestic architecture is, strangely enough, not particularly noted in Norfolk, though the county is rich in examples; but in Northamptonshire the admirable article on "Mediæval Houses in Peterborough," by Mr. J. H. Parker (p. 137), is a welcome contribution to the subject. The manor house of Courtenhall, also in Northamptonshire, is described on p. 158. It is not, I believe, generally understood that licenses to eat flesh were continued so late as 1661 (see p. 68).

A point of church dedication of some interest is noted by Mr. Harrod concerning the cathedral church of Norwich (see. p. 72), for it appears that the ancient dedication of Christ Church was kept alive by popular tradition certainly down to the sixteenth century, whereas the dedication to the Holy Trinity had been substituted by Bishop Herbert in 1096.

Inventories are always interesting, as much sometimes from what they do not contain as for what they include. The library at Carbrook (p. 33), is meagre, but the list of ornamental plate at Oxnead Hall, printed from a MS. supposed to have been written by one of the Pastons (p. 84), is one of the most valuable things of the kind.

Natural history notes are not common in these collections, but a very interesting one is recorded at Hilgay (p. 52), concerning the simultaneous appearance of field-mice and Norway owls, the former being preyed upon by the latter. The "wild" white cattle of Chillingham are noted on p. 256, but it should be remembered that our best authorities have agreed that these cattle are the descendants of a breed introduced by the Romans, and are not, therefore, wild in the sense of being in their original state of nature.

Folklore is represented by the remarkable extract from the parish register of Wells, printed on p. 113, concerning the witchcraft of Mother Gabley. The way in which superstition is sometimes manufactured is illustrated by the story told of the parish clerk of Cold Higham, in Northamptonshire (p. 151). The well-known custom at Alnwick, in Northumberland, is described on p. 253, and its interesting system of representation by townships on p. 258. The

Frithstol of Hexham (p. 285), in Northumberland, is another relic of the past which is noted in these pages. The game rhyme of "Willy, Willy Waeshale" (p. 300), is a contribution of the kind which one regrets there are not more examples of. Copyhold tenures are noted at Brigstock (p. 148) and at Hexham (p. 283).

Like Norfolk, Northamptonshire can boast of a capable historian, and some of the contributions to this volume are supplemental notes to his work. The family inscriptions, arms and monuments contributed from this county are particularly rich, and are the chief characteristic of the articles.

Northumberland is interesting in a way different to the two other counties dealt with in this volume. The world is older in Northumberland. Castle and crag and burgh are the chief characteristics, while, of course, the wild border life is indicated by the descriptions of places.

In accordance with the plan of these volumes, each article is untouched, and it stands as the contribution from local residents, or specially qualified inquirers. No one will doubt, I think, that imperfectly as each county is represented by these reprints from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, they contain a storehouse of valuable information which cannot be obtained from any other source, and which, but for the record here, would in many cases not now be obtainable. Every reference to illustrations and plates is preserved, so that readers may know where to look in the original for what in some cases are of more value than the article which describes them.

G. Laurence Gomme.

24, Dorset Square,
September, 1896.

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Norfolk.

NORFOLK.

[1818, *Part II.*, *pp.* 297-302.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Iceni and Cenomanni.

Roman Province.—Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Ad Tuam, Tasburgh; Branodunum, Brancester; Garianonum, Burgh; Iciani, Ickburgh, or Oxburgh; Sitomagus, Thetford; Venta Icenorum, Castor.

Saxon Heptarchy.—East Anglia.

Antiquities.—Encampments of South Creak, the Foss near Weeting, Narbury, and Wareham. Castles of New Buckenham, Castle Acre, Castle Rising, Castor, and Norwich. Halls of Baconthorpe, East Basham, Fincham, Gaywood, Hunstanton, Intwood, Oxburgh, Oxwell, Scales, Stiffkey, Tacolneston, and Winwall. Gates of Lynn, Middleton, Norwich (particularly Erpingham's), and Yarmouth. Abbeys of Creake, Dereham, and St. Bennet's at Holme. Priories of Binham, Broomholme, Old Buckenham, Castle Acre, Flitcham, Thetford, and Walsingham. Churches of Attleborough, Carbrook, Castle Rising, St. Margaret, Lynn, Cathedral and St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, Oxburgh, Walpole, Wymondham, and Yarmouth. Round towers of Bexwell, Bychamwell, Estratuna, Quiddenham and Witlingham Churches. Chapels of our Lady and St. Nicholas at Lynn, and Houghton le Dale. Doorway of Thwaite Church. Tower of Grey Friars monastery, Lynn. Fonts of Binham, Burnham Deepdale, Croxton, East Dereham, Norwich Cathedral, Sharnebourn, Walsingham, Walsoken, and Wymondham. St. Andrew's Hall and Cow Tower, Norwich.

Norwich Cathedral was founded in 1096, by Bishop Hubert Losinge, Lord Chancellor of England, who also built Lynn and Yarmouth Churches. Among the more eminent of its bishops who had sepulture in this cathedral were the founder, 1119; John of Oxford, diplomatist and historian, 1200; Pandulphus Masca, a Cardinal (to whom as

Pope's legate John surrendered his crown), 1226; John Salmon, Lord Chancellor, 1325; Walter Ayrmin, Lord Chancellor, 1336; Anthony de Beck, poisoned by his servants at Heveningham, 1343; Thomas Percy, youngest brother of the Earl of Northumberland, founder of the steeple (present height 315 feet), died at Blofield, 1369; Henry Spencer, who was consecrated by Pope Urban VI. in person, commanded his army in France against Clement VII., and was the first prelate who quartered the episcopal arms with his own, 1406; James Goldwell (the only enriched monument with an effigy now in the Cathedral), 1498; Richard Corbet, wit and poet, 1635; and the learned Richard Montague, with the simple inscription, "Depositum Montacuti Episcopi," 1641. Here also was buried Robert Talbot, antiquary, friend of Leland, 1558.

At Norwich was the only house in this kingdom of Friars of the Order de Pica, who wore black and white garments.

Thetford was the metropolis of East Anglia, and an episcopal see. Henry I. and Henry II. frequently resided here. In its monastery were interred its founder Roger Bigod, who came over with the Conqueror, and was created Earl of Norfolk, 1100; his descendants Hugh, 1178; Roger, 1218; Hugh, 1225; Roger, first Marshal of England, 1269; Roger, last of his family, Earls of Norfolk, 1306; John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, son of the first Duke, 1460; John, his successor, 1474; John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk of his family, slain at Bosworth Field, 1485; his son Thomas, Lord High Treasurer, 1524; and Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII., 1536.

St. Bennet's at Holme was a mitred abbey founded before 1020. The Bishop of Norwich sits in the House of Peers, not only in right of his barony, but as titular Abbot of Holme, the only abbacy now existing in England.

At Babingley was erected the first Christian church in East Anglia; it was dedicated to the Apostle of that nation, Felix the Burgundian.

In East Dereham nunnery, which she had erected, was buried Withburga, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia.

North Elmham was an episcopal see.

In Wymondham abbey was buried its founder, William de Albini, 1156, and four of his descendants, all Earls of Arundel.

Walsingham was celebrated for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which many of our Kings and Queens made pilgrimages. It was seized by order of Cromwell, Vicar-General, and burnt at Chelsea. At Reepham was another image of "our Lady," of great but not equal celebrity.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Ant, Bariden, Bure, Great Ouse, Little Ouse, Nar, Nene, Stoke, Tass or Tase, Thet, Thone or Thyrn, Waveney, Wensum, Yare.

Inland Navigation.—Thyrn and Bure, Wisbeach canals. The Bure, Great Ouse, Little Ouse, Nar, Nene, Stoke, Waveney, and Yare rivers.

Lakes.—Breedon or Braydon, Hickling and Rockland broads. Diss, Hingham, North Walsham, and Quiddenham lakes.

Eminences and Views.—Ashill, near Swaffham; Docking, near Burnham; Holkham grounds; Hunstanton cliff; Marum hills; Melton, near Holt; Poringland, near Norwich; Strumpshaw windmill; Thorpe village; Belle vue town in Melton Constable grounds.

Natural Curiosities.—Thetford medicinal water. At Lopham Ford, the sources of the Waveney and Little Ouse within three yards of each other.

Public Edifices.—Norwich gaol and County Court within the precincts of the Castle—built 1794; architect, Soane; Boys', Girls', Old Men's, Doughty's, Bethlehem, Norfolk, and Norwich Hospitals. Yarmouth Quay, finest in England, being 1,014 yards from the Southgate to the bridge, and extending above the bridge for smaller vessels 1,016 yards, and in many places 150 yards broad; Town-hall, built 1723; Fisherman's Hospital, erected 1702; armoury; barracks; three forts; sea-baths; rows; jetty, 110 yards long. Lynn Regis, two market-places; Guildhall; Exchange, erected 1683; workhouse. Blickling Mausoleum. St. Olave's Bridge. Lighthouses of Castor, Cromer, Garleston, two at Happisbury, Hunstanton, and two at Winterton Ness.

Seats.—Blickling, Gunton, and Suffield, Lord Suffield, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Anmer Park, James Coldham, Esq.; Attleburgh, Sir Thos. Blomefield, Bart.; Barton Bendish, Sir John Berney, Bart.; Barwick House, W. Hoste, Esq.; Bawdeswell Hall, Rich. Lloyd, Esq.; Bayfield Hall, late Hen. Joddrell, Esq.; Beachamwell, John Motteaux, Esq.; Beeston, Mrs. Micklethwait; Beeston St. Lawrence, Sir Thomas Preston, Bart.; Billingford, Ralph Dutton, Esq.; Bixley Hall, Earl of Roseberry; Blofield, Sir Keith Ball, Bart.; Bodney Hall, — Tasburgh, Esq.; Booton Hall, — Howlett, Esq.; Bracon Ash, T. F. Berney, Esq.; Brakendale, P. M. Martineau, Esq.; Brockdish Hall, — Lawrence, Esq.; Buckenham House, Lord Petre; Burnham Market, Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart.; Carbrook Hall, James Barker, Esq.; Catton, Sir Edward Berry, Bart.; Catton, Jeremiah Ives, Esq.; Catton, R. Harvey, Esq.; Catton, J. Harvey, Esq.; Clermont Lodge, Lord Clermont; Cockley Clay, J. R. Dashwood, Esq.; Colney Hall, — Norris, Esq.; Costessey Hall, Sir G. W. Jerningham, Bart.; Cromer, George Wyndham, Esq.; Crown Point, General Money; Crow Hall, J. Thurlow Deering, Esq.; Denton, Timothy Tomson, Esq.; Didlington Hall, Robert Wilson, Esq.; Ditchingham, John Bedingfield, Esq.; Drayton Hall, Charles Weston, Esq.; Dunston Hall, Rev. Mr. Long; Earlham, John Gurney, Esq.; Earsham Hall, Sir W. W. Dalling, Bart.; Easton Lodge, William Foster, Esq.; Elmham, Richard Milles, Esq.;

Faversham Hall, Miles Branthwaite, Esq.; Felbrigg, Captain Lukin; Gawdy Hall, Rev. Gervase Holmes; Gelderstone, Thomas Kerrich, Esq.; Gillingham Hall, Mrs. Schutz; Gorgate Hall, Rev. T. Munnings; Gunthorpe, — Collyer, Esq.; Hanworth, R. Lee Doughty, Esq.; Hardingham, Sir A. C. Dickson, Bart.; Hargham, Mrs. Hare; Harling West, Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.; Heacham, Edmund Rolfe, Esq.; Hedenham Hall, Edward Hussey, Esq.; Hethel Hall, Sir Thos. Beevor, Bart.; Heveringland, William Fellowes, Esq.; Heydon Hall, W. W. Bulwer, Esq.; Hill Hall, Christopher Saville, Esq.; Hilborough, Ralph Caldwell, Esq.; Hillington Park, Sir M. B. Folkes, Bart.; Holkham House, T. W. Coke, Esq.; Honing, Thomas Cubitt, Esq.; Honingham, Lord Bayning; Horstead, H. P. Watts, Esq.; Houghton Hall, Watson Taylor, Esq.; Hoverton, St. John, J. Blofield, Esq.; Hoverton, St. Peter, A. Aufrere, Esq.; Hoverton, St. Peter, Henry Negus, Esq.; Intwood Hall, Earl of Buckinghamshire; Islington, Thomas Bagge, Esq.; Keswick, Richard Gurney, Esq.; Ketteringham Hall, Mrs. Atkyns; Kilveston Hall, J. Wright, Esq.; Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse; Kirby Bedon, Sir John Berney Bart.; Kirby Cane, Robert Wilson, Esq.; Langley Park, Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart.; Letton House, T. T. Gardon, Esq.; Lexham Hall, John Hyde, Esq.; Long Stratton, Rev. Mr. Burrows; Lyndford Hall, late Rice James, Esq.; Melton Constable, Sir J. H. Astley, Bart.; Melton Long, Sir John Lombe, Bart.; Merton Park, Lord Walsingham; Middleton, J. Everard, Esq.; Morton Hall, L. Grice, Esq.; Mount Amelia, Rev. W. Davy; Mount Ida, Sir H. Anne Lambert, Bart.; Narborough, S. Tyssen, Esq.; Narford Hall, Brigg Fountaine, Esq.; Necton, Wm. Mason, Esq.; North Ripps, Richard Gurney, Esq.; Norwich Palace, Bishop of Norwich; Oulton Hall, Mrs. Bell; Oxburgh Hall, Sir R. Bedingfield, Bart.; Quiddenham, Earl of Albemarle; Rackheath House, Sir E. Stracey, Bart.; Rainham Hall, Marquess Townshend; Raveningham Hall, Sir Edmund Bacon, premier Bart.; Riddlesworth Park, Sir Wm. Wake, Bart.; Rising Lodge, — Howard, Esq.; Ryston Hall, R. Pratt, Esq.; Sall House, R. P. Joddrell, Esq.; Sandringham Hall, H. H. Henley, Esq.; Scottow Hall, Sir Thos. Durrand, Bart.; Sennow Lodge, Edm. Wodehouse, Esq.; Setch, H. Hogg, Esq.; Shadwell Lodge, Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart.; Sharingham, Cook Flower, Esq.; Shottisham House, R. Fellowes, Esq.; Snettisham, Henry Styleman, Esq.; South Pickenham, W. J. Chute, Esq.; Spixworth, late Francis Long, Esq.; Stanhoe Hall, E. Rolfe, Esq.; Stiffkey, General Loftus; Stow Bardolph, Thomas Hare, Esq.; Stratton Strawless, Rob. Marsham, Esq.; Tacolneston Hall, lately K. Gobbet, Esq.; Taverham, Mrs. Branthwayte; Thelton Hall, Thomas Havers, Esq.; Thetford Ford Place, G. Beauchamp, Esq.; Thetford New Place, Countess of Mingden; Thorpe Lodge, John Harvey, Esq.; Thursford, Sir George Chad, Bart.; Toft West, — Moseley, Esq.; Wal-

lington Hall, Henry Bell, Esq.; Walpole St. Peter's, Rev. Mr. Morthew; Walpole St. Peter's, — Bentinck, Esq.; Walsingham Abbey, H. L. Warner, Esq.; Wareham, Sir M. F. Folkes; Watlington, T. P. Plastow, Esq.; Weasenham, W. R. Mason, Esq.; Weeting, Lord Mountrath; Westacre High House, A. Hammond, Esq.; Weston, John Custance, Esq.; Westwick House, J. B. Petre, Esq.; Witton, Hon. Colonel Wodehouse; Wolterton Hall, Earl of Orford; Woodton Hall, Rob. Suckling, Esq.; Worstead House, Sir G. B. Brograve, Bart.; Wroxham, S. T. Southwell, Esq.

Produce.—Corn, particularly barley, turnips, flax, hemp, mustard, saffron; poultry, particularly turkeys and geese; game, particularly pheasants, aquatic fowls; sheep, pigs, cattle, butter; herrings, mackerel, crabs, and lobsters; chalk, gun-flints, sandstone.

Manufactures.—Bombazeens—the manufacture of which was introduced by the Dutch and Walloons, 330 of whom took refuge in Norwich in the year 1566 from the cruelty of the Duke of Alva, the Spanish Governor of the Netherlands—calimancoes, camblets, cottons, crapes, damasks, duffields, mohair, moreens, Norwich stuffs—the manufacture of which was introduced by a numerous body of Flemings, who settled in this city in the year 1336—poplins, shawls, stockings, tabinets, ship-building. The appellation of worsted is derived from the village of that name in this county.

History.

A.D. 495, on the sands where Yarmouth now stands, Cerdic the Saxon and his son Cenric landed, and shortly afterwards defeated the Britons.

A.D. 870, near Redeham, Danes under Inguar and Ubba landed.

A.D. 870, at seven hills, near Thetford, the East Anglians, under Edmund the Martyr, defeated by Inguar and the Danes, who fixed their winter quarters at Thetford.

A.D. 1004, Thetford and Norwich burnt, and the country devastated by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in revenge of the massacre of the Danes by order of Ethelred II. Sweyn was afterwards defeated by Earl Ulfketul, and driven to his ships.

A.D. 1010, at Thetford, Ulfketul defeated by the Danes, and the town taken and destroyed.

A.D. 1074, Norwich Castle, after an obstinate defence by the wife of Ralph de Guader, Earl of Suffolk and Norfolk, capitulated to William the Conqueror, the Countess being permitted to join her husband in Denmark.

A.D. 1085, at Castle Acre, died in childbed Gundred, fifth daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William Warren, Earl of Surrey.

A.D. 1173, Norwich taken by the Earls of Leicester and Norfolk,

partizans of the young King Henry, in his rebellion against his father, Henry II.

A.D. 1190, at Lynn and Norwich, February 6, massacre of the Jews.

A.D. 1216, Lynn taken, and the country plundered by Lewis the Dauphin; but the town was afterwards retaken by John, who remained there some time, granted a charter to the inhabitants, and gave to the first mayor his own sword, with an embossed and enamelled silver-gilt cup and cover, which are still preserved. On his departure, in crossing the washes to Lincolnshire, John lost all his baggage.

A.D. 1267, Norwich surprised by the Barons in arms against Henry III., and a booty of £20,000 carried off.

A.D. 1272, at Norwich, in consequence of a quarrel with the monks, the cathedral and adjoining monastery were burnt by the citizens. Henry III., who came in person to punish the offenders, fined the city 3,000 marks, and caused thirty of the principal rioters to be hanged.

A.D. 1358, at Castle Rising died Isabel, daughter of Philip the Fair of France and the infamous Queen of Edward II. She had been confined in this place since the execution of her paramour Mortimer in 1330.

A.D. 1381, Norwich besieged by the insurgents during Wat Tyler's rebellion; but the besiegers were defeated by Henry Spencer, the warlike bishop of this diocese, and their leader, John Litester, taken and hanged.

A.D. 1406, into Clay, when on his voyage to France, was driven by stress of weather James, son of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. He was sent to the Tower of London, where he was confined till 1424, when he was released by order of Henry VI., returned to Scotland, and assumed the crown.

A.D. 1532, from Blickling Henry VIII. conveyed Anne Boleyn, and was married to her at this place, or (according to other writers) at Calais. Some authors give the honour of her nativity to Blickling, others to Luton Hoo, in Bedfordshire.

A.D. 1549, on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, August 27, the insurgents, on account of the enclosure of common lands, defeated by John Dudley, the powerful Earl of Warwick, and their leaders, two brothers, Robert and William Kett, tanners, who used to hold their councils under a large tree, called the Oak of Reformation, taken and hanged, Robert on the top of Norwich Castle, and William on the spire of Wymondham, his native place.

A.D. 1554, off Yarmouth, 50 sail of vessels lost in one day.

A.D. 1643, Lynn Regis, September 16, surrendered by the Royalists, after a siege of nineteen days, to the Earl of Manchester and the Parliamentarians.

A.D. 1692, off Winterton Ness, above 200 sail of vessels and 1,000 persons perished in a storm.

A.D. 1795, at Yarmouth, January 19, the Princess of Orange, the hereditary Princess and her infant son, landed when escaping from the revolutionary French.

A.D. 1797, into Yarmouth, Admiral Duncan, after his victory at Camperdown, October 11, returned with his prizes—viz., 7 sail of the line, 2 of 56 guns, 1 of 44, and 1 of 32.

A.D. 1801, from Yarmouth sailed the fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, with a part of which the latter achieved the victory at Copenhagen. BYRO.

[1818, *Part II., pp.* 394-397.]

BIOGRAPHY.

Allen, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Norwich, 1608.

Ames, Joseph, typographical antiquary, Yarmouth, 1689.

Ames, William, calvinistic controversialist, 1576.

Aylmer, John, Bishop of London, tutor of Lady Jane Grey, Aylmer Hall, 1521.

Baconthorpe, John, " Doctor resolutus," Baconthorpe (died 1346).

Bale, Robert, Carmelite, historian of his order (died 1503).

Barrett, John, divine, Lynn Regis (died about 1559).

Bateman, William, Bishop of Norwich, founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Norwich (died 1354).

Bell, Beaupré, antiquary.

Beloe, William, translator of Herodotus, Norwich (died 1817).

Benhale, Sir Robert, vanquished the Scotch Knight Turnbull in 1333.

Berkeley, Gilbert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1501.

Boleyn, Sir Geoffrey, Lord Mayor of London in 1457, benefactor, Sall.

Boleyn, Sir William, K.B., grandfather of Anne Boleyn, Sall (died 1505).

Bourchier, Sir John, Lord Berners, translator of Froissart, Ashwell Thorpe (died 1552).

Brady, Robert, physician and historian, Denver (died 1700).

Breese, Mary, eccentric, great shooter, Lynn Regis, 1721.

Briggs, William, physician and oculist, Sall, 1642.

Browne, Edward, physician to Charles II., president to the college, Norwich, 1642.

Browne, John, surgeon, Norwich, 1622.

Browne, Sir William, physician, 1692.

Caius, John, physician, joint founder of Gonvile and Caius College, Norwich, 1510.

Clarke, Christopher, divine, Norwich (died 1742).

Clarke, Samuel, divine and philosopher, Norwich, 1675.

Coke, Sir Edward, Lord Chief Justice, Mileham, 1550.
Colton, John, Archbishop of Armagh, Tirington (died 1404).
Cosin, John, Bishop of Durham, benefactor, Norwich, 1595.
Cuningham, William, physician, author of "Cosmographical Glasse," Norwich, 1531.
Diceto, Ralph de, Dean of St. Paul's, historian, Diss (flor. 1210).
Diss, Walter of, Confessor to John of Gaunt and his queen Constance, Diss.
Downham, Hugh, physician and poet, Newton St. Cyres, 1740,
Ellys, Anthony, Bishop of St. David's, Yarmouth, 1690.
Erpingham, Sir Thomas, warrior, South Erpingham (flor. temp. Henry V.).
Fastolf, Sir John, warrior, Caistor, 1377.
Felbrigg, Sir Simon de, K.G., warrior, Felbrigg (flor. temp. Henry VI.).
Fenn, Sir John, antiquary, publisher of Paston letters, Norwich, 1739.
Fountaine, Sir Andrew, antiquary, friend of Pope and Swift, Narford, 1675.
Gonvile, Edmund, founder of Gonvile College, Cambridge, in 1348.
Gooch, Sir William, Bart., general, Yarmouth, 1681.
Goodwin, Thomas, Puritan, Chaplain to Cromwell, Rolseby, 1600.
Goslin, John, physician, Norwich (died 1625).
Gourney, Edmund, author against Transubstantiation (died about 1643).
Gresham, Sir John, merchant, patron of learning, Holt, 1507.
Harling, Sir Robert, warrior, Market Harling, slain at Paris, 1435.
Harmer, Thomas, dissenter, biblical critic, Norwich, 1715.
Headley, Henry, poet, editor of "Ancient Poetry," Irstead, 1766.
Herolveston, Sir John, warrior, Harleston (flor. temp. Richard II.).
Herring, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, Walsoken, 1693.
Heveningham, William, regicide, Keteringham (died 1678).
Hingham, Sir Ralph, Lord Chief Justice to Edward I., Hingham (died 1308).
Hobart, Sir James, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII. (died 1525).
Howard, Henry, Earl of Northampton, K.G., Privy Seal to James I., Shottisham, 1539.
Ibbot, Benjamin, divine, Beachamwell, 1680.
Ingham, Sir Oliver, K.G., Governor of Aquitaine, Ingham (flor. temp. Edward III.).
Ives, John, antiquary, Yarmouth, 1750.
Jerningham, Edward, poet (died 1812).
Keene, Sir Benjamin, Ambassador to Spain, Lynn Regis (died 1757).
Keene, Edmund, Bishop of Ely, Lynn Regis (died 1781).
Ket, Robert, tanner, insurgent, Wymondham, hanged 1549.

Ket, William, tanner, insurgent, Wymondham, hanged 1549.

King, Edward, P.A.S., author of "Munimenta Antiqua," Norwich, 1734.

King, John Glen, author of "Rites of the Greek Church," 1732.

Knevet, Sir John, Lord Chancellor to Edward III., New Buckenham.

Legge, Thomas, dramatist and antiquary, Norwich, 1535.

Leng, John, Bishop of Norwich, editor of Aristophanes, 1665.

L'Estrange, Sir Roger, political and miscellaneous writer, Hunstanton Hall, 1616.

Long, Roger, astronomer and divine, 1689.

Lovell, Sir Thomas, K.G., statesman, knight banneret, East Harling (died 1524).

Lynn, Alan of, divine, Lynn Regis, 1420.

Lynn, Nicholas of, musician, mathematician, and astrologer, Lynn (died 1360).

Martin, Thomas, antiquary, historian of his native town, Thetford, 1697.

Masters, Robert, antiquary, historian of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1714.

Monsey, Messenger, physician and humourist, 1693.

Moss, Robert, Dean of Ely, theologian, Gillingham, 1666.

Nelson, Horatio, Viscount, naval hero, Burnham Thorpe, 1758.

Neve, Peter le, antiquary and collector.

Neve, Sir William, Clarencieux king-at-arms, antiquary, Aslacton, 1592.

Norfolk, Benet of, divine (died 1340).

Norwich, Sir John de, Vice-Admiral of England to Edward III., Norwich.

Paine, Thomas, wretched deist and republican, Thetford.

Parker, Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of Antiquarian Society, Norwich, 1504.

Paston, Sir Clement, warrior, benefactor, Paston (died 1599).

Paston, Sir John, warrior, Paston, 1440.

Paston, Sir William, "the good judge," Paston, 1378.

Paston, Sir William, founder of North Walsham school, Paston (died 1608).

Pearson, John, Bishop of Chester, expositor of the Creed, Creake, 1612.

Perebourne, John, Admiral at victory off Sluys in 1346, Yarmouth.

Perne, Andrew, Dean of Ely, wit and benefactor, Bilney (died 1589).

Phaer, Thomas, physician, translator of Virgil, Norwich (died 1560).

Porson, Richard, Greek scholar, East Ruston, 1759.

Pyle, Thomas, divine, Stodley, 1674.

Rack, Edmund, poet, Ellingham, 1735.

Rawleigh, William, editor of Bacon's works, Norwich, about 1588.

Read, Sir Peter, knighted by Charles V. for his valour at Tunis, Norwich (died 1566).

Repton, Humphrey, landscape gardener, near Felbrigg, 1752.

Richardson, Sir Thomas, Chief Justice, Mulbarton, 1568.

Robinson, Robert, baptist, translator of Saurin's sermons, Swaffham, 1735.

Salter, Samuel, divine and Greek scholar, Norwich (died 1778).

Scarning, Roger de, Bishop of Norwich, Scarning (died 1278).

Shadwell, Thomas, poet laureate and dramatist, Stanton Hall, about 1640.

Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, admiral, Cockthorpe, 1650.

Soames, Thomas, loyalist divine, Yarmouth (died 1649).

Spelman, Sir Henry, antiquary, Congham, 1564.

Stalham, John, nonconformist, author of "Vindiciæ Redemptionis," (died 1680).

Stillingfleet, Benjamin, naturalist and poet, 1700.

Suthfield, or Suffield, Walter de, Bishop of Norwich, Suffield (died 1257).

Swindon, Henry, historian of his native town, Yarmouth (died 1772).

Tacesphalus, John, commentator on the Revelations, Tacolneston (flor. 1404).

Taverner, Richard, editor of the Bible, lay preacher, Sheriff of Oxon, 1555.

Taylor, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Scarning, 1625.

Thorpe, John, "Doctor ingeniosus," logician, Thorpe (died 1440).

Thorpe, Sir William de, Lord Chief Justice to Richard II., Ashwell Thorpe.

Tottington, Alexander de, Bishop of Norwich, Tottington (died 1413).

Towers, John, Bishop of Peterborough (died 1648).

Townshend, Sir Roger, Judge, Rainham (flor. temp. Henry VII.).

Vinke, Peter, nonconformist divine and author, Norwich (died 1702).

Walpole, Horatio, statesman, brother to Sir Robert, Houghton.

Walpole, Ralph de, Bishop of Ely, Walpole.

Walpole, Sir Robert, first Earl of Orford, statesman, 1674.

Walsingham, Robert, divine, Walsingham (died 1310).

Walstan, St., see his legend in Capgrave, Bawburgh (died 1016).

Walter, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Pope's Legate, Dereham (died 1205).

Wats, William, editor of Matthew Paris, Lynn Regis (died 1649).

Watson, Robert, author against Popery, Norwich.

Wells, William, scholastic divine, Wells-juxta-Mare (died 1421).

Wharton, Henry, author of "Anglia Sacra," Worstead, 1664.

Wild, Henry, learned tailor, Norwich (about 1680).

Wimundham, William de, metallurgist, Wymundham (flor. 1293).

Windham, Rt. Hon. William, statesman and orator, Felbrigg Hall, 1750.

Windham, Sir Thomas, warrior at capture of Tournay, temp. Henry VIII., Wymundham.

Wilson, Arthur, historian and dramatist, Yarmouth, 1595.

Wodehouse, John, warrior at Agincourt, Kimberley.

Miscellaneous Remarks.

The first militia battalion in England was raised in this county.

At Aylsham, died and was buried, John Jeggon, Bishop of Norwich, 1617.

Billingford was the property and residence of Sir Simon Burley, Knight Banneret, the favourite of the renowned Black Prince, tutor and Prime Minister of Richard II, ; beheaded on Tower Hill, 1388.

In Burnham Thorpe church is a neat mural monument for the father of the brave Lord Nelson, who was rector of that place. Lord Nelson's motto, "Palmam qui meruit ferat," was chosen by Mr. Pitt himself from one of Dr. Jortin's odes.

Caistor House was built by the celebrated general, Sir John Fastolff, who resided there with great magnificence.

At Denver, his native place, died and was buried, Robert Brady, physician and historian, 1700.

Diss was the rectory of John Skelton, satirical poet.

Earlham was the vicarage of William Beloe, translator of Herodotus, and Anecdotist of scarce books.

East Dereham was the rectory of the sanguinary Edmund Bonner, afterwards Bishop of London. Sir John Fenn, the antiquary, died here in 1794. In the church was buried William Cowper the poet, 1800.

At Elmham was a country seat of the Bishops of Norwich, which was converted into a castle by its warlike inhabitant, Henry Spencer.

Erpingham, the birthplace of the "gallant knight" so named, has acquired additional celebrity from the exquisitely ludicrous versification of a story from Heywood's "Various History of Women," by Colman in his "Broad Grins."

In Estratuna Church were buried its founder, Sir Roger de Bourne, 1335 ; and Judge Reeve, 1647.

Felbrigge Hall was the residence, and in the church was buried its illustrious native, that truly English statesman, the Rt. Hon. William Windham, 1810.

Fersfield was the rectory of Francis Blomefield, who composed and printed his History of this county at this place. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Brockdish.

In Heigham Church, in the suburbs of Norwich, was interred Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, "the Christian Seneca," 1656.

Houghton Hall was erected, and in the church was buried, Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, Prime Minister, 1745. The house was begun in 1722, and finished 1735. Front, including the colonnades, 450 feet long. The noble collection of paintings described by his son Horace Walpole, in his "Ædes Walpolianæ," were sold to Catherine, Empress of Russia. In the church is also a monument of Catherine, first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, 1737, with an exquisitely beautiful inscription by her son.

In Ingham Church is the monument of its warlike native, Sir Oliver de Ingham, governor of Aquitaine.

Intwood Hall was a seat of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange; and here he entertained John Dudley, the great Earl of Warwick, when on his march against the insurgents under the two Kets in 1549. Many authors claim for this county the honour of Sir Thomas Gresham's birth, but a greater number assign it to London.

Kenninghall was the property and seat of Mary I. when Princess, and an occasional summer residence of her sister Elizabeth, when Queen.

In Keteringham Church is the monument of its native, the regicide, William Heveningham.

In Loddon Church, which he had erected, was buried Sir James Hobart, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII., and ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, with his wife, the foundress of St. Olave's bridge over the Waveney. Sir James resided at Hales Hall, in this parish, and died 1525.

Lynn Regis was represented in seventeen successive Parliaments by Sir Robert Walpole. In St. Nicholas Chapel is a costly monument for its native, Sir Benjamin Keene, diplomatist, who died at Madrid, 1757. Dr. Burney was organist of this town, resided here from 1751 to 1760, and here formed the plan of his "History of Music."

In North Walsham Church is a handsome monument of Sir William Paston, founder of its free school, 1608.

At Northwold was buried its rector, Robert Burhill, the friend of Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he assisted in his "History of the World."

Norwich, in 1506, was almost entirely consumed by fire. Here, in 1651, died Dr. Arthur Dee, physician to Charles I., author on hermetical science, the son of the famous Dr. John Dee. In the Episcopal Chapel were buried Bishops Edward Reynolds, 1676, and Anthony Sparrow, 1685.

Pulham was the rectory of William Broome, poet, who assisted Pope in his translation of Homer:

> "Pope came clean off with Homer, but they say
> Broome went before and kindly swept the way."

Rainham Hall was erected in 1630, by Inigo Jones. It was the principal residence of that excellent man, the grandfather of the

present Marquess Townshend, who commanded at the capture of Quebec, Wolfe being slain, and Moncton severely wounded.

In Raveningham Church was buried Sir John de Norwich, Vice-Admiral of England to Edward III.

Sculthorp was the retirement of the famous warrior, Sir Robert Knolles; he died here 1407, but was buried at White Friars, London.

At South Walsham, died in 1761, Sarah Brown, aged 112.

In Sprowston Church is the monument of Miles Corbet, one of the regicides who was executed in 1661.

Stiffkey Hall was built by Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon.

At Stratton, the seat of his friend Mr. Marsham, 1775, Benjamin Stillingfleet composed his "Calendar of Flora."

Swaffham is much celebrated for its coursing matches and horse races.

Terrington was the rectory of Edmund Gonvile, the founder of Gonvile College, Cambridge, in 1348.

In Tilney Churchyard is the stone coffin of one Hickifric, supposed to be a Knight Templar. This is the original of that favourite story, well known to almost every child above six years old, of "The famous Exploits of Thomas Hickathrift the Giant."

In Tittleshall Church is the monument of the great luminary of the law, Sir Edward Coke, who died 1634.

Wayland Wood, near Wotton, is the scene of the well-known ballad of "The Children in the Wood."

In Yarmouth, in 1348, 7,052 persons died of the plague; in 1579, 2,000, and in 1664, 2,500 died of the same disease. Yarmouth Roads were first made a station for men-of-war in 1796.

BYRO.

Aldeby.

[1833, *Part II., pp.* 503, 504.]

Aldby, Aldeby, or Aldeburgh, is in the hundred of Clavering, the deanery of Broke, the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and barony or honour of Rhye, Rhia, or Rye. The annual value of the real property within the parish as aforesaid, in April, 1815, was £3,867. . . .

The principal lordship called Aldby Hall was, it appears, included in the grant made in the time of Henry I., by Agnes de Beaufoe, afterwards the wife of Hubert de Rye, to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity at Norwich; which lordship William de Rocelyne subsequently obtained licence of King Edward I. to purchase of the said prior and convent, they reserving to themselves certain messuages and lands, which were called the prior's manor, distinct from the other, and which, with the advowson of the church, were, in 1538, granted by King Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Norwich, in whose possession they now remain.

The Rocelynes, it is presumed, held their lordship under the barons of Rye, as it afterwards passed to the Marshalls and Lords Morley,

owners of that barony. By letters patent dated March 6, in the 19th of Edward III., licence is given to William de Morle to enfeoff Sir Anselm de Marshall, Fulco de Mount Peyton, rector of Folsham, and John Payn, rector of Swanton Morley, with the manor of Aldeby, held of the king in chief by knight's service, to the intent that they might grant the same to the said William de Morle, Cecily, his wife, and his heirs. Thomas Lord Morley, son and heir of this Sir William de Morley, resided on his manor here in 1412. The heiress of this family brought it by marriage to the Lovells, from whom it descended by the marriage of their heiress to the Parkers, Lords Morley, barons of Rye.

In the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Edward Parker, Lord Morley, divided and sold most, if not all, his property in Norfolk; he married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Stanley, Knt., Lord Mounteagle, by whom he had issue William, eldest son and heir, who, after the death of Lord Mounteagle in the 23rd of Elizabeth, succeeded to that title in his mother's right. Lady Elizabeth died in the 27th of that reign, leaving two other sons, Henry and Charles. Edward Lord Morley, her husband, by deed, dated June 13 the same year, conveyed the manor of Aldeby to John Lord Stourton, of Stourton, in the county of Wilts; Sir John Clyfton, of Barrington, in Somersetshire, Knt., and five others, in trust, for the benefit of the said Henry and Charles, his sons, in reversion; and by a subsequent deed, dated May 20, in the 35th of the same reign, 1593, the said Edward Lord Morley grants and surrenders this manor to Henry, his second son, and his heirs for ever, which grant he confirms by another indenture, dated July 1, in the 43rd of that reign, by which he releases the said Henry of a rent charge of £20, payable out of this manor, and granted October 30, in the 35th of this reign, by the said Edward Lord Morley, to one Christopher Burroughe, of East Bergholt, in Suffolk, clothier.

The site of this manor was under lease to one Edmund Acton, yeoman, and Joan, his wife, at this time, at the annual rent of £16, and the tenants stipulate, "that if it shall please the seid lorde Morley in eny yere or yeris, within the seid terme to inhabyt or dwell, or kepe house within the seyd county of Norff, and theare to kepe hospitalitie during the tyme of Chrismas, that the seid Edmunde or Johane, or their executors, administrators, or assignes, shall, in or before eny of the same feast or feasts in those yere or yeris, ther deliver and give to the vse of the seid lorde Morley, one boare of the age of twoo yeirs in convenient tyme toward the p'vision of the seid lorde Morley, so there keping his Chrismas." Edward Lord Morley died April 1, 1618, and was interred in the church of Stepney, in Middlesex.

By an indenture made September 8, in the 7th of King James I., 1609, the above Henry Parker, Esq., in consideration of the sum of £3,300, bargains and sells the manor and lordship of Aldeby, alias

Aldeby Hall, and the advowson and patronage of the church of Thorp, next Haddiscoe, both in the county of Norfolk, to John Thurton, of Brome, in the same county, Gent. Mr. Thurton died very soon after the execution of this deed, and for the better assuring this property to his heirs, an indenture tripartite, bearing date October 1 in the same year, was executed between Edward Lord Morley, Sir William Parker, Knt., Lord Mounteagle, his son and heir apparent, and Henry Parker, Esq., his second son, of the first part—Christopher Calthorpe, of Starston, in Norfolk, Esq., and Maud his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of the above John Thurton, Gent., and Edward Hanchett, of Uphall, in Hertford, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, the other daughter and coheir, of the second part, —and Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorp, in Norfolk, Knt., and Thomas Hanchett, of Braughing, in the county of Hertford, Esq., on the third part; and by another deed, dated June 1, 1610, Edward Hanchett, Esq., and Elizabeth, sell their moiety to Christopher Calthorpe, Esq., for the sum of £1,600.

Mr. Calthorpe soon afterwards removed from Starston to Aldeby, and considerable improvements were effected in the parish by obtaining an Act of Parliament for enclosing, dividing, and draining certain marsh lands, containing about 450 acres, held in common by the parishioners, which lands were become useless and unprofitable by reason of inundations from the river Waveney which runs by them. He was eldest son of Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorp, Knt., by Barbara, daughter of John Bacon, of Hessett, in Suffolk, Esq. Maud, his wife, was eldest daughter of the above John Thurton, by Grace, eldest daughter and coheir of Ralph Shelton, of Brome, in Norfolk, Esq., by whom he had several children. On the death of his father he removed to Cockthorp, and by deed dated there September 2, in the 17th of James I., he enfeoffs Sir William de Grey, of Merton, in Norfolk, Knt., and four others, in his manor of Aldeby, etc., in trust, after his decease, and by a deed of declaration to the said trustees, executed in the 22nd of the same reign, he appoints and requires them, so soon as convenient may be after his death, to sell the said manor of Aldeby, etc., for the speedy payment of his debts, and for the raising of portions and annuities for his younger children.

He died March 14, 1625, in the 44th year of his age, and was buried at Cockthorp, being the last member of this family who resided there, James Calthorpe, Esq., his eldest son, a portrait of whom is given in Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk," vol. vii., p. 56, having settled at East Barsham, in that county. In compliance with their trust, the above parties made a reversionary grant of this estate to Henry Calthorpe, of the Middle Temple, Esq., brother of the deceased, on his payment of £2,200, to be applied as stated in the declaration; and in the 6th of King Charles I. the said property was enfeoffed and granted to Bartholomew and William Cotton, of

Starston, in Norfolk, Esqrs., and their heirs, to the use of the said Henry Calthorpe, Esq., and Dame Dorothy his wife, and their heirs, after assuring the reversion of the same for twenty-one years.

Henry Calthorpe, afterwards Sir Henry Calthorpe, Knt., died August 1, 1637, leaving an only son James, who inherited this property, and from whom it descended to James Calthorpe, Esq., his eldest son and heir, who vested it in trustees for the endowment of a hospital for boys at Ampton. A. P.

Aylsham.

[1795, *Part I., p.* 9.]

Upon a wall plate of oak or chestnut, five inches in thickness, under the projection of the first floor, in the front of the Bridewell at Aylsham in Norfolk, the following legend is embossed. (See Plate I., Fig. 1.)

"GOD SAVE : OUR : SUPREMHED : KYNG HENRY : THE HYGHT PRAY : FOR : THE : GOOD PROSPERYTE : AND ASSTATE : OF ROBERD : MERSHM : AND : JONE : HIS : WYFE THE : WICHE : THIS . HOWSE : THAY : CAWSID : TO : BE . MADE . TO . THE . HONOR : OF . THE : TOWNE . BE : THIR : QWYCK : LYFE FINES."*

It is in one line of 37 feet 10 inches in length; and over the entrance-door is still preserved a flat Gothic arch, in wood (of the style prevalent at that time, and first used in the reign of Henry VIII.), 3 feet 11 inches in length, and has the following legend:

"THIS . HOWSE . WAS . MADE . IN . THE . YER . OF . OUR . LORDE : 1543." (Fig. 2.);

and on the shields of the spandrels of the arch the initials "R. M." and "J. B." The letters are painted white on a brown ground, and are in good preservation, sheltered from the weather by the projection of the superincumbent floor.

I imagine Robert Mersham to have been of the family of Marshams, of Stratton Strawless, from whom the present Lord Romney is a descendant, although I find no mention of him, or Joan his wife, to accord with the date in Blomefield's account of the Marsham family.† He was probably a son of John, who died in 1515, called, in evidences, "Senior of Stratton." W. W.

[1839, *Part I., p.* 579.]

In passing through the town of Aylsham a short time since, on my way to Cromer, I went into the church of the former place, and was struck with the appearance of the rich altar-piece there. I found, on inquiry, it was erected by the late Rev. Charles Norris, a former vicar

* The legend is noticed in Blomefield's "Norfolk," vol. iii., p. 556, but not correctly copied.

† Blomefield, vol. iii., p. 589.

of the parish. The screen is composed of several pieces of old carving, collected from different parts of the church; many of them were discovered concealed behind the cloth linings of the pews.

In clearing away the lower part of the south wall within the rails, three plain arches of the stone stalls were discovered, and also two rude trefoil arches for a piscina. These arches were evidently filled up soon after the Reformation, as the balusters of the rails before the altar appear to be of the date of Elizabeth.

The church (according to Blomefield) was founded by John of Gaunt, great part of the architecture being of the date of Edward III. or Richard II., except the new windows on the south side of the church, which are of a subsequent period, and the beautiful porch erected in 1488. J. A. R.

Bawburgh.

[1763, *pp.* 490, 491.]

Bawburgh, commonly called Baber, is a little village famous for the birth of St. Walstan, whose life we have at large among Capgrave's "Legends," folio 285.

St. Walstan the Confessor, says he, was born at Bawburgh of a good family, his father's name being Benedict, and his mother's Blida. At twelve years old, renouncing all his patrimony, he entered service at Taverham, and became so charitable that he gave his own victuals to the poor, and even his shoes off his feet to a woman that asked his charity; this being told his mistress, she immediately goes to him with a design of rebuking him for so doing, but upon her finding him loading his cart with bushes and thorns barefooted, without any injury or pain, surprised at the miracle, she fell down before him, confessed her wicked intention in coming, and begged his pardon, which he presently granted. This being reported about, and his master, seeing the many miracles he did, loved him much, and would have made him his heir; but he would accept of nothing, only the promise of the calf of a certain cow he named when she calved, which, being agreed, not long after she had two bull calves, which he carefully brought up, not for covetousness' sake, but to fulfil God's will, an angel having commanded him so to do, which told him that they should conduct him to the place of his burial. After this, as he was mowing with his fellow-labourers in a meadow, an angel appeared and warned him of his death; notwithstanding which he kept on mowing till near the time, and then, calling his master and fellows together, he told them his will, commending his soul to God, St. Mary, and all the saints. He ordered them to place his body in a carriage, and yoke his two oxen to draw him, strictly commanding that nobody should direct them where to go, but that they should go wherever God pleased. After this, falling prostrate, he earnestly beseeched God that every labourer that had any infirmity

in his own body, or any distemper among his cattle, if he came out of devotion and reverence to visit his body, and to ask remedy of God there, might obtain his desire, and have his petition granted: upon which there was a voice heard from heaven, which said: "Oh, holy Walstan, that which you have asked is granted; come from your labour to rest;" and instantly he expired in the very meadow where he was at work, and that moment (if we credit the legend) a white dove was seen to come from his mouth and mount the sky; his fellow-labourers took up his body, and laid it in his cart, and yoked his oxen, which went directly to Costesseye wood, where this miracle happened: that as they passed a deep water in the wood, the wheels went upon the surface of it as if it had been solid ground, and the report is, that to this day the traces of the wheels are seen on the surface. Another prodigy was added: when the oxen had drawn the body to the top of an exceeding high hill in the wood, they stopped a little, and presently, contrary to the nature of the place, a spring issued, which still continues; going thence directly to Bawburgh, a little before they came to the place where the saint rests, they stopped again, and immediately there issued a spring, which to this day is called St. Walstan's Well, a little below the church; famous it was for many virtues, especially for curing fevers and other distempers. Afterwards, going a little further, they made a full stop, and there they buried the holy man's body, built a church over it, and dedicated it to his honour; and there God wrought divine miracles; for at the shrine of this saint not only paralytics, demoniacs, the deaf and dumb, the blind and lame, those that were troubled with fevers, or had lost their genitals, were said to be made whole and entirely cured, but beasts also that had any illness were healed by this saint. He died in 1016, on the third of the calends of June.*

In ancient times, besides the vicar there were six chantry priests, serving in the church at St. Walstan's altar, which saint was enshrined in the north chapel of this church, which was demolished on that account at the Reformation, the shrine being daily visited not only by pilgrims from all parts of England, but from beyond the seas; and while this remained in such repute, the inhabitants in general and the vicar and serving priests grew exceeding rich, so that in 1309 they rebuilt the chancel, and adorned the church and chapel in the most handsome manner.

There was a hermit also placed in this parish by the bishop's appointment, who performed divine service in his own chapel (which was by his hermitage at Bawburgh bridge) to the pilgrims, and then attended them to town, sprinkling them with hyssop and holy water.

But when pilgrimages ceased, and all such rites were abolished, the inhabitants came immediately to great poverty, and so continued till the church became so ruinous that it was scarce fit for divine

* See John Bale's "English Votaries," p. 16.

service; neither could they afterwards assemble in it without hazard of their lives, and so it remained forsaken for some time.

At the revision in 1633 the church was repaired and tiled, there being about £300 laid out on it, so that there was scarce a handsomer church in the deanery.

This church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Walstan.

Bayfield.

[1819, *Part II.*, *p.* 578.]

I send you a drawing of an ancient gold finger-ring; also of the impression on the head of the same (see Fig. 6); which ring was found by some labourers lately at work hoeing turnips in a field at Bayfield, near Holt, in Norfolk, supposed to have been thrown up by the plough; the gold is of the purest kind, very thick, and weighs eleven pennyweights; within the interior of the circle of the ring, in old English characters, are cut the following words:

"Al : is : God : wele."

which I conceive may imply, "All is, God willing." The impression on the head of the ring is a shield with arms emblazoned, Argent, two bars gules, in chief a mullet pierced sable. By a reference to the College of Arms, I find that the arms on this shield were not for the first time granted, but confirmed by Camden, then Clarenceux King at Arms, on June 22, 1605, as appertaining to Sir Francis South of Fotherby and Kelsterne, co. Lincoln, Knight. From the shape of the shield, the ring cannot be older than the time of Edward I.; but from the language and form of the letters cut within the circle of it, should refer it to that of Edward III.; certainly not later than Henry V. Whether any of the descendants of the above Sir Francis South—to one of whose ancestors I conceive this ring to have belonged—be living at this time, I am not informed.

T. A.

Brancaster.

[1792, *Part II.*, *p.* 591.]

The enclosed impression is taken from a supposed military ensign of copper found in 1763 at Brancaster, a place of high antiquity. It is thin and has not in its execution the spirit of the Roman workmanship; and it having been gilt (part of which gilding is still remaining) may be no proof of its being antique; however, it is submitted with deference whether it is a Roman ensign, and what the figure or ornament on the breast of the bird is intended to represent.

STEP. NEWMAN.

[1793, *Part I.*, *p.* 216.]

Epitaph in memory of Robert Smithe, a local benefactor who died in the 38th year of Elizabeth.

[Omitted.]

Burlingham.

[1856, *Part II., pp.* 499, 500.]

A very interesting fresco has been discovered in South Burlingham Church whilst some workmen were engaged in scraping the walls. The sacred edifice contains many objects of considerable interest to the antiquary. It has some Norman doorways, some beautifully carved oak benches, an exceedingly rich oaken rood-screen, and a very fine and perfect oaken pulpit of the fifteenth century, on which the painting and gilding remain almost untouched; there are some remains of painted glass in the windows, and the bells are unmistakably ancient. Not the least interesting feature about the pulpit is an original hour-glass and stand, which is chained to it. The fresco is on the south chancel wall, and represents the assassination of Thomas A'Becket; the figures are outlined on the stucco, and three-quarter life size. St. Thomas is depicted in the act of kneeling before an altar (in a Gothic building), on which is a chalice; a cross-bearer—probably the faithful Edward Gryne—holds a processional cross in his left hand, his right being elevated in amazement and horror. A'Becket, vested for mass, with a red chasuble with border of quatrefoils, rests his mitre on the ground; his hands are joined in prayer, and his head is turned somewhat to four armed knights who are assailing him; one stabbing him in the head with his sword, and holding a dagger in his left hand; another is striking with a sword, and bears a shield on his left arm, charged with a bend engrailed between two crescents, all within a bordure engrailed; a third is striking with a battle-axe, and his left hand is on the hilt of his dagger; he bears on that arm a shield with a bear thereon, indicating him to be Reginald Fitz Urse; the fourth knight is drawing his sword, holding the scabbard in his left hand, while by his side hangs a circular buckler. Upon the extreme right is a tree. The whole fresco is remarkably well done. The armour is depicted in the style of the reign of Richard II., of which time the painting probably dates. Two of the figures have vizors; upon the heads of the four are pointed basinets with camails, and the hauberks of mail show beneath tightly-fitting jupons; the arms have rerebraces and vambraces of plate, and the legs cuisarts and jambarts; the feet have long pointed steel shoes, and on the hands are gauntlets. The swords are all suspended from richly-ornamented baldricks, all the details being most carefully and minutely represented. We understand that the church is the property of the Burroughes family, and there is therefore every reason to hope that this interesting relic will be carefully preserved from the rude hands of Goths and Vandals; and that, as it does not depict any superstitious or legendary tale of saintly miracles, but simply represents a fact in history, it will be suffered to remain to gratify the eyes of many an antiquarian pilgrim to the interesting church of South Burlingham.

Caistor.

[1848, *Part II.*, *pp.* 365-369.]

Caistor Castle is situated about three miles from Yarmouth, on the extreme eastern edge of the sandy shore of Norfolk, away from the present parish church and village; for there was formerly a second church, which, like the castle, has been converted into farming premises. It stands upon a slight eminence above the level of the surrounding plain, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the sea.

Four hundred years have now passed over Caistor Castle, and for half that period it has been gradually falling to decay. Yet not only when it was the favourite seat of its founder, the opulent and distinguished Sir John Fastolfe, but at a subsequent period, whilst occupied by the old and honourable family of Paston, it must have presented an appearance of much magnificence. An inventory* (taken upon Sir John Fastolfe's death in 1459) of the furniture it then contained, and of the rich plate stored within its chambers, prove it to have been a mansion of no ordinary grandeur. Pleasure-grounds, gardens, terraces and lawns, it may naturally be concluded, cannot have been wanting to such a dwelling. But we look in vain for any vestiges of these; detached portions of a double moat, and of walls pierced with loop-holes and flanked with towers, and foundations that enclosed more than six acres of ground are the only indications left of the extent of the whole building; whilst of its splendour, or of the dignified ease of its possessor, no further evidences now meet the eye than may be derived from the delicacy and ornaments of the architecture, the neglected barge-house, and the fragment of an avenue of tall elms which still crests the mound. The *Magna Aula*, the *Aula Hiemalis*, the *Magna Camera*, and all the long list of chambers appropriated to dependants on the great man's hospitality, are so utterly gone that every vestige of them has disappeared. Nor is the consecrated enclosure of the chapel, once brilliant with its "candellstikkes all gilt, and its pix and crosse, and its ewers and chalices, likewise all gilt," as well as the "the images of Saynt Michell and oure Lady," at all more clearly to be discerned. Even the *Coquina*, the *Larderia*, and the *Buttellarium*, whose adaptation to all sorts and conditions of men might have secured them a longer existence, have equally vanished; and so, moreover, has the less destructible cellar, though large vaults existed when the present venerable tenant, Mr. Everett, first occupied the place about forty years ago. Yet were these self-same walls, that now remain only in all the bareness of desolation, once draperied with "clothis of arras," and "tapestrie worke," and "hangyngs of sylver and of blewe"; and the apartments, whose "very ruins are ruined," were carefully

* Published in the twenty-first volume of the *Archæologia*.

secured from eye and foot of intruder; for in them were stored Sir John's massy plate, his sumptuous and costly wardrobe, and all "my ladyes russet velvets and deep-green damasks," and even her knight's cherished token of chief dignity, his "blewe hood of the Garter." . . .

The ruin is principally distinguished by the elegance of its proportions, and the accuracy of its masonry. Its most prominent feature is a lofty cylindrical tower (seen in the view), originally crowned with battlements, but now presenting an irregular and jagged outline against the sky. . . .

The tower rises at the north-west corner of the court. Its height is ninety feet, and its diameter about twenty-five; that it once was divided into five stories is evident from the projections of intersecting beams, and from the chimney-pieces within, as well as from the tiers of stone-coigned windows without. A hexagonal staircase turret flanks it on its south-west side, and rises above it about eight feet; its stairs were removed about the year 1780 to a mansion built by the Rev. Daniel Collyer at Wroxham, where they now form the stone parapet in front of the roof. . . .

The west front remains entire. It is in great part surmounted by a line of machicolations, and appears, from the size and arrangement of the windows, to have been the exterior of the great hall. These windows—a single row—are placed at a considerable height above the ground. Here also is the chief gateway; and, as might naturally be expected, more ornament has been lavished upon the decoration of this important feature than upon any other portion of the building. Grotesque heads on long necks project their grinning countenances over the summit of the gate;* and with them are intermixed stone brackets, which partake of a Romanesque character, and are more debased in their style than might have been expected from the architecture of the reign of Henry V. The same observation may be applied to the long line of similar brackets that support the cornice of the north wall (as seen in our view), and alone break the blankness of that side of the quadrangle.

Such are the chief remains of the exterior of Caistor Castle. Of its interior little indeed is now to be traced, but the inventory before noticed supplies us with some idea of its original splendour. . . .

Of the furniture of Caistor Castle none is more remarkable than the rich stores of tapestry. Nearly fifty different draperies of arras once clothed its now bare walls, and the diversity of their subjects is remarkable. There were the Adoration of the Shepherds and the Assumption of Our Lady, for sacred history; the Nine Conquerors, for profane; "the geyaunt and wodewose," for romance; a hunting of the boar and a man with a bloodhound, for rural sports; groups of

* The same feature occurs in the entrance gateway to the Priory of Walsingham, of which a view was given in our Magazine for September, 1847.

"gentilwomen crowned, with hawkes, or whelpes in their hondes, and Angus Dei's about their necks"; and in the great hall was a representation of the siege of Falaise, in which Sir John himself had borne his part.

In the concluding part of the inventory is an enumeration of the twenty-six bedchambers in the mansion, as also of the more important apartments, and the articles of furniture they contained. The pillows, stuffed with lavender, and covered with red, purple, and gold velvet, wrought with escutcheons, blue lilies, and other fanciful devices, are particularly remarkable for their ornaments, yet are they not disgraced by the counterpanes furred with minever, and the "conyngs" stretched over the beds, or by the testors and draperies, embroidered with every fancy of art, and tinted with every hue of the rainbow. By way of final remark, attention may be directed to the "wafer-irons," used for impressing the consecrated bread; the bottles of leather in the buttery; and the stores of salted herrings, eels and ling, deposited in the larder—all indicative of the times, or characteristic of the nature of the country in which the castle was situated.

Such was the castle, and such the riches which Sir John Fastolfe left to a disputed succession. His nearest of kin was John Paston, and from that invaluable picture of our mediæval times, the Paston Letters, Mr. D. Turner has derived a very interesting detail of the subsequent history of Caistor Castle, into which we have not here space to enter at length. There were various claimants to Sir John Fastolfe's property. The most persevering of Paston's competitors was the Duke of Norfolk, who at length resolved to assert his claims by force of arms. John Paston, the first heir, died seven years after Sir John Fastolfe, in the Fleet prison; his eldest son, Sir John Paston, had committed Caistor Castle to the charge of his younger brother, also named John, when in 1468 the Duke of Norfolk beleaguered the place. Besides his immediate servants, Sir John Paston sent four experienced soldiers for its defence. Altogether, its defenders seem to have amounted to about thirty, but the powerful duke raised his tenants from the whole surrounding country, and, after some bloodshed, he forced the garrison to capitulate.

The Duke of Norfolk retained possession for only a brief period; for six years after he died, whilst still a young man, leaving no male heir; and the Pastons, who had never been reconciled to their loss of the property, immediately took the opportunity to re-occupy it, and shortly after had their title confirmed at Court.

Here Sir John Paston the younger, the former defender of the castle, having inherited the estate after his brother's death, lived for some years in worshipful degree, as did his descendants throughout the fifteenth century; but in 1599 the Pastons removed to Oxnead Hall in the same county, a more spacious and convenient mansion,

of which a view was given in our Magazine for January, 1844. Caistor has since been occupied only by stewards or farmers, and, with the exception of the portion inhabited by them, it has fallen into ruin and decay.

Carbrook.

[1826, *Part I.*, *pp.* 577-583.]

Carbrook, or as it is spelt in Domesday and other ancient records, Kerebock, Cherebroc, Kerbroke, Karbrock, Carebroc, and Carbroke, is an extensive parish in Norfolk. . . .

There were formerly two parishes and two churches, known by the names of Great and Little Carbrook. In 1424, John Bishop of Norwich consolidated the vicarages, and the Church of Little Carbrook was then pulled down. The old churchyard is now the property of W. Robinson, Esq., and lies on the road to Ovington, a little north from Mr. Robinson's house. The foundations of the church may yet be traced.

In the Confessor's time, Alfere, a Saxon freeman, held the chief part of this and of Little, or as it was then called, West Kerebroc. After the Conquest, John, nephew of Waleram, held it; there was a church, and 24 acres of glebe worth 2s. It afterwards passed to the Earls of Clare, of which honour it was held, and the advowsons of both the churches belonged to it, and were given with it by Maud, Countess of Clare, to the Preceptory or Commandry in this town. In 1543 it was granted to Sir Richard Gresham, Knight, and Sir Richard Southwell, and their heirs, by the name of the Site of the Preceptory of Carbrook, with the manor and rectory impropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage thereto belonging, and also Herberd's Grove, St. John's Wood, Rysing Wood, and a wood in Ketysall Field, etc. Sir Richard Southwell changed his manor of East Walton with Sir Richard Gresham, and having this solely his own, he settled it, with the great part of his estate, on Thomas Southwell, Esq., son to Sir Robert Southwell, of Mereworth, in Kent, his younger brother, and it has been ever since joined to the other manor of Woodhall, or Woodgate, in Carbrook, with which it now continues.

Woodhall, or Woodgate, alias, Latymer's Manor, was held by Herold in the Confessor's time, and was given by the Conqueror to Ralf de Tony. It afterwards belonged to the Bigods, Muntchensies, Maniers [Manners], Morleys, and Latymers. John de Neville, Lord Raby, married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Latymer, and was found seised of it in 1388. It continued in the Nevile family till 1544, when it was sold by John Nevile, then Lord Latymer, to Sir Richard Southwell, Knight. It afterwards came to the Cranes, and Sir Richard Crane by his will, dated 1645, appointed that manor of Carbrook should for ever stand bound for the payment of £200 per annum to the Chapel of St. George of Windsor, to maintain five

"poor knights" there, and by virtue of a commission upon the statute of 43 Elizabeth for charitable uses, the manors of Woodrising and Westfield were found charged too; but in the time of William Crane, Esq., to whom Sir Richard's estate fell, 27 Jan., 1659, it was decreed in Chancery that the manor of Carbrook only should for ever stand charged with £230 per annum, payable half yearly, £200 of which is for the maintenance of five poor knights, and the £30 a year for the repair of their houses, the Chancellor of Windsor for the time being to receive the money, the £30 per annum being added at that time, probably because the manors of Woodrising and Westfield were found liable to satisfy for building and finishing the five houses for them. About 1662 William Crane, Esq., and Mary his wife settled the manors of Carbrook, the preceptory or commandry there, the impropriate rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, etc., on Robert Clayton,* gent., and others, whose descendant, Sir William Clayton, Bart., is the present lord, impropriator, and patron.

In the 41 George III. (1801) an Act passed for "enclosing the open or common fields, half-year or shack lands, lammas meadows, fens, commons, and waste lands, in the parish of Carbrooke; at which time the Right Hon. Katherine Baroness Dowager Howard de Walden and Braybrooke was Lady of the several manors of Carbrooke, late of the Hospital of St. John, and Carbrooke Woodhall, and was seised of the Impropriate Rectory of Carbrooke, and of the right and presentation of, in, and to the Church and Vicarage of Carbrooke; and George Deane was the incumbent or vicar. It was enacted that such parts of the said commons, etc., as should be equal to the average value of forty acres thereof at the least, should be allotted unto and vested in the Lady of the Manors aforesaid, and the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor for the time being, as trustees for the poor of the said parish for ever; the trustees, or the major part of them, were authorized to let or demise, for any term of years, not exceeding twenty-one years, the whole or any part of such allotments; and such part or parts as should not be so let and demised might be appropriated for the purpose of taking or raising fuel for firing for the use of the poor hereafter described; and the rents arising from the allotments demised or let should from time to time be laid out in purchasing fuel for firing for the poor, and such fuel to be distributed amongst the poor inhabitants not receiving relief of the parish, nor occupying lands or tenements of more than the yearly value of £5 in such proportions and quantities, at such times in every year, and according to such rules and orders as the said trustees, or the major part of them, shall appoint and prescribe for that purpose, and not otherwise."

* Afterwards Sir Robert Clayton, Knight, Lord Mayor of London. He was lord of the manor of Carybrook, 1686; the quit rents then valued at £22 9s. 2d.

The parish of Carbrook contains 2,959 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches; of which one-fifth is grass-land, and about 20 acres are in plantation.

At the enclosure, forty-four acres were allotted to purchase fuel for the poor, which are now let at £70 11s. 1d. per annum.

In 1822 the poor-rates amounted to £1,058 0s. 1d., but in 1824 had decreased to £990 9s. 3½d.

A dole of £1 is given away in bread to the poor on St. Paul's Day; it is paid out of a part of Mr. Birch's property, late Mason's, called "Breaky Hills," adjoining the Carbrook Fen or Turf-moor.

The following are the names of the town-land: Upgate pightle, Gravelpitt acre, Tooley's pightle, Hornegreene close, Half-acre in Badley-field, Camping close.

The last-named field was appropriated for "the youth to take their pastime in."

The church-land consists of 13 acres, 3 roods, which, in 1818, was let by auction at £44 16s. 2d., but in 1825 at only £26 7s. 4d.

By the return to Parliament in 1821, Carbrook contained 154 inhabited houses, in which were 154 families, consisting of 351 males and 420 females; in all, 771; of whom 134 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade, manufactures and handicraft.

The rectory was appropriated to the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and is an exempt, not visited by the Archdeacon, and pays neither synodals nor procurations, neither is it taxed, though the church was valued at 55 marks, with the church of Little Carbrook included, and the vicarage at 40s., but yet the parochial and spiritual jurisdiction over the parishioners belongs to the Archdeacon, who always inducts the vicar.

The vicarage was valued at £7 12s. 6d., and being sworn of the clear yearly value of £10 11s. 11d., it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths; but pays 3s. 4d. synodals. Queen Anne's Bounty was procured by the Rev. John Cater, rector of Little Ellingham, who settled part of the great tithes of Great Ellingham upon it for ever, to £20 per annum value.

The church (see the Plate), rebuilt about the beginning of Henry VI.'s reign, is a regular pile, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, north and south porches, all covered with lead. At the west end of the nave stands a square tower, thirty-three yards high;* in it are five bells thus inscribed:

1. "1669."—2. "1669."
3. "Hâc in conclave Gabriel nunc pange suave."
4. "Nos———— carmine ducat."
5. "EDWARD TOOKE MADE ME, 1678."

* The following are the dimensions of the church inside:

	Yards.
Chancel, length	13½
„ width	7
Nave and aisles, length	23
Nave, width (including aisles)	16¾

Wordwork bears date "Anno Dom. 1627, Hen. Tilney." In 1791, the roof of the tower wanting a little repairing, one of the churchwardens (whose son-in-law was a carpenter) proposed that a *wooden* spire should be erected to cover the faulty leadwork. His proposal was accepted, and the spire, very much resembling a pigeon-cote, was built at an expense of £82 8s. Its reign, however, was of short duration, for last year it was found that the carpenter's woodwork was decayed, and it was agreed, at the suggestion of R. Dewing, Esq., who generously contributed towards defraying the expense, to take down the pigeon-cote, and repair the tower in a more appropriate manner, and with more solid materials—lead and freestone—the cost of which was £180. The nave is separated from the aisles by five blunt arches upon clustered pillars, and from the chancel by a lofty pointed arch under which are the royal arms, "1719," the Lord's Prayer, decalogue and belief, and this sentence :

"They that fear the Lord will not mistrust his word, they that love him will keep his commandments."

The screen has been painted and gilded, and in one corner remains this inscription :

"Orate pro benefactoribz."

A window to the east over the arch to the chancel. Five clerestory windows on each side. The roof is beautifully carved, painted, and ornamented with roses ; the supporters rest on half-length figures with clasped hands. Blomefield says : "The roof was adorned with the images of our Saviour and his apostles, all of which were demolished in the time of the Usurpation." At the west end of the nave stands the font, which is octagonal, supported by an octagonal shaft on an ascent of three steps. On the north side there is a large pew for singers, and above it is a rude painting on board, intended for the Psalmist playing on his harp :

"O sing unto the Lord with understanding, 1747."

Many of the seats are open benches.

On slabs of black marble :

1. "In memory of Robert Alpe, gent., who died the 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1813, in the 73d year of his age."
2. "In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Alpe, gent., who died the 17th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1810, in the 63d year of her age."
3. "In memory of Mary-Elizabeth, infant daughter of Edmund and Mary-Ann Alpe, who died Oct. 25, 1820, in the 4th year of her age."
4. "In memory of Margaret, 2d wife of Edward Lincoln, of Wilby, who died Feb. 5, 1772 ; aged 57 years."
5. "Here lieth Elizabeth Engle, relict of Benjamin Engle, of Great Yarmouth, merchant, who departed this life the tenth day of February, 1741 ; aged 76 years."

6, 7. Gray stones without inscription ; brass gone.

8. Gray stone ; inscription in capitals nearly defaced :

"Here lyeth the body of Sarah, the wife of John Pennyng, gent., who died Dec. 4, 1638."

9. Small black marble :

"Depositum Ricardi Dewing, MDCCCXXIII."

10. Gray stone ; once inlaid with the figure of a man in the attitude of devotion ; at his feet three shields ; the brasses all gone.

11. Gray stone uninscribed.

Near the reading-desk and pulpit, which are placed in the south-east corner lies a large slab [No. 12], formerly inlaid with a figure, kneeling at a desk, and having a label issuing from his mouth ; two shields of arms, the brasses all gone except one shield, on which the arms of De Grey impaling Baynard. This is the tomb of Fulk de Grey, Gent.* (one of the five sons of William de Grey of Merton, Esq.)† who was buried here in the grave of Elizabeth Drury,* his wife. In "1570, George Gray, sonne of Anthony Gray, gent. was buried the XIIII daie of February," and the same year Anthony Greye, Gent., son and heir of Fulk de Grey aforesaid, was buried also, whose son, Anthony de Grey of Carbrooke, was living in 1616, and had one brother, Thomas, and nine sisters.

South aisle. One window to the west, one to the east, and four windows to the south, all uniform. Seven gray slabs, stripped of their brasses and inscriptions. Blomefield says : "There are several priests buried under gravestones here, as is plain from the badge or emblem of the priesthood, still remaining on several of them, the other brasses being gone, viz., the three chalices, thereon the wafers or sacramental bread." At the east end a chapel of the Holy Virgin, whose altar and image were in it. The ascent to the altar still remains. This belonged to the Virgin's guild, and had a priest, maintained by them, to sing there.

North aisle lighted same as the south.

1. Gray slab uninscribed.

2. Gray stone once inscribed round the edge, but the inscription is nearly obliterated. The words **Robertus et Margaret** now remain.

3, 4, 5, 6. All deprived of their brasses.

At the east end of this aisle was a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whose altar and image were in it. This belonged to the guild of St. John the Baptist in this town, and that society found a chaplain constantly to sing for the welfare of the brothers and sisters of the guild living, and the souls of the brothers departed. In 1462, Elizabeth Astle, gentlewoman, was interred before the altar of this chapel.

In the east wall, a door to the rood-loft. Several texts of Scripture, painted on wood, are fixed against the walls of both aisles ; they were

* "1655. Elizabeth Gray, wife of Fulke Grey, gent., was buried the viijth daie of November Anno ut supra."

"1560. Fulke Grey, gent., was buried the v daie of Jan."—Carbrooke Parish Register.

† See *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1825, p. 13.

formerly hung against the pillars. Over the north porch is a room in which lie several pieces of old armour, said to belong to the Knights Templars buried here. If I mistake not, this is the armour accounted for in the inventory after-mentioned, as belonging to the town.

The chancel is lighted by three large pointed windows to the south, two to the north, and one to the east. South door. In the south wall, two stone seats, separated by a round pillar, which forms two pointed arches.

Black marbles on the floor:

1. "In memory of Samuel, son of Robert and Elizabeth Alpe, who died Jan. 19, 1804, in the 17th year of his age."

2. "Sacred to the memory of Henry Alpe, who died Sept. 8, 1822; aged 32 years."

3. "In memory of Thomas Feverall, gent., who departed this life the 1st day of May, 1782, in the 73d year of his age. Also of Jane his wife, who died Jan. 31, 1795; aged 79 years."

4. Feverall's arms. Motto: "Bonne Esperance." "In memory of Robert Feverall, esq., many years an eminent merchant in Walbrook, a Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, and one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, who departed this life the 9th day of Jan. anno domini 1765, in the 68th year of his age."

5. "In memory of Robert, the son of Thomas Feverall, of this parish, gent., and Jane his wife, born the 8th of March, 1756, died the 14th of Feb., 1772. His truly amiable disposition rendered him highly esteem'd in life, and lamented in death."

In the middle of the chancel lie two slabs (like the lids of stone coffins) with a cross patée on each; "there are two imperfect circumscriptions on them in capitals, which seem," says Blomefield, "to be added long since they were first laid, and most probably when they were replaced afer the rebuilding of the church. I take that most north to be the sepulchre of Maud, Countess of Clare, foundress of the Preceptory here, and the other on her right hand, or that most south, to be one of her younger sons, that might probably be the first commander of this house; but to say positively that it is so, I do not pretend; they lie exactly in the place where the founders of religious places were generally buried; by the crosses, they were of the order; by the places of interment, persons of distinction; by the remains of the inscriptions, mother and son, and also of the Clare family; now, though I do not meet with their names, Vincent on Brook, folio 120, says that she had by Roger de Clare, her husband, Richard Earl of Clare and Hertford, and others; and Mr. Dugdale, telling us where that earl was buried, shows plainly that it was not his sepulchre, else I should have been induced to have thought so, by reason of his confirmation of his father and mother's benefactions to this house, to which he was also a benefactor. It is plain from this inscription, that he was a knight of the order, and had been at Jerusalem, and so qualified to be commander of the house, and must

be of great note, his name being not mentioned, all which confirms my former conjecture."

Blomefield reads the inscription thus:

6. "MATER CLARENSIS, GENEROSO MILITE CLARA, MA . . . HIC. TVM. . . . VE."

The letters are much worn, but, as far as I am able to judge, this appears to be the reading:

"MATER CLARENSIS GENERI QVO MILITE CLARAM ANGLIA SE IACTAT HIC TVMVLAT." . . .

There is no division of the words, the letters being close together.

The inscription on the adjoining stone runs thus:

7. "A. DEXTRIS. NATVS. REQVIESCIT. MATRIS. HVMATVS. HVNC. PETIIT. PORTVM. PROPRIVM. REVOLVTVS. IN. ORTVM."

8. Gray Slab, figure of a priest, label from his mouth, brass and inscription gone.

9. Gray stone, reaved of its brass.

Ascent to the altar by three steps. Within the altar-rails two stones, Nos. 10 and 11, robbed of their brasses.

12. Small black marble to the south:

"In memory of Anne, daughter of the Rev. George Thomas, and Mary his wife, who died May 30, 1756, aged 12 weeks."

There were sixteen stalls in the chancel, answering to the number of knights resident here.

In 1530 Robert Wallot, gent., of this town, was buried in the church.

In 1650 the following arms were in the church, and some of them remained in Blomefield's time, but in my search I could not find one.

Clare. Bigod. Brotherton. Mowbray. Nevil and Latimer. And these, Barry of ten, Argent and azure, a lion rampant or. ermine, a saltier engrailed gules, and the same two coats impaled. Three lions rampant in a bordure, impaling a fess between two chevrons. England. France. Argent on a fess gules, three fleurs-de-lises or. Gules, six cross crosslets or, a label of three azure. Azure, two luces endorsed, between crusuly of cross or crosslets or.

From "A new Booke of the yearlye accountes for the Towne of Carbrooke, 1627," I select the following memoranda:

1627. "We have payd and layd out in charges for the sayd towne towards the building of the bell-frame and other charges, xv^{li}.

1629. "Given by John Fitt, the sonne of James Fitt, vi*s.* viij*d.* to the towne of Carbrooke as may appeare by his last will, the vjth April, to be given to the poore yearlye.

1635. "They [the churchwardens] layd out, as appeareth by their bylls, sene and alowed by the townesmen, about the North ile, 37^{li} 3*s.* 3*d.*

1636. "They have layd out this year, as appeareth by their bills, allowed by the townesmen. They repayered the South ile, 36^{li} 3*s.* 11*d.*

1639. "We rec^{d} this yeare for the buriall of Sarah, the wife of John Pennynge, gen', in the church, 6*s.* 8*d.*

"We rec^{d} of Richard Kitchinman for the buriall of his wife in the Church, 6s. 8d.

"We have bought this yeare a hood for the minister, cost 1^{li} 4*s.*

1642. "Rec^{d} of Peter George xx*s.* as a legacye given by Mycheall George his father towards the mayneten^{e} of the Church of Carbrook."

Another book begins 1683-84, in which are several entries of stones of hemp due from Sir Robert Claydon, and in 1708 is this remark:

"A stone of hempe due to the towne this year from William Clayton, esq., for bell-ropes."

On the last leaf is:

"A true note and inuentory of all the . . . . and all mouables whatsoever belonging to the Church of Carbrook, made and taken by Edward Catterall, Minister, and Michael George and Wm. Scot sen., the thirteenth day of the month of June, Anno Dom. 162...

"*The bookes:*

"Imprimis, a large volumed Bible of Henry the viij his tra'slac'.

"It'm, another large volumed Bible of Q. Elizab. translacon of the gift of Elizabeth R....., widow, giuen to ye Church of Carbrook, and printed by Henry Denham and Richard Watkins, Anno 1574.

"It'm, another Elizabeth large Bible, printed by X'pofer Barker, Anno 1585.

"It'm, another large Bible of King James, his translacon, printed by Robt. Barker, Anno 1617.

"It'm, three bookes of com'on prayer, a larger and a lesser volume.

"It'm, ye workes of y^{t} famous man John Jewell, Bishop of Sarum.

"It'm, Erasmus his pa'phrase in English upon the four Euangelists.

"It'm, a booke of ye forme of prayer and fasting, set forth 1625.

"It'm, another of the same subject, set forth anno 1626.

"It'm, a forme of thanskiging for ye staying of the pestilence, set forth Anno Dom. 1625.

"It'm, a form of prayer and fasting, set forth 1628.

"It'm, a thansgiving for the vth of August.

"It'm, a form of prayer for March ye 24.

"It'm, a form of thansgiving for the 5th of Nouember, 1605.

"It'm, the booke of Homelies at large, set forth anno 1582.

"It'm, little manuel, contening the homely of willfull rebellion, in six p'tes, printed by Richard Jugge and John Cawood.

"It'm, ye canon booke.

"It'm, five bookes of Articles.

"It'm, the Register booke of Christnings, Mariages, and Burialls.

"It'm, a p'clamacon, set forth by Queen Elizabeth, 1599, for fast dayes and against ale houses and rouges.

"It'm, a little table of the ten com'andem^{ts}.

"It'm, the tithing table, and a table of degrees of mariage.

"It'm, captein John Smithes history of ye new found land.

"It'm, a booke of instructions from king Charles to all the BB. of E'land, printed 1626.

"*The vestm^{ts} and other things.*

"Impr. a faire large holland surplice.

"It'm, a carpet of damask for ye comunion table.

"It'm, a silver cup and couer for the comunion, wth a linning bag for to put them in.

"It'm, a course damaske herse cloth, for the poore.

"It'm, two cushions, and a green cloth for the pulpit, and to be used at mariages.

"It'm, one great chest to lay in ye bookes and a comunion table.

"It'm, two old lectures or deskes.

"It'm, eight iron bolts taken of the old bell frames, and three irons taken also from the s^{d} frames.

"It'm, four great iron spits.

"It'm, eleven half-inch boards in ye vestry.

"It'm, two corslets belonging to ye town, wth two swords and two daggers to them belonging.

"It'm, three pikes, one musket furnisht.

"It'm, three tables of scripture hanging on the three upper pillers on the South, and as many hanging on the three upper pillers on the North with gilded and pictured borders.

"It'm, one mattack pick and a peice of another.

"It'm, one ould tub, two pailes and a ladder of 17 staves.

"It'm, one chest, wth iron barres in the vestry for the keeping of the evidences of the town.

"It'm, one long box of above 2 yds. long, and a little round old poor-man's box inviron'd wth iron.

"It'm, an old beer [bier] and two forms standing in the South alley.

"It'm, two flat pieces of timber by the bellfrey.

"It'm, a rook-net."

Many of the books mentioned in the above inventory are still in existence, and kept with the registers in a strong iron-bound chest in the chancel.

The first register begins thus [in black letter], leaf torn :

"Matrimoni . . .
Sepultorum secund . . .
Preceptum Domini
Regis Henrici octavi
dei gracia Anglie et
frauncie fidei defensor'
et domini Hib'nie ac in
trā suprem' capitis
Anglice Ecclie tricesimo
Annoq dni 1538."

I was much pleased with finding on the second page the following memorandum, as it tells us at what time the learned Blomefield visited this church to make collections for his valuable "History of Norfolk": Sept. 26, 1738, Ext. F. B." [Francis Blomefield].

Edw. Catherall signs minister, 1622.

1565. "Sr James Robinson, Clarke, was buried the xix daie of February, anno ut supra.

1570. "George Gray, sonne of Anthony Gray, gent. was buried the xiiij daie of February, anno ut supra.

1583. "James Simpson, clerke, was buried the xx^th daie of Aprill.

1592. "Will'm Butterwoode, clerke, was buried the v of Maye.

1597. "Anthony Gray, gent. was buried the xxii of December.

1625. "*Interog.* Nata mori cur es, simul orta et mortua? Cur heu!
Natalis funus Venter et Urna fuit.

"Mary, daughter of Edward Catheral, minister of Carbrook, and Faith his wife, died the 9th of August.

"*Respons.* Mortua nascor, Ego perijssem, ni perijssem;
Mî Funus Fœnus, Tumulus Alvus erit.

"Bridget, daughter of Thomas Frances, buried October decimo.

"Though in this book of death thou be'st recorded,
Thy part i' th' booke of life thou art awarded."

"Mary Gaudron, wife of Thomas Gaudron, gent., a woman rich in good workes and almes-deedes which she did, to the great greife of many, died on Sunday at night, October 23, and was solemnlie buried on tuesday, Octobris vicesimo quinto.

"The booke of life agrees wth thy life's story,
And by theise bookes thou iudged art to glory."—APOC. xx. 12.

"Mœrens composuit Edwardus Catherall Minister, ut illam Memoriæ consecraret, et Amoris sui superstitem Tessaram relinquat."

1627. "An unbaptized still-borne infant son of Peter Sorrell, was buried Maij octavo."

I transcribed this, as I did not suppose it usual to register the deaths of unbaptized children, but I have found many instances in the register books of this parish.

1630. "William Sudlington, gent. died Augusti vicesimo octavo, and was buried Augusti vicesimo nono noctu.

1637. "Henry Sidney, an antient man, descended of the Right Honble house of the Sidneys, Earls of Lecester, but more Honble by his new birth, buried Martii decimo nono."

On the last leaf:

"Funell.

"Si q^d^ nosti verius istis, credito, si non,
Candidus, ut soleas, miseresce infantis." . . .*

"This Funell," says Blomefield, "I suppose, was one of the cathedral's scholars, and transcribed the register for him."

The first register ends 1643.

The second register begins 1653, and ends 1735.

The third register begins 1748, and ends 1776.

The fourth register begins 1776, and ends 1812, when the new registers commence.

A Marriage Register begins 1754, and ends 1788; another Marriage Register commences 1788, and continues to the beginning of new books.

A Register of Births begins 1776, and ends 1812.

For a list of vicars from 1332 to 1738, see Blomefield's "History of Norfolk"; since that time the following incumbents have occurred.

George Thomas, William Clough, Robert Phillips, Joseph Lane, George Deane.

The Rev. William Deighton is the present vicar, and also rector of Whinburgh in Norfolk. He resides at East Dereham, and officiates at Carbrook every Sunday, alternately morning and afternoon.

John Raper is the present parish clerk, and has held the office for nearly half a century.

There is paid by the churchwardens out of Bacon and Maltwood's Trusteeship on the Sunday after St. Paul's Day £1. There is also on the feast-day of St John the Evangelist £1 given by the will of Mr. John Mason. There should also be given by the Lord of the Manor 4s. or a stone of hemp yearly towards maintaining the bell-ropes.

M. D. DUFFIELD.

Costessey.

[1842, *Part II., pp.* 490, 491.]

The accompanying plate represents a specimen of stained glass which I met with during one of my usual rambles in pursuit of antiquities. It is in the north window of Costessey Church in Norfolk, and I doubt not will be interesting to some of your readers. The subject seems to be the Offering of the Wise Men of the East.

Its predominant colour is yellow in different degrees, upon a dark

* Blomefield reads it thus: "infantie annis," but it appears to me to be "infantis." The last word is now illegible.

chocolate ground. The costume is of the period of Edward III., so interesting as being illustrative of the time of Geoffrey Chaucer.

The plate is exactly half the original size, and it will be observed, upon a close inspection, that in the figure on the left, the cape or tippet worn over the mantle is attached thereto by a string coming from the mantle through two of the holes in it, and, missing three in the centre, is tied under the chin, which is concealed by the beard, but similar to the mode adopted at the same period to fasten the basnet to the camaile in the military costume of 1350.

THE ITINERANT ANTIQUARY.

Fulmodestone.

[1792, *Part II.*, *p.* 612.]

I herewith send you a drawing of the parish church of Fulmodestone, a small village in the county of Norfolk, situated twenty-three miles north-west of Norwich, five miles east of Fakenham, and south-east of Walsingham (see Plate III.). The church consists of a single aisle, and is dedicated to St. Mary. In the reign of Edward I. the prior of Castleacre was patron. The rector had a manse in the village of Croxton which belonged to this parish, with twenty acres of land. Hugh de Grancourt gave the patronage to Castleacre Priory, and Henry I. confirmed it before the death of Bishop Herbert.

Croxton is now, and has been for years, a hamlet to Fulmodestone. Sir Walter de Grancourt signified to Pandulf, Bishop of Norwich, in King John's reign, by letters testimonial, that he had released to the monks of Castleacre all his right in the church of Croxton, to be enjoyed by the parson of Fulmodestone, presentable by that convent. May 17, 3 Edward VI., Sir William Fermer, Knight, and Sir Richard Fulmodestone, had a grant of the advowson of Fulmodestone and Croxton. The chapel or church of Croxton is a single pile covered with thatch, without a steeple, and dedicated to St. John Baptist.

Clipston is a hamlet to Fulmodestone. William Thomas Coke, Esq., one of the members for the county, is lord of the manor, and has a considerable estate in this parish. The family of the Brownes have been long resident at Fulmodestone; its present representative, the Rev. Repps Browne, has considerably improved his house and estate since the death of his elder brother, the late John Browne, Esq.

The rectory house at Croxton was rebuilt, at a considerable expense, by Robert Wace, clerk, then patron and rector, who soon after (September 1, 1718) sold the advowson to the master, fellows and scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The following is a list of the incumbents. In a future letter I will send you some monumental inscriptions and epitaphs.

—— Henry Sharpe.

1507. March 10. John Wright, presented by the Prior and Convent of Castleacre.

1518. November 14. Andrew Dey, by ditto.
1533. December 30. William Bird, by ditto.
1554. March 28. Richard Taylor, by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.
1559. June 9. Roger Wilkins, by John Dannock.
1569. April 9. Robert Crance, or Drance, by ditto.
1587. June 10. Thomas Wilson, by William Clopton, Clerk.
1630. June 15. Thomas Wilson, son of the above, by Francis Shuldham and John Fisher.
1655, or 1656. Daniel Green, M.A., by Townshend Wilson, Clerk.
1700. Barry Love, by John Wace, Clerk.
1705. Robert Wace, M.A.
1740. February. Francis Aylmer, B.D., and President of C. C. C. C.
1759. John Barnadiston, B.D., afterwards D.D., and Master of C. C. C. C.
1778. July. James Cremer, B.D., and Fellow of C. C. C. C.
1778. October 31. Peter Sandiford, M.A., and Fellow of C. C. C. C. R. D.

Garboldham.

[1797, *Part II., p.* 751.]

In the middle of the boarded roof of All Saints' Church at Garboldham, Norfolk, was this inscription, in black letter :

"Betwex syn yis and ye rode loft ye yongling han payd for yis cost. Yat Lord yat deyid for alle mankynde have mercy upon hem at her ende."

Mr. Blomefield (i. 179) understands this of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was patron of this church about 1450, and would not assist the parishioners in the repairs of it, but, wishing it to fall down and be consolidated, as since, to the other church here, the parishioners not consenting to it, but showed their dislike to it by these verses.

I doubt the truth of this assertion, or if there is a similar instance of public resentment of a parish in a church throughout the kingdom. I should think it implies the direct contrary ; not that the young lord, but the young men of the parish had paid their cost, their share of the repairs or building of this part of the church, and therefore were entitled to the grateful prayers of the parishioners. D. H.

Gillingham.

[1806, *Part II., p.* 793.]

The enclosed drawing is a north-west view of St Mary's Church at Gillingham, co. Norfolk (see Plate II., Fig. 1). This parish is large, and well inhabited. It is situated on the river Waveney, which divides it from the county of Suffolk.

Gillingham is derived from the old British word "Gill," *i.e.*, a large

place of water. The Saxons afterwards called it Lŷllan,* which in their language signifies to make a noise, very probably so called from the turbulent sound of the estuary, or arm of sea which originally passed this place.

King Harold's brother Guert had two free men, who held in this parish twenty acres, with half a carucate and an acre of meadow;† but after the unfortunate battle of Hastings they were bereaved of it by the Conqueror, who took it into his own hands; it was then valued with the manor of Gorleston in com. Suffolk.

This lordship had the patronage of the church of St. Mary, which, in the 55 Henry III. was in the possession of Jeffrey de Pount or Ponte, who in the same year granted by fine to Roger de Pounte for life (the remainder to Jeffrey and his heirs), land, etc., with the advowson of St. Mary's church in Gillingham.

Bartholomew Bateman (13 Edward II.) presented to this church as guardian of Christiana, daughter and heir of William de Horsford; and in 1344 (17 Edward III.) the above Bartholomew presented as the true and undoubted patron.

According to the record called "Norvic. Doomsday" (now preserved in the Dean and Chapter's office, Norwich), this church was valued at eight marks. The rector had forty acres of land, but no manse.‡

The church, indeed, is a very ancient Saxon structure—a single pile without any aisles; nearly in the centre stands a square tower, whose architecture is as the church. The zig-zag arches, small narrow windows, and semi-circular chancel, have altogether a very antique appearance, and cannot fail giving great pleasure to the observer of our ancient architectural remains. To the Rev. John Lewis, the present rector, the lovers of antiquity are greatly indebted for preserving this venerable old building from mutilation and disfigurement: a rare example in these days.

The ancient and worthy family of Gillingham took their name from this parish. Robert de Gillingham was living 20 Edward III., at which time he, with the Prior of St. Olave's,§ in Suffolk, held quarter of a fee at Hadisco Thorp, com. Norfolk.

If these few observations relative to a neighbouring village and church should meet your approbation, it will give great pleasure to

W. A.

* Bailey's "Etymological Dictionary," vol. i.

† See Blomefield's "Norfolk."

‡ That is, there was no parsonage-house for the incumbent to live in.

§ Herlyngflete, or St. Olave's. Within this parish, near the river, was built a priory of Black Canons, by Roger Fitz Osbert, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Olave, the king and martyr, in the beginning of the long reign of King Henry III. At the dissolution, here were five or six religious, whose annual income amounted to £49 11s. 7d., as Dugdale and Speed. The site of this house, with great part of the lands, were granted 38 Henry VIII. to Henry Jernyngham, Esq., patron. Tanner. —— Wills was prior in 1269, and governed the house until 1308. He is the first I find mentioned in the MS. list of the priors, penes me.

Great Hautbois.

[1848, *Part I.*, *p.* 136.]

There are the remains of a Norman piscina in Great Hautbois Church, near Cottishall, in Norfolk. The arch is much defaced, and a very slight appearance of a pedestal may be traced on the wall.

J. Adey Repton.

Great Yarmouth.

[1806, *Part I.*, *p.* 432.]

Being last summer in Yarmouth, I strolled into the churchyard, from whence I transcribed the following inscriptions:

1. "To the memory of David Bartleman, Master of the brig Alexander and Margaret, of North Shields, who, on the 31st of Jan., 1781, on the Norfolk coast, with only three 3-pounders, and 10 men and boys, nobly defended himself against a cutter carrying 184-pounders, and upwards of 100 men, commanded by the notorious English pirate Fall, and fairly beat him off. Two hours after, the enemy came down upon him again, when, totally dismasted, his mate Daniel MacAnley expiring with the loss of blood, and himself dangerously wounded, he was obliged to strike and ransom. He brought his shattered vessel into Yarmouth with more than the honours of a conqueror, and died here in consequence of his wounds, on the 14th of February following, in the 25th year of his age. To commemorate the gallantry of his son, the bravery of his faithful mate, and at the same time the infamy of a savage pirate, his afflicted father, Alexander Bartleman, has ordered this stone to be erected over his honourable grave."

2. "In memory of Charles Balding, who was unfortunately drowned at finishing the building of Yarmouth Bridge, July 17, 1786; aged 30 years."

3. "Under this stone are interred the remains of Charles Johnson, aged 18, and Robert, his brother, aged 17, sons of Charles Johnson, of this town, who, with four others, were unfortunately drowned on the 24th of July, 1797, by the oversetting of a boat upon Breydon."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

The crooked spire of this church was taken down a few years since, but is soon to be rebuilt. The only inscription worthy of note inside the church since Swinden's time I copied from a blue-stone at the west end:

4. "Sacred to the memory of Capt. Gysbert Jan Van Rysoort, commander of the Batavian Republic's ship Hercules, who died on the 28th of October, 1797, in consequence of the wounds he received in the glorious and ever memorable engagement between the English and Batavian fleets, under the command of Admirals Duncan and De Winter, and was interred here, with military honours, in the 26th year of his age."

Viator.

[1806, *Part I.*, *p.* 507.]

I take the liberty of offering, for the inspection of your readers, some epitaphs which have escaped the observation of Swinden:

"Here resteth the Body of James Taylor, the beloved Son of Benjamin and Mary Taylor; who departed this life, March the 9th, 1735; aged 3 years and 6 months."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

"In Memory of Thomas Hollands, late a Mariner aboard the Excise Cutter, who departed this life 1st of April, 1790; aged 36 years."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

X. Y.

[1840, *Part II.*, *pp.* 263, 264.]

The original church at Great Yarmouth, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was erected by Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, about the year 1123, but was greatly enlarged in 1250. The whole building partakes of the styles of architecture of these and the intervening periods, with the exception of the south aisle of the chancel, which is built of flint, and with the depressed arch of about 1400.

The church altogether is of very extraordinary size. It is composed of a nave, north and south aisles of much larger dimensions than the nave, a transept with centre tower, and a chancel with north and south aisles, but not extending so far towards the east; the extreme length of the building externally is about 260 feet, and the breadth about 185.*

In the year 1551, by an order of the Assembly, the brasses were torn from the tombstones to make weights and measures for the use of the town. . . .

In 1705, a pious individual bequeathed a sum of money to erect a gallery for "Decayed Seamen," and the whole nave was appropriated for its reception, and thus was effectually extinguished the beauties and proportions of the building, the north aisle being excluded from the church, and probably the organ first placed in the south aisle. To give the occupants more light in this misplaced gallery, two of the massy columns with their superstructure were removed: thus converting four pointed arches into two of semicircular form. This "bold design" (as it was called), as will be readily anticipated, had well nigh proved destructive to the building: the transepts were shaken, and the tower materially rent, and very heavy was the outlay to save it from entire ruin.

The demolition of the noble window of the north transept must next be recorded. The aperture is partially blocked up with brickwork, and the remaining space filled with a most barbarous imitation in wooden Gothic.

Of the four great arches between the aisles and transepts one only remains open, the others being obscured by galleries or filled with masonry.

The four more lofty and beautiful arches under the tower, with their enriched and finely banded columns, betray the full force of reckless mutilation. No ornament is spared, and many are unnecessarily lopped off that obstructed the application of a bond of wood or an iron cramp. All effect produced by fine proportion is

* Good views of the church are given in Neale's "Churches."

obscured by useless galleries, or by rough and clumsy appendages of the carpenter, at once mean, trivial, and misplaced.

About the year 1790 the east end of the chancel fell; and probably economy, certainly not taste, prompted the application of the inner wall of the confessionary as the base of the new gable, and the rude imitation in wood of a Gothic window, which now disfigures this part of the church, was erected. The two north and south windows of the altar (originally three) are much defaced, and nearly filled with brick-work. The original large window of the north aisle has in its turn given way to another in the worst possible taste, combined with a proportion of brick-work and some ancient capitals and corbel heads, purloined from some other parts of the church.

In 1812 the pillar between the two new-formed circular arches gave way beneath its increased burden, and the building was again exposed to imminent danger.

The original window of the south aisle maintained, in a miserable state of decay, its fine tracery to the present period, 1840, when the trustees, to complete the general disfigurement, ordered its destruction.

The care of this fine old church is confided to a body of trustees, who derive an ample fund for its preservation from a duty on coals consumed in the town. The patronage being vested in the Dean of Norwich in right of his deanery, the preservation of the chancel is necessarily his peculiar province. H. D.

[1849, *Part I., pp.* 297-299.]

On Monday, February 12, a stone coffin, above ground, was accidentally discovered by the churchwardens, under a canopy, in the north aisle of the chancel of St. Nicholas Church, while they were superintending repairs there. Notice of the discovery was given to the Rev. George Hills, the minister, and it was resolved that the lid should be returned to its place for the present, but be removed on the following day, when an examination of the contents should be made, and that the coffin should then be closed for ever. Accordingly many ladies and gentlemen met in the chancel on Tuesday, February 13, and the lid was removed. . . .

Mr. F. Worship, the churchwarden, in the course of some remarks addressed by him to those present, said: "The body is that of an old man. The bones are remarkably strong and stout. The teeth are worn, and show evidence of having done much service. Most of the molar teeth are gone from the operation of some barber dentist. The skin can be traced, by the microscope, adhering to the cloth. The lower jaw was resting on the chest. There is scarcely a vestige of hair. The hair found in the coffin opened last year was singularly fine, and of a bright golden colour." . . .

Every bone was then restored to the coffin, and put in its right

place by Dr. Impey, and the lid was well fastened down. The skull was considered to be a remarkably fine one, and a cast was taken of it.

[1840, *Part II., pp.* 356, 357.]

There is still remaining in the chancel of Great Yarmouth Church, over the north doorway, a shield of arms with the remains of the helmet and lambrequin, sculptured in stone; the arms being a chevron barry nebulée between three birds, but the crest is broken off. I find amongst the records of this college a confirmation of these arms dated in 1494, 9 Henry VII., to "Robert Cromer of Yermouthe, in the counte of Norfolke"; and in the list of bailiffs of the town, given in Swinden's "History," that Robert Cromer was several times one of those magistrates from 1470 to 1497. It is not improbable, from the style of architecture of the doorway, to which I have alluded, that he contributed to its erection, or, at least, to some reparation of the chancel.

Several matrices of the brasses are now existing in the church; the stones from which they were torn having been since devoted to modern inscriptions. Amongst them is one, on the floor of the south aisle of the chancel, appropriated to the memory of the Pulteney family in the last century; and has the matrix of a cross, of very elegant design, about four feet in length, probably to the memory of some ecclesiastic of about the period of our first Edwards.

There are now nearly five hundred monuments and flat stones in this church; the earliest of which is to the memory of John Couldham, anno 1620, copied in Swinden, p. 864, and is the only one remaining prior to the reign of Charles I. It is much to be regretted that many monuments which formerly existed here have been removed. I have in my possession abstracts of those remaining, as well as of many of the principal ones in the spacious burial-ground.

The galleries which obscure the noble arches of the tower and of the south transept were erected in the time of Charles I., as appears from the date of 1645 in one of four shields which record the names of the bailiffs, chamberlains, and churchwardens of the time. The carved panels are of a similar style as that of the previous reigns, but much inferior in design and execution. THOS. WM. KING.

[1849, *Part I., pp.* 403, 404.]

On clearing away the accumulated coat of whitening from the corbel-heads which terminate the hood-moulding of the east window of the north aisle of the chancel of St. Nicholas' Church, one of them has proved to be a portrait of Edward I., executed with great boldness and spirit, and at the same time with perfect finish; the other, a portrait of Bishop Middleton, who consecrated the enlarged

church in 1286, the period denoted by the architectural details. The royal head is singularly expressive of the character of the great warrior and statesman. The grace and beauty of the well-proportioned features are combined with dignity and firmness; the compressed lip and lined forehead indicate something approaching to sternness; and every person who has had nerve to climb the ladder is struck with the great majesty of expression. This is unlike the beardless portraits of the King in the "Glossary of Architecture" and Sandford's "Genealogical History," but it strikingly corresponds with an illustration in Strutt's "Antiquities of England," taken from a French MS. of the time of Edward I. The monarch is there represented seated on his throne, and, in answer to Pope Boniface, asserting the independence of England, and denying the right of the Pope, or of any foreign power whatever, to interfere in the internal affairs of this country. The bishop's head is surmounted by a mitre, and the portrait is that of a determined and strong-minded man. Both heads were tinted the colour of life. The casts which have been taken, and which it is proposed to sell for the benefit of the Restoration Fund, will convey to the public a more just conception of these fine heads than any verbal description.

[1787, *Part II., p.* 565.]

A carter of Great Yarmouth (Armsby Aytoun) digging, not far from our river's side, between 7 and 8 feet below the surface of the earth, found an alabaster or marble candlestick, I should call it, were not the socket of a conical form, terminating in a point. On the pedestal are four hieroglyphical figures supporting an obelisk; on each body, which is of the human form, there is a right leg; and on the left side of each, only a thigh, which ends in a point. The upper end of the figures (for I cannot call them heads), are so very imperfect that it is out of my power to describe them better than in the drawing. The pedestal is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, the base of the obelisk 2, and the height of the whole 6 inches. Though the teeth of time have corroded it, it is very white. If you find my drawing of it, which is a tolerable representation (see Fig. 5), worthy of being copied by the engraver for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, give it a place therein, with a comment of your own. SAMUEL BREAM.

Griston.

[1817, *Part I., pp.* 316, 317.]

The parish of Griston is bounded on the north by Carbrook and Scoulton, on the east by Scoulton and Caston, by Caston and Thompson on the south, and on the west by Thompson, Merton, and Watton.

This town was a berewic to Sporle in the Confessor's and Con-

queror's time, and the chief part of it which constituted Griston Hall Manor belonged to a free woman in the Confessor's time, who held it as part of Sporle Manor; it was seized by the Conqueror, and let to farm to Godric, and was after held by a family surnamed from the town.* Another part was held by Roger Bigot, of whom Ralf Fitz-Walter held it; and both these parts made up this manor, which was afterwards held of the Fitz-Walters.†

In 1227 Richard de Rupella settled 120 acres and diverse rents on Henry de Greston and his heirs. In 1256, William, son of John Bozun, and Henry son of Henry de Grestun, paid 6d. a year to the Prior of Alvesbourn. In 1272, Dionisia de Montchensy had some concern in it. In 1274 John de Griston was lord, and had the assize of bread and beer, weyf and trebuchet, and held it of the honour of Clare at half a fee, in 1314. In 1315 Robert Fitz-Walter and Richard Copsey were returned as lords here. In 1345 John de Griston held a quarter of a fee of the honour of Clare, which formerly belonged to Roger de Griston; and in 1398 John de Griston was lord, and in 1401 held it of the honour of Clare, which was held by the heirs of the Earls of March. In 1341 it was in the Bishop of Ely's liberty, whose bailiff appointed the constable. It afterwards was in the Cliftons', and passed, with Buckenham, to the Knevets; and in 1541 Edm. Knevet sold it to Edm. Grey and his heirs. In 1558 John Grey, of Methwold, Esq., gave it to William Grey, his son, who sold it to Mr. Thomas Dunthorn, who was lord in 1572, and William Dunthorn was his son and heir. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Barney, of Parkhall in Redham, and came to Henry Barney, his second son, who died Nov. 23, 1638, possessed of it, and held it of the honour of Clare, with 36 acres held of Saham-Tony manor, by fealty, and 34 acres, held of Carbrook, by fealty; and Henry Barney, of Griston, was his son and heir. When Mr. Blomefield wrote his "History" of this county, Griston Hall Manor belonged to Leonard Batchelor, Esq., of Norwich. Thomas-John Batchelor, Esq., of Horstead, nephew of Sir Horatio Pettus, Bart., was afterwards lord, and sold it to Benjamin Barker, Esq., of Carbrook, whose son, John Barker, Esq., of Carbrook, is the present lord.

"The Rectory Manor always belonged to the Rectory, which was never appendant to the other manor; for at the survey William Earl Warren had the advowson, and 10 acres of land, which Earl Ralf had laid to his manor of Stow; and so it belonged to that manor, and soon after was joined to Caston manor, and the Caston family,

* "Terra Regis, quam Godricus servat. Wanelunt. hund'. In Grestuna, lxxx acr' terre. tenuit i libera Femina T. R. E. semp. i vill. tunc v bord. semper i serv. xi acr' prati, semp. i car. in dnio. Silv. xxiiii porc. semp. xii porc. & xi Ov. & hoc Berewita est appretiatum in Esparle."—Domesday, folio 32.

† "Terra Rogeri Bigoti. ℔. Wenelunt. In Grestuna, i liber homo xxviij acr' terre dim. car. & iii acr. prati, & val. x sol."—Fol. 127.

as lords of Caston, presented."* In 1328 Sir John de Caston, Knight, held a knight's fee in Caston, Rockland, Tofts, Tomison, Shipdam, Rudham, and Griston, of the Lord Bardolf, as of his manor of Wirmgeye, which belonged to Reginald de Warren, a younger son of the second Earl William.

In or before 1330 it belonged to the family of Cokefield, and continued a rectory until 1349, when the church, Rectory Manor, chief part of the glebes, and the great tithes, which were let at £15, were appropriated by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, to the Prior and Convent of Buckenham, on condition that the bishop should always nominate to the prior, who should present the vicar, and pay to the bishop a yearly pension of 16s 8d.† At the dissolution the manor, great tithes, and advowson of the vicarage came to the Crown, where they continued until Queen Elizabeth settled them in exchange on the Bishopric of Ely, to which they now belong.

In Mr. Blomefield's time it was held by lease, of the see, by Mr. Patrick, Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, grandson of Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely. The Rev. Fairfax Francklin, Rector of Attleburgh, and Vicar of Watton, is the present lessee.

The parish of Griston having been enclosed pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1806, it was enacted, "that 50 acres of the commons should be allotted unto, and vested in, the Lords of the Manors of Farthings, in Griston, and Griston-Hall, in Griston, and Griston rectory, and the lessee of the same manor of Griston rectory, respectively, and to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the said parish of Griston, for the time being, as trustees for the poor of the said parish for ever; and the rents and profits arising from the said allotment or allotments, shall, from time to time, be laid out and applied by the said trustees in purchasing fuel, and such fuel shall be distributed among such of the poor inhabitants of the said parish of Griston who shall be legally settled therein, and shall not occupy lands or tenements exceeding the yearly value of £10, in such proportion and quantities, and at such times in every year, and according to such rules and orders, as the said trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, shall appoint and prescribe for that purpose, and not otherwise."

The Vicarage house, which is situated on the south side of the churchyard, is what Leland would call a "meane dwelling"; that is, not contemptible, but moderate.

* "Terre Willi. de Warenna. H. de Wanelund. In Grestuna i Ecclesia, & x acr' terre, hoc calumpniatur Godric jacere tempore Radulfi Comitis in Stou, & homines de hundredo eam testantur ad Feudum Willi: de Warenna, & quidam Regis homo vult ferre judicium, quod jacuit in Stou quando sorisfecit se Radulfus & uno anno prius & uno anno postea."—Domesday, fol. 93.

† In 1550 Bishop Thirlby released to the King the pension due out of this rectory.

Duty is performed once every Sunday, alternately morning and afternoon.

A Sunday-school has been lately established in this village by the Rev. R. Grenside, A.B., curate, and M. D. Duffield, Esq., F.S.A.

[1817, *Part I., pp.* 393-397.]

By Domesday Book we learn that there was a church at Griston in the Conqueror's time; but of that building nothing now remains. By whom it was first founded I can by no means learn; but hope that my involuntary ignorance will be excused, since the names of the founders of most parochial churches are now unknown. The old church was dedicated to St. Margaret, and contained four Guilds, viz., St. John's, St. Margaret's, St. Mary's, and St. Peter's; there was also a light in the churchyard called "St. Mary's Light." William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, appropriated this church to the Priory of Buckenham in 1349, on condition that the bishop should always nominate to the prior, who should present the vicar at his nomination, and also pay the bishop a yearly pension of 16s. 8d. In 1477 a great part of the church was rebuilt as it now stands, and was then dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, who had a guild also to their honour. The present church is built of flint and stone, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north porch, all tiled. At the west end of the nave stands a noble tower, adorned on the outside with the emblems of St. Peter and St. Paul. Over the west entrance, which is pointed, there is a large pointed window, divided into three lights by two mullions, which branch off into various compartments. Half of this handsome window is blocked up. . . .

There is a winding staircase on the south-east corner.

Mr. Blomefield tells us that new bells were purchased in 1446. At present there are four bells thus inscribed:

1. "JOHN . DRAPER . MADE . ME . 1626. T. ANSTEY . H. PALMER . CHVRCH-WARDENS."
2. "JOHN . DRAPER . MADE . ME . 1610."

3 and 4 uninscribed.

The frames in which the bells hang are in very bad repair, and ought to be surveyed by the churchwardens. The steeple is leaded.

On a cross-beam in the roof I found this inscription:

"HS. P. M. BEEKS. 1568."

The nave, which is separated from the steeple by a lofty pointed arch, has three windows on the south and three on the north side.

Each window is pointed, and divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights by two stone mullions, which run into ramifications above. These windows were formerly much enriched with painted glass.

"In a north church window," says Mr. Blomefield, "was the effigies of Sir Simon Palmer, with this:

"SIRE SIMON PALMVR DE GRESTEEN."

Az. a lion ramp., gu. in chief three cinquefoils or.

Ormesby: Gules, a bend compone or and az. between six croslets, arg.

Mortimer: Or, florette, sab. and Caston's arms [Gules, a chev. between three eagles displayed arg.].

Gules, six ermines.

In a north window is a priest in a pulpit, preaching to a large congregation, with this in labels:

"Nos predicamur Christum Crucifixum."

And this:

"Nonne est hic qui expugnabat?"

Some of his audience have the word Jesus from their mouths, some are kneeling, and others prostrate: this is perfect, and is a curious painting.

In another place was the devil with cloven feet and asses' ears, sitting in a throne as a king, with his crown and robes; and a vast press of people crowd to make their address to him. There are kings with their crowns on pressing forward, the little devils, with long ears and tails flying over them, and this broken label:

". . . Exaltet eum . . . in Ecclesia."

There are three whole-length, but imperfect figures, in the upper part of the first north window from the chancel; round the heads are these inscriptions remaining:

1. "In principio creavit Deus Celum et Terram."
2. "Isaias. Ecce Virgo concipiet et pariet filium Isaie."
3. . . . .

There are some fragments remaining in the other windows. Upon examining these windows, and comparing them with the account which Mr. Blomefield gives of them, I cannot but quote the language which the learned editor of Thoresby used on a similar occasion: "The glowing colours of the figures, combined with their present mutilated state, inspire a painful regret that so much taste and art should have been lavished on so frail a material as glass."*

The principal entrance is by a porch on the north side: there is a door likewise on the south side; both doorways are pointed. The font, which is an octangular basin, lined with lead, and perforated at the bottom, stands upon an octangular shaft under the arch between the nave and steeple. The north side of the font bears this inscription:

"A'o D'ni 1568 was this Steple tope newe set up to the greate cost of landed me'."

* Whitaker.

The roof is ceiled between the beams; the principals are supported by whole-length figures bearing shields. The greater part of the seats are open; there are four or five old carved pews at the end of the nave. The pulpit and reading-desk, both very much carved, stand against the south wall, between the first and second windows from the chancel. The pulpit is octangular; the reading-desk has a covering of purple cloth curiously wrought in needlework. There are many slabs robbed of their brasses. On the south side of the font lies a freestone slab uninscribed, and on the north side a gray slab, brass gone. Nearly opposite the third window from the chancel lies another gray slab robbed of the brass, and below it one uninscribed. A large slab in the middle of the nave bears this inscription:

"Orate pro a'i'a Will'i Palmar,* qui obiit xv° die Novembri' a'o D'ni M° CCCC. lxxxiiii° cuj' a'i'e p'piciet' De'. Ame'."

An old brass in Blomefield's time was thus inscribed:

"Orate pro anima Alicie Palmer, que obiit ix° die Decembris anno Domini M° CCCC° lxxxviii°."

The following inscription was formerly engraved upon a brass plate, and inlaid in a stone opposite the first window from the chancel:

[Omitted.]

There are two gray slabs at the foot of the reading-desk, brass gone, one of which, Mr. Blomefield says, was thus inscribed:

"Orate pro anima Edmundi Buckenham, generosi."

On the north side of the nave lies a large stone, with a cross at each corner; it once belonged to the high altar, but now covers the grave of the Rev. John Borret, formerly vicar of this church. The other stones, which came off the two low altars, are still extant; the one is placed as a step in the porch, and the other as a stile at the south-west corner of the churchyard, the crosses remaining on them. There is another slab laid near the window, which has been once ornamented with brass. In the north-east corner there is a pointed door, which formerly led to the rood-loft. In the south wall, towards the east end of the nave, is a plain piscina, perforated with a cinquefoil.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch upon octagonal pillars. The upper part is blocked up by the royal arms, with the date 1785; the lower part is ornamented by a neat open

* The family of the Palmers are of great antiquity in this town. In 1295 Peter le Paumer had a good estate here. In 1495 Henry Palmer, of Griston, gave five acres and half a rood in King's Grove Furlong, for a *yereday*, to be kept for him and Alice his wife on Whit Monday, as long as the world stands; and tied all his messuage called Gilberds for it. He also gave to the church and town of Griston ten acres in Griston and Watton Field, three roods at King's Grove, three roods at Little Kirk, two roods at Kykynham, one acre at Merton Gate, one acre and a half at Shortwyn's Croft, by the land of the Vicar of Griston on the south.

screen. This part of the church is lighted by two windows to the south, one to the east, and one to the north. The first window on the south side consists of two pointed lights. The second window is divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights below, and six trefoil-headed lights above. In this window was an effigies of one of the Caston family, in his surcoat of arms. The east window is divided into four trefoil-headed lights, by three mullions, which form three large quatrefoil lights above. The window on the north side consists of two plain cinquefoil-headed divisions. At the entrance from the nave into the chancel lies a broken freestone slab uninscribed; and on the north side there is a gray slab from which the brass has been rived. It once bore this inscription:

"Orate pro a'i'a Magistri Johannis Mannyng, qui obiit xxvii° die Mensis Aprilis a'o D'ni M. CCCCC°.XXII° cuj' a'i'e p'picietur De'. Amen."

This plate, now lost, was in Mr. Blomefield's time kept in the chest which stands against the north wall. A large rough slab, uninscribed, lies opposite the door which is between the windows on the south side. On each side of the chancel there is an old oak stall. Ascent to the altar by two steps. In the south wall a piscina and stone bench. Table of oak.

The Decalogue is painted on the wall under the east window. On the south side the Belief is painted on wood, and on the north side the Lord's Prayer is painted on the wall. Roof, of timber.

"In 1679 Dr. Owen Hughes, Commissary to the Bishop, and Official to the Archdeacon, of Norwich, directed a commission to be certified of the state of the chancel; and upon its being found in a ruinous condition, he sequestered the impropriate tithes to repair it, and it was repaired accordingly. This is an instance of the bishop's or archdeacon's power to sequester impropriate tithes, if the owners or their farmers refuse or neglect to repair the chancels, which we see too often in a ruinous state." A few active spirited men, like Dr. Hughes, are very much wanted at the present day.

Dimensions of the church within the walls: Tower, 75 feet high, 12 feet long, 10 feet wide; nave, 63½ feet long, 27 feet wide; chancel, 27½ feet long, 17 feet wide.

The first register, which is a small one, made of paper and parchment, begins May 2, 1652, and ends March 13, 1670. The only memoranda contained herein are the sums collected for briefs, from October 2, 1662, to October 2, 1664.

The second register, which is of parchment, begins August 15, 1695, and continues to November 20, 1740.

"1698. John Borret* was buried May 26. Ob. 25.

* Of whom Mr. Blomefield, in his "History of Norfolk," vol. i., p. 572, thus speaks: "He was an ingenious man and good antiquary, an exact herald, and laborious collector of historical affairs relating to this county, to whose labour I own myself much indebted for many things which I find in his collections only, the originals being now lost."

"1718. Sarah, d. of the Rev. Mr. John Abbot, Vicar of Hockham, and Sarah his wife, was born here Feb. 1st, and baptized Feb. 4th.

"Memorandum, 1719.

"I, William Tanner, Vicar of Girston, do hereby acknowledge, that there is in ye Vicarage Yard at Girston, a piece of ground (in length twenty-three yards and one foot, in breadth nine y^ds^ one foot, abutting on ye Church-yard North, the street West, the Vicarage-yard South and East) belonging to ye Rectory of Girston; which s^d^ piece of land I have obtained leave of ye Rev. Dr. Tho. Sherlock, Dean of Chichester, etc. (agent for the lessees), to occupy, paying for ye same ye yearly rent of a penny, if demanded. Will. Tanner."

The third register contains the marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The fourth register begins April 17, 1741, and ends September 23, 1812, when the new registers commence.

From the year 1800 to 1816, inclusive, there were 81 baptisms, 70 burials, and 14 marriages.

A List of the Rectors and Vicars of Griston may be seen in Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," edit. 1739, vol. i., pp. 570-571. The following vicars and curates occur since Mr. B. wrote:

Vicars.

The Rev. John Borret, instituted Nov. 15, 1723.* The Rev. Eli Morgan Price, signs Vicar, Nov. 17, 1787. The Rev. — Law, *vice* Price, dec.

The Rev. Thomas Cautley, A.M., of Jesus College, Cambridge, Vicar of Sawston, and Perpetual Curate of St. Clement's in Cambridge, is the present worthy Vicar of Griston.

Curates:

Robert Barnes signs curate May 12, 1789. John Lane, Nov. 24, 1805. Charles Wodsworth, April 8, 1812. Thomas Sayers.

My friend, the Rev. Ralph Grenside, A.B. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was ordained and licensed to this curacy June 9, 1816, and is the present curate.

Mr. John Brown is the parish-clerk. RICHMONDIENSIS.

[1826, *Part I., pp.* 583, 584.]

In addition to the description of the parish of Griston, which appeared in your magazines for April and May, 1817, I have only to add the following:

"1600, 27 Jun. 42 Eliz. Regina dat' Martino E'po Elien' et Succ' suis, totam illam Restoriam de Griston in Com' Norfolk, cū suis Juribus,

* "The Rev. John Borret was buried September 25, 1787."—Parish Register.

Membris et Pertinentiis univ'sis; ac totum illud Horreū decimale, ac ōes Xmas Grano'm et Foeni, ac alias Xmas quascūq' eidem Rectoriæ spectan'. Quæ R'c'oria p' Particulare inde extenditur ultra Repriss. ad clarū annuū Reditum sive Valorem 6-10-0 p' an. Et d'c's Martius E'pus p' se et succe. suis Ep'is Eliensibus convenit cu' d' câ Reginâ Heredibus et succ'. suis, q^d Ipse et Succ' sui unā annualem Pensionem quadraginta Solidorū exeuntem de d'c'a Rectoria, et Vicario de Griston, Divina celebran' coram Parochianis ib'm annuatim solubilem, de Tempore in Tempus p'solvent, ac d'c'a Reginam, Heredes et Successores suos inde exonerabunt et acquietabunt de Temp'e in Tempus inp'petuum.

"This Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage was granted, among other estates, in exchange for several manors in Cambridgeshire, according to Willis; the Bishop to pay the Vicar yearly 40*s*. Bp. Fleetwood.

"6 Jac. 8 Oct. Martin, Lord Bp. of Ely, grants a lease of the Rectory of Griston, in the county of Norfolk, formerly belonging to the Priory of Buckingham, but excepts and reserves to himself and his successors the Advowson and Donation of the Vicarage. Lessee to pay an annual pension of 40*s*. to the Vicar out of the Rectory. Reg. Heton, f. 73, 74.

"1660. Presented 11 Feb., Robt. Masters, A.B.

"1687. 13 March, Robt. Harsnett.

"1694. John Berry, cess. Harsnett.

"1699. 22 Sept., John Ellis, A.M., cess. Berry.

"1713. Sept. 29, Wm. Tanner [nat. in Com. Wilts. A° 1689. Bp. Reg. p. 85].

"1723. Mr. Tanner resigned or voided this Living by cession (for Topcroft) and Mr. John Borret was presented by the Lord Chancellor in the vacancy of the See." — From Coles's MSS., vol. xlvi., p. 81.

From an account between "The Right Rev. Bishop Sherlock and Mr. Peter Chester on the one part, and Mr. John Mustin on ye other part, for Griston Tythes for Michaelmas 1725, 1726, 1727, it appears that a year's rent for the Impropriation was £22 15*s*."; but how the Bishop of Bangor (Dr. Sherlock) was concerned at Griston, I have not been able to ascertain. RICHMONDIENSIS.

Hilgay.

[1754, *p*. 215.]

Hilgay is a little village about three miles from Downham, situated in a peninsula, which does not consist of above 1,000 acres. The inhabitants of it are, once in about six or seven years, infested with an incredible number of field-mice, which would (like locusts) devour their corn of every kind; but, as certain as this visitation happens, a prodigious flight of Norway owls is sure to arrive, and tarry till

these little mischievous animals are totally destroyed by them. The parishioners (as indeed they are in gratitude bound) pay almost the same veneration to these birds as the Egyptians did to the Ibis, and will not at any rate annoy them, which they might easily do, since pigeons are not more tame. The Rev. Mr. Dering, the present worthy minister of the place, showed me a couple that he had detained in his garden. They are far more beautiful than ours, and are day birds. They have pretty long ears, and, in other respects their heads resemble those of cats. They meddle with nothing but the mice, and constantly return home, as soon as they have executed the business which they are providentially sent to perform. C. D.

Horning.

[1823, *Part I., p.* 393.]

I send you an account of St. Bennet's Abbey at Holme, in the parish of Horning in Norfolk, to accompany a drawing of the remains of the west, or principal gate of the abbey* (See Plate I.).

Holme was a solitary place in the marshes, called Cowholme, etc., and given (according to the tradition of the monks) by Horus, a little prince, to a society of religious hermits, under the government of one Suneman, about the year 800, who (with the chapel of St. Benedict, by them here built) were all destroyed in the general destruction of this country by the Danes, under Inquar and Hubba, in 870. In the next century, Wolfric, a holy man, gathered seven companions here, and rebuilt the chapel and houses; they had resided here some years, when King Canute the Dane founded and endowed at Holm an abbey of Benedictine monks before 1020. This abbey was fortified by the monks with strong walls, etc., that it resembled more a castle than a cloister, and, as tradition says, held out some time against King William I., till betrayed by the treachery of one of the monks, on condition of his being made abbot, and on his promotion he was ordered to be hanged directly.

From an old MS. in the College of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, written by William Botoner, *alias* Worceter, gent., Blomefield gives these particulars;

The Abbey Church, from the east window to the west door, together with the choir, was De gradibus meis, Anglice Steppys, 148. The breadth of the choir and presbytery, 17 gradus; the breadth of the south aisle of this church, which was built by Sir John Fastolf, 11 gradus, and the length of it, from east to west, 58 gradus. This last appears to have been a beautiful pile, built of, and vaulted with freestone, and had seven large windows to the south. The length of the north aisle was 68 gradus, the breadth 12 gradus.

* Three views of this gate, in a more perfect state, with a ground plot, are engraved in the "Vetusta Monumenta" of the Society of Antiquaries.

The length of the choir and stalls, 24 gradus. The length of the high altar was 17 of Botoner's spans, and that of the south aisle 15; the space of the bell-tower that stood in the midst of the church was 22 feet. The Frayter was 40 virgæ long to the pantry door, and 7 broad. Master Thos. Newton built Trinity Chapel in the abbey church. . . .

Holme was a mitred abbey, and its abbots always sat in the House of Lords.

The revenues of this abbey were great; in the 26 Henry VIII. it was valued at £583 17s.; as Dugdale, and as Speed, at £677 9s. 8d., as appears from Bishop Tanner.

King Edward the Confessor was a benefactor, granted them many privileges, and confirmed those of King Canute, as did Maud the Empress, King Henry II., Richard I., etc.

The mill, standing on the ruins of this ruin, is used to draw the water from the marshes on which it is situated, and to empty the same into the north river, whereon it nearly abuts.

There are still standing two arches of this once "sumptuous pile"; the west one is situated inside the mill, and is much ornamented; its spandrels have the figures of a man with a sword and a lion finely relieved; the other arch, standing more easterly, is well-proportioned and ornamented with shields, blazoned with the arms of some of the principal Norfolk families. C. E.

Ingworth.

[1799, *Part II., p.* 649.]

The enclosed is a view of Ingworth Church in Norfolk, which lies on the road between Aylsham and Cromer (Plate II.).

Ingworth, written in Domesday Book "Inghewarda," and "Ingewrda," takes its name from its situation by the low meadows on the river.

The date of this church is not mentioned; but from the style of an arch within the church, and from the account mentioned by Blomefield, who says that William Rufus gave a mediety of this church to Battle Abbey, in Sussex, we may conclude it to have been built about the reign of William Rufus, if not earlier; about the upper part of the tower is more modern.

The view of Ingworth, taking in the church with the mill, ornamented by a Gothic screen (taken out of Aylsham Church), and the whole landscape surrounded by wood, form a beautiful scene as a picture; but the Gothic screen, although beautiful in its general effect, has not been done many years ago, and the parts not being executed according to the character of Gothic, it would be a disgrace to take into the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

I have enclosed a sketch of a font from this church, which is modern. REPANDUNUM.

Islington.

[1822, *Part I., p.* 65.]

The annexed representation is a copy of an engraving of an ancient cross found in sinking the cold bath at Sir John Oldcastle's, near Islington, county Norfolk. It was presented by Mr. Mickleton to Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, and was formerly in his Museum at Wimple, county Cambridge.

The inscription in Anglo-Norman capitals is :

"✠ Anure seyent tuzi ceus ke la croys aourunt. Amen."

It has been thus explained by Mr. Humphrey Wanley, his lordship's librarian : "Honorati sunt omnes illi qui istam vel hanc crucem adorant. Amen."

Kettlestone.

[1797, *Part II., pp.* 740, 741.]

I herewith send you a drawing of Kettlestone Church, in Norfolk, taken from the south-west (nearly). . . . The village is situated about four miles north-east of Fakenham, five miles south-east of Walsingham, nine miles south-west of Holt (market-towns in this county), and about twenty-four miles north-west of Norwich, in the hundred of Gallow. Part was a beruite to the King's manor of Fakenham at the Survey, and held by King Harold before the Conquest. This manor was granted by Henry II., 1156, to Sir Thomas de Hauville, to be held of the Crown, for keeping the King's faulcons at the King's expense. Sir Robert Knollys was afterwards possessed of it, 1400, and settled it on his hospital or college, at Pomfret. After the dissolution of the above college it was granted, in 1550 (with the other manor in Kettlestone, called "Rochford's Manor"), to Sir William Farmer, whose lady, at his decease, brought both manors united, by marriage, to Nicholas Mynne, Esq. Sir William Drury was lord in 1580. In 1612, Robert, his son, dying, left by Anne, his wife, an heiress, Mary, who by marriage brought it to Robert Schouldham, Esq., whose son, Francis Schouldham, M.D., was lord in 1764. He left it by will to the Rev. Robert Rolfe, and at his death it was sold to Sir George Chad, the present lord.

Francis Schouldham, Esq., was a considerable benefactor to the parish. He bequeathed £100 towards new leading the roof of the church, and erecting a new pulpit, desk, pews, etc.

The church is dedicated to All Saints ; is a rectory in the King's Books, value £10. The tower is octagonal, and has one bell only ; its height about 100 feet.

The church has an aisle to the north. In the body are the following monuments :

1. "Here lyeth the body of GEORGE MURLAND, gent., who departed this life, Dec. 7, 1731, aged 55 years ; much beloved and much lamented. Also ESTHER his wife, who departed this life, March 7, 1722, aged 64 years." . . .

2. "JOHN SCHULDHAM, fourth son of Francis Schuldham, esq., died June 12th, 1717, in the 82d year of his age." . . .

In the chancel :

1. "Sacred to the memory of REBECCA, the wife of Robert Schuldham, M.D. . . . who died the 2d day of October, MDCCXXVII. In the LXIX year of her age."

2. Arms, a spread eagle impaling three bugle-horns.

"Sub hoc marmore requiescit KATHERINA SCHULDHAM, uxor Nathanielis Schuldham, armigeri, cui peperit quinque liberos. Obiit anno salutis 1658, 3° Januarii, ætatis suæ 25." . . .

3. "JOHN HOWES, M.A., rector of Kettlestone 39 years, died September 23, 1721, aged 75. He left no issue, but, after the decease of his wife Abigail, he gave 1,000*l.* in money and land for the benefit of the poor clergymen's widows in this county, and the rent of two acres of land lying in Goodman's field, for the use of the poor of Kettlestone for ever."

4. "GULIELMUS YOUNGE, artium magister, hujus ecclesiæ curam anno Domini 1620, pastor suscepit, annoque 1667, ætatis 78, cum vitâ deposuit, et sub hoc tumulo pulvis futurus, pulvere com'istus jacet."

5. "To the memory of JOHN BRANTHWAYT, late rector of this parish, and of Thetford, in this county. He was the son of Arthur Branthwayt, of Hethel, esquire, some time Lord Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, by Ann, the daughter of Thomas Bacon, Esq. By his will he gave a piece of land, and seven buildings which he erected thereon, to the rector of Kettlestone and his successors for ever, upon condition of their paying annually twenty-five shillings to the poor of Kettlestone, and fifteen shillings to the poor of Sherford, upon the feast of St. John the Evangelist. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Webb, of Great Snoring, gent, by whom he had issue seven children, five sons and two daughters ; of which Miles, Arthur, and Elizabeth, survived him. After a life of exemplary integrity, regularly spent in the discharge of all the relative duties, he died Feb. 28, 1766, in the 69th year of his age."

There are a few more to the memory of the Schuldham family in the chancel, and one in the churchyard (with iron rails, situated next the chancel, as in the annexed view) :

"To the memory of ROBERT SCULDHAM, M.D., who died Feb. 22, 1776, in the 80th year of his age, full of days and good works."

To the above account of the parish we ought not to omit adding, that one William Newnan, an illegitimate child of Mary Newnan, being neglected by his father, was taken notice of by the parish officers, and, at the expense of this parish, put apprentice to a tailor, about the year 1738. He died very rich in London in 1787, and gratefully repaid the kindness he had long before experienced from the parish, by leaving to its poor £500 in the 4 per cent. Consols for ever. His body was brought from London to this place for interment, according to his will.

RECTORS :

1274. John de Arderne, presented by Walter de Grancourt.
1360. John de Bolyngton, by William Earl of Northampton.
1386. William de Oxeburgh by ditto.
1393. James Cole, by Thomas Duke of Gloucester.

1501. Thomas Makhagh, by Edmund Bishop of Exeter.
1512. Robert Andrew, by William Bourchier, Knt.
1544. William Osgodby, by the King Henry VIII.
1554. John Cosyn, presbyter, by Queen Mary.
1574. Robert Waring, by Queen Elizabeth.
1580. Thomas Wilson, by ditto.
1608. Thomas Wilson, jun. (his son), by King James I.
1620. William Young, by King James I. Suspended six years during the troubles of Charles II., and returned in 1660 (the year of the Restoration).
1667. Edward Lowry.
1682. John Howes, M.A.
1721. John Branthwayt, M.A.
1766. James Cory, M.A., who died in 1793. Held by sequestration till 1796.
1796. James Cory, A.B.

For the four last times it has gone with the living of Sherford, in this county, a rectory in the gift of the most noble the Marquis Townshend. NORFOLCIENCIS.

King's Lynn.

[1851, *Part II., pp.* 161, 162.]

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen-on-the-Causeway, between Gaywood and Lynn, was founded by Peter the Chaplain in the time of King Stephen, A.D. 1145. It consisted of a prior and twelve brethren and sisters, of whom ten (the prior being one) were sound, and three unsound, or leprous. Peter the Chaplain, their founder, died in 1174. . . .

Tanner, in his "Notitia Monastica," speaks of it as refounded by King James I. H. E.

[Letter from MS. Cotton., Vesp. F., xii., fol. 161, relating to this hospital omitted.]

Langley Cross.

[1806, *Part I., p.* 17.]

I send you a beautiful drawing, from the very accurate pencil of Mr. Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge, of Langley Cross, near Langley Abbey, in Norfolk (see Plate II.).

Langley was a Premonstratensian monastery, founded in 1198 by Sir Robert Fitz-Roger Helke, or De Clavering, who was Sheriff of Norkfolk and Suffolk in the 3rd and 4th years of King Richard I. The site was granted to John Berney, Esq., 38 Henry VIII. (Tanner).

M. GREEN.

Larlingford.

[1813, *Part II., p.* 313.]

From your desire to have a drawing of the thatched church at Larlingford, in Norfolk, it should seem that you think it rare to see a

church so covered; but, if you go into that county, you will find it common. One of the churches in the borough town of Thetford is in that situation. G. AND B.

Merton.

[1825, *Part II., pp.* 9-14.]

Merton, anciently called Meretune, is situated in Norfolk, on the turnpike-road from Watton to Thetford, two miles south of the former, and eight miles north of the latter place, and about twenty-two miles south-west from Norwich. . . .

Merton most probably took its name from the Saxon words Mere and ton, or the town by the mere or lake. There is a small sheet of water on the south side of the church, but I cannot take upon me to determine that this was the original *mere*. Several of the parishes in the neighbourhood are ornamented by these lakes, viz., Hingham, Scoulton, Saham [or Sæham], Tottington, Wretham, and Stow.

From Domesday it appears that during the Confessor's reign Meretuna belonged to Ailid, who then held it at 3 carucates and 1 virgate; there were then 17 villans, 3 bordars, and 6 servants, but at the Survey only 6 villans, 1 bordar, and no servant. There was wood enough to maintain 240 hogs; 36 acres of meadow, of which 3 carucates were in demesne, but in the Confessor's time 4 were in demesne; 4 men to plough the land, afterwards 2, but at the Survey none; 5 cart-horses, and 118 heads of cattle, at the Survey only 4 of the former and 22 of the latter, 24 hogs and 150 sheep, afterwards only 90 sheep. There were then 29 tenants or socmen who held 2 carucates of land among them, and did their annual suit and service to the manor for the lands they held of it. One socman held 20 acres of land belonging to the manor, which laid in Grestuna, or Griston. The whole manor was worth £5, afterwards rose to £6, and in the Conqueror's time was worth £8 a year. The whole parish was 2 miles long and a mile broad, and was taxed at 15d. to the geld.

At the Conquest it fell to the Conqueror, who gave it to Ralph Baynard, one of his principal Normans who came over with him.

Sir Robert Baynard, Knight, a great favourer of the monks of Lewes in Sussex, confirmed to them 60 acres of his demesnes in this town, and divers tenants, with the advowson of the Church, and the tithes of the corn of his manor.

In the time of Henry III., Sir Fulk Baynard held in Merton one fee, of which John de Gurney held one quarter of him. In 1225, the King granted him a license to have a market at Merton; and in 1274 he had assize of bread and ale, waif, trebuchet, and free warren, and paid 28s. rent for this and Hadeston manor, every 24 weeks to the guard of Baynard Castle.

Fulk Baynard, grandson of the above, in 1327 held 8 fees, and a

half of Rob. Fitz-Walter, in Hadeston, Marton, Bunwell, Carleton, Tibenam, Tompson, Threkeston and Therston, and left three daughters his co-heiresses, Isabell, Emme, and Maud.

Sir Thomas de Grey, Knight (son of Sir Thomas de Grey, Knight of Cornerth, in Suffolk) married Isabell, the eldest daughter, and had Merton, Bunwell, etc., for her share. He came and settled at Merton, in the ancient seat of the Baynards, whose arms he always bore quartered with his own (or Cornerth's, in her right). . . .

Merton Hall (see Plate I.) is a brick edifice, and appears to have been built about the year 1610, on the site of the ancient residence of the Baynards. It faces the north, and has in front a curious gateway, with a clock. The chimney-piece in one of the bedrooms bears date 1613. Three of the rooms are hung with tapestry in tolerable preservation. A curious oak chest is preserved in the gallery with the initials "H. R." surmounted by a crown. It is supposed to have belonged to King Henry VIII., who (in 1510) made a pilgrimage to our Lady of Walsingham,* barefooted, and carried a rich necklace as a present.

Part of the front of the hall was modernized about sixty years ago, by Mrs. De Grey, who (as the story goes) during her husband's absence from home wished to make some improvement and astonish him on his return; and as the house looked rather dull and antique, modern windows were substituted for the original fine bow windows of the Elizabethan age. Lucky, indeed, was it that Mr. De Grey's return prevented any further modernization.

There are a few family portraits remaining in the hall; viz.: 1. Thomas De Grey, son of William de Grey, Esq., by Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress of Thomas Bedingfield, Esq., of Darsham, in Suffolk. 2. Mrs. De Grey, wife of the above Thomas, and daughter of William Windham, Esq., of Felbrigg, in Norfolk. 3. Thomas De Grey (son of the above), full length, in a military dress. 4. Mrs. De Grey, wife of the last-mentioned Thomas De Grey, and daughter of — Fisher, Esq. of Bury St. Edmund's. 5. Mr. Fisher, father; 6. Mrs. Fisher, mother; 7. Miss Fisher; 8. Miss Fisher—sisters of the last-named Mrs. De Grey. 9. Unknown.

* Walsingham Priory is situated in the Hundred of North Greenhoe. At the Dissolution the annual revenues of the monastery were valued, according to Speed, at £446 14s. 4d., exclusive of the offerings, which in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" are returned at £260 12s. 4d. in 1534. Considerable wealth was derived by the priory at Walsingham from the oblations made by the numerous pilgrims to the famous image of the Virgin. Such was its celebrity, that many of the Kings and Queens of England, and an innumerable multitude of their subjects of all ranks, besides foreigners from every nation in Christendom, crowded to lay their offerings, and make their vows at its feet. This famous image, in 1538, was removed to Chelsea by order of Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and there publicly burnt. Sir H. Spelman says that King Henry, upon his death-bed, was so touched with remorse for having banished our Lady at Walsingham that he bequeathed his soul to her!

The grounds surrounding the hall are richly wooded. The park contains a great quantity of capital timber. Many of the oaks are the growth of centuries; one, a little to the south-west of the house, measures 23 feet 4 inches in circumference 6 feet from the ground; and another, to the south-east, not far from the road, is 18 feet 8 inches in circumference 6 feet from the ground. A very handsome lime-tree, now growing freely a short distance north from the hall, measures from the extremity of the branches on one side, across to the extremity of the branches on the other side, 74 feet; and there are branches which would extend 40 feet from the body of the tree, but they turn up and grow perpendicularly on the outside of the other branches.*

The present noble owner has made considerable and tasteful improvements by plantations and different alterations.

The parish of Merton contains (exclusive of the roads) 1,349 acres, 2 roods, of which 750 acres are arable, 382 pasture, meadow, and heath, 68 plantations and woods, 131 common, including the green, 18 acres, 2 roods, homesteads, including cottages and gardens.

In 1821 there were 18 houses: viz., Merton Hall, 1 private house, 4 farmhouses, 12 cottages, containing 22 tenements. The number of inhabitants in the same year amounted to 162. Mary Codling, widow, aged 79, was the oldest person in the parish.

From an overseer's account-book, beginning "April the 6th day, 1675," it appears that only one person then received parochial relief, "John Rudnall, 8d. a weeke for 50 weekes," and that the whole poor-rates and parish expenses amounted to £1 14s. 6d. I continued my search through the book, and adding together the parochial expenses for thirty-three years, from 1675 to 1707, both inclusive, I found them amount to £287 os. 4d. The poor-rates of one year, 1822, were £281 4s. 6d. (having increased £74 4s. 6d. in twenty-two years, from 1800).

There is a school in the parish for the poor children, supported entirely by the De Grey family.

The Church of Merton (see Plate I.), which is dedicated to St. Peter, stands in the park, a short distance on the right from the turnpike road leading from Watton to Thetford. It was given by Jeffrey Baniard (Baynard), and confirmed by Roger Baniard, his son, and Fulk Baniard, his grandson, to the monks of St. Pancras at Lewes, in Sussex; viz., the church and parson of Merton with his land, and also the tithes of the demesne lands of the Hall, and 80 acres of his gift. The rectory, temp. Edward I., was valued at 13 marks, the prior of Lewes's portion at 10 marks, Peter pence 19d. The temporals of the prior of Lewes were taxed at 41s. 3d.† It

* This was kindly communicated to me by the late Mr. S. Tabrum, of Merton.

† William, son of John Bacon, of Griston, gave to William, Prior of Lewes, his right in a messuage and 46 acres of land, 2s. 6d. rent in Merton, all which revenues

stands in the King's Books by the name of Marton, *alias* Merton, and is valued at £6 os. 5d., and being sworn of the clear yearly value of £40 5s., is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and so is capable of augmentation. It is subject to the Archdeacon of Norwich.

The church, which is a very pleasing object from every side, consists of a chancel, south aisle, nave, north and south porch, and tower. The chancel and south porch are tiled, the other parts are all leaded. The tower is round (a thing not uncommon in this county*), and has a small wooden spire surmounted by a vane. There are three bells, thus inscribed:

1. "ANNO DOMINI 1564. I. B."
2. "IOHN . DRAPER . MADE . ME. 1629."
3. "IOHN . DARBIE . MADE . ME. 1664."
"IAMES DE GRAY . EQVES."

The lower part of the tower is lighted by a small round-headed window, to the west, divided into two lights by a stone mullion; the upper part has one round-headed window to each of the cardinal points. The date of the tower may, I think, be safely fixed in the twelfth century.

The nave is lofty, and is separated from the tower by a plain circular arch, and from the aisle by four sharp-pointed arches upon three octagonal pillars. The entrance through the porch, on the north, is by a pointed arch. It is lighted on the north by two long, narrow, lancet-shaped windows, decorated both on the inside and outside with slender shafts, and divided by one plain mullion, finished at the top with a quatrefoil. On the south are three clerestory windows, each one divided into two lights by one mullion, forming a trefoil at the top. They contain, as is usual in country churches, fragments of stained glass. Near the first pillar to the west stands the font, which consists of an octagonal basin and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The basin is lined with lead, and perforated at the bottom. The eight faces are ornamented with plain shields. The corners of the lower part of the basin have

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continued in that monastery till its dissolution, and then came to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and were afterwards sold to the De Greys.

In 1374 there was a composition made between the Prior and Rector, by which the latter was for ever to have all their portion of tithes in Merton, with a toft called Lewes-yard (of course from the priory of Lewes, in Sussex), and 50 acres called Lewes-lond, or land.

* Mr. Ledwich (see *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1813, p. 317, note §) ascribes the round towers of Norfolk and Suffolk churches to Irish missionaries. And why?—merely from the prevalence of those round towers in Ireland, which have occasioned so much disquisition with antiquaries! It appears to me more probable that the architects in Norfolk and Suffolk (where the churches are almost all built of small flints) preferred the round to the square form to save the expense of freestone, which would have been wanted in the latter case for the corners of the building.

angels, with expanded wings, bearing shields. The covering, which is of wood, is lofty, reaching nearly to the top of the arch; it was formerly gilt and richly ornamented with tabernacle work, but is now going to decay.

The seats on the north side of the nave are open, and appear ancient. On the south side are four enclosed pews, built in 1813, and appropriated to the four farms into which the parish is divided. The hall-pew, which is of carved oak, and lined, stands at the south-east end. Opposite to it, on the north side, are fixed the reading-desk and pulpit, both of oak; the latter is octagonal.

In the middle of the nave there is a stone, which formerly had this inscription:

"Orate pro a'i'a Christianae Buckenham* nuper uxoris Georgii Buckenham filiae Will: de Grey Armigeri, que obiit xiii° die Junii A° d'ni MCCCCLxxxxii. et pro a'i'a Agnetis Heth quonda' filiae Francisci Heth Armigeri, que diem clausit extremum, viz: xxiiii Maii MCCCCLxxxxiiii."

At the east end of the above lies a stone which had formerly five shields, viz.: the 1st has De Grey's arms;† 2nd, now gone, had De Grey quartering Baynard; the 3rd bears De Grey's; the 4th, Manning, quarterly az. and gu. over all a cross patonce between, three trefoils, slipped or; the 5th has De Grey impaling Manning. The inscription, which has been reaved off, was as follows:

"Orate pro a'i'ab's Will i de Grey Armigeri & Christianae uxoris ejus, filiae Joh'is Mannynge nuper de Ellingham Magna gener: & pro a'i'ab's omnium benefactoru' suoru', & pro a'i'ab's pro quib's tenentur. Qui quide' Willi'us obiit in festo S'c'i Martini Ep't. an'o d'ni MCCCCLxxiv. dicta Christiana obiit in festo S'c'i Petri ad vincula." . . .

Another stone, partly covered by the hall-pew, had five shields, and an inscription on brass, all gone. It was in memory of Mary, wife of William de Grey, son and heir of William de Grey, and sister to Edmund Bedingfield, Esq., who died April 5, 1480. The arms were Grey impaling Baynard: Grey quartering Baynard impaling Bedingfield, quartering Tudenham.

The next stone, a little to the north, has also lost its brass and inscription.

Against the north wall, under the first window from the chancel, there is a monument for William de Grey, Esq. and his two wives. The brasses are all remaining, except those which bore the inscriptions. His effigy in armour, with the arms of De Grey, is in a

* See "Bl. Ask.," i. 287.

† In consequence of the paternal arms of De Grey being borne by so many families, Sir Thomas de Grey, about 1300, totally omitted them, and assumed those of Cornherd, which he and his descendants for several generations bore as their paternal arms, viz., Az. a fess between two chevrons or; which arms the Cornherd, or Cornerth family, took in imitation of the Bainards, their superior lords, of whom they held great part of their estate, whose arms are *the same exactly* as Cornerd's, only the field and chevrons differ in colour.

kneeling posture, having his helm lying by him, a scroll issuing from his mouth, and De Grey's arms quartering Baynard over his head; behind him are his five sons in loose gowns,* with a disrobed scroll over their heads; opposite to him is Mary Bedingfield, his first wife, kneeling, with her three daughters behind her; over her head also has been a scroll, and the arms of De Grey quartering Baynard impaling Bedingfield, ermine, an eagle displayed, gu. quartering Tudenham, lozenge, arg. and gu. Behind them is Grace Teye, his second wife, and their two daughters with dishevelled hair; over her has been a scroll; the arms of De Grey quartering Baynard, impaling Teye of Essex, a fess, in chief three martlets, in base a chevron.

[1825, *Part II.*, *pp.* 114-119.]

The south aisle is lighted to the west by one window, and to the south by two windows, all pointed and divided into cinquefoil headed lights, with a quatrefoil above; the mouldings are ornamented on the inside by small heads and grotesque figures. The east window in this aisle is pointed and divided into cinquefoil-headed lights by two stone mullions, which form trefoil and other lights above. There are many fragments of painted glass. The south doorway is pointed, the moulding terminated with small heads. The seats are open; one of them, about the middle of the aisle, has the figure of a man decapitated, kneeling before a desk; his hands, now gone, appear to have been clasped in the posture of devotion; the other end of the seat bears a shield cut with the De Greys' arms.

On the floor a stone, plated with brass, formerly having two hands holding a heart, on which was the word Credo, and from the heart two scrolls; on the first:

"Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit."

On the second:

"Et in novissimo die surrect . . . Salvatorem meum."

The hands and heart are gone, but the scrolls and the inscription remain:

"Hic iacet Alicia q'nd'm uxor Johis ffynch'm filii senioris Johis Fynch'm Que quid'm Alicia fuit filia Thome Bedyngfield armigeri soror Marie Grey que qdm Alicia obiit xxii die Marii A' d'm. MCCCCLxxvii cujus aie ppiciet'. de'."

* 1. Edmund, see monument in chancel against the north wall. 2. William, see monument in south aisle, south wall. 3. Fulk was buried in 1560 in the south aisle of Carbrooke Church, near Watton, in the grave of Elizabeth Drury his wife, who was buried November 8, 1555. Their gravestone, stripped of all its brasses, still remains. In Blomefield's time one shield remained, having the arms of Grey impaling Baynard. 4. . . . 5. . . . . Daughters: 1. "Gabriell Grey, the daughter of Mr. William Grey, was baptized the xxv of September, 1551."—Parish Register of Thompson, Norfolk.

The arms were Fincham, three bars and bend erm. impaling Bedingfield, but are now lost.

Another stone, shield and inscription gone.

On a brass plate against the south wall. Arms: De Grey, impaling Fitz-Lewes, a chevron between three trefoils:

"In this Ile lyeth buryd under one stone Thomas de Grey, Esquire, and Elizabethe his Wife, Dought' of Syr Rycharde Fitz-lewes, Knight, and after her decease made hymselfe Preast, and so lived xli Yeres, and dep'ted out of this Lyfe ye fyrst of Septembre, 1556."

At the east end of the aisle lies a fair marble, having, on a brass plate, the figure of a man in armour, with clasped hands; the lower part of the effigy is gone, but the inscription remains:

"Here lyeth intoumbed the Bodie of Tho de Grey, Esquior, Sonne and heyre of Edm'nd de Grey, esqvior, who deceased the 12 of May, 1562. And had to his first Wife Anne Ebrode, Daughter of Henry Everode, of Linsted, in Suffoke, Esqvior. And to his second Wyffe, Temp'ance, the Daughter of Sir Wymonde Carewe of Anthonye, in Cornewell, Knighte, whose soule God pardon."

There were formerly three shields, viz., two at the head, having his own arms, impaled with his two wives: 1. Everard, on a fess between three mullets; 2, Carewe, three lions passant; and one under the inscription, Grey and Barnard quartered—the last is gone.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty pointed arch, under which is an open wooden screen carved. This part of the church is lighted by five windows, two to the south, two to the north, and one to the east; they are all pointed: those to the north and south are divided each into three pointed lights by two stone mullions, which form ramifications above. The east window consists, at present, of four plain lights; the upper part was once ramified, but is now blocked up. . . .

In the same window was an effigy of a De Grey kneeling on his mantle, his coat armour impaled with Baniard, and this:

"Orate pro animabus Roberti Clifton militis ac [Will.] de Grey Armigeri, & pro bono statu Alicie nuper vxoris eorundem & pro quorum." . . .

By which it appears that she put it up after the death of both her husbands, their souls being prayed for in it. This is now gone.

There were formerly also the arms of De Grey impaling Baynard.

Barnardaston: Azure, a fesse dancetté ermine, between six crosslets arg.

Baynard, Manning, Bedingfield, Spelman, Everard, Carew, Lovell, and Teye of Essex, Clifton and Cailey quartered, quartering Albany.

Burnell: Arg., a lion rampant, in a bordure engrailed.

De Grey: Impaling a chevron between three trefoils slipped.

In one of the north windows, three whole-length figures in painted glass, without heads.

In the south wall, three stone stalls and a double piscina, pointed, now walled up.

The Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, against the east wall, dated 1731.

At the entrance into the chancel from the nave a small stone thus inscribed, in capitals:

"Here lyes the body of Mrs. Mary Warren,* who exchanged this life for a better, Decemb. 8, 1661. To whom God grant a ioyfvll Resurrection."

On a tablet against the south wall over the chancel door:

"To the memory of Robert Arnold, of this parish, who during the space of forty years in one family maintained the character of an active, useful, and honest servant. He died at Cornerd, in Suffolk, July 9th, 1755, aged 58 years."

Against the north wall, towards the east of the chancel, a brass plate with the following inscription, and the De Greys' arms quartering Baynard, impaling Spelman:

"Here by underneath lyeth Edmund de Grey,† Esquire, who married Elizabeth, ye Doughtr of Sr John Spelman, knight, & deceased this present Life ye 20th Daye of Auguste, 1548."

On a monument of white marble:

"Near this place are interred the remains of Hardwick Sewell, Esquire, of Henny, in the county of Essex . . . dyed of the Small Pox, on the 24th day of November, 1742, in the 27th year of his age."

Near the chancel door lies a marble, having the De Greys' arms, and this inscription:

"Under this stone lyeth ye body of Susan de Grey, second daughter of James de Grey, late of this place, esq., by Elizabeth de Stutvillee, daughter of Sir Martin de Stutvillee, of Dalham, in the county of Suffolk, knt. She departed this life the 30th day of Dec., 1697, in the 47th year of her age." . . .

Close by the above, another marble with the De Greys' arms, in a lozenge, and this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Anne, the daughter of James de Grey, esq., late of this parish; she died Feb. 4, 1702, in the 50th year of her age."

Against the south wall, towards the east end of the chancel, a marble monument with the figure of Time at the top decapitated. The crest and arms of De Grey, impaling Lovell, arg. a chev., az.

* "1661. Mris. Mary Warren, once espoused to Samuel Warren, Rector of Merton, departed this life Decemb. 8th, and was buried Decemb. 10th."—Parish Register.

"1676. Samuel Warren, Rector of Merton, a pious, learned, and orthodox man, departed this life the last day of May, and was buryed the first day of June, Anno prædicto, Ætatis suæ 77."—Parish Register.

† "Edward Kemp, of Gissing, esq., married Mary, daughter of Edmund de Grey, esq."—Blomefield's "Norfolk," i., 117.

between three squirrels sejant gules. A compartment, supported by Corinthian pillars of veined marble, has this inscription in capitals:

"Hic reqviscvnt Robertvs de Grey Armig^r. qui obijt 28 Die Febr^y. Ano. d'ni 1600 et Ætat^s. svæ 70. Ac Anna Vxor eius, Filia Thome Lovell de Harlinge Milit: Ex quoru' nato unico & Hærede, Gvlielmo de Grey milite per Do'am: Annam Uxore' eivs, Filia Jacobi Calthorpe de Cockthorpe milit: Conivgio jam per triginta Annos beatè continvat: prodijt hæc chara Soboles.

"Filij. Robertvs, eorvm Filivs primo-genitvs, Ætate sva sex Mensiu', ex hac Vita migravit An° Ani. 1606. Robertvs, modo Hæres apparens. Jacobvs. Edmondvs. Gvlielmvs, defvnct: Phillippvs, defvnct: Gvlielmvs Svperstes.

"Filiæ. Elizabetha, defvncta. Barbara, nvpta Tho. Gvibon, Armigero. Anna, nupt: Cottono Gascoigne Gen. defunct. Ellena, nvpta Talmach Castle, Armigero. Dorothea, nupt: Jacobo Reinold. Armigero. Maria. Penelope. Elizabetha, defvncta. Catharina, defvncta. Jana.

"Antecessoru' Memoria, Honore magis & longivs viget, qvando eorv' Pietas & Providentia, in Posteris svis relvcent. An'o D'ni: 1652."

Within the altar rails, a large gravestone, having a brass shield at each corner: 1. De Grey, or Cornerd, impaling Calthorpe. 2. De Grey, barry of six, with an annulet for difference, impaling Bridon, a bend engrailed. 3. De Grey with an annulet. 4. Bridon. In the middle is a brass escutcheon, with a mantle and crest, viz.: 1. De Grey, with an annulet. 2. Cornerd. 3. Baynard. 4. Manning, and an escutcheon of pretence, Bridon:

"Here vnder lyeth the body of Sr. Robert de Grey, Knight (sonne and heyre of Sir William de Grey,* Knight, late of Merton, deceased), who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheyres of William Bridon, late of Ipswich, Gentleman, and had issue by her, William, late deceased, Barbara and Anne,† now liveing, and departed this life the 20th day of October, Anno Domini, 1644."

On a black marble adjoining the last: Arms: 1. De Grey, barry of six, with an annulet. 2. Cornerd. 3. Baynard. 4. . . . . A bend. 5. . . . . A fess, indented erm. between six crosslets. 6. Manning. All impaling Stuteville, of Dalham, Suff., a saltier engrailed ermine.

"Exuviæ Viri Honorabilis Jacobi de Grey Armigeri, Filij secvndi Gvlielmi de Grey militis, et Dominæ Annæ Uxoris svæ, qvi ex Elizabetha, Filia Martini Stutfeild de Dalham in Agro Suffolciensci militis, charissimâ Sponsâ prolem reliquit, Gvlielmvm de Grey Armigervm, filium unicvm, Elizabetham Susannam, et Annam, Filias, et tertio Die mensis Junij, Anno Domini MDCLXV, Spiritum Deo reddidit, et in Pace hic requiescit, Carnis Resvrrectionem expectans gloriosam, in Adventu Salvatoris Domini nostri Jesu Christi.

"In memoriam Conjugis clarissimi, et mœrentissimi, Marmor hoc Reponendvm curavit, Elizabeth de Grey.

"Also vnder this stone lyeth the body of Elizabeth de Grey, daughter of Sr. Martin de Stutteville, of Dalham, in ye county of Suffolk, Knt. She departed this life upon the 15th day of September, 1696, in ye 80th year of her age." . . .

* "William de Grey, the sonne of S^r. William de Grey, knt., and ye lady Anne his wife, was baptized the seventh day of August, 1613."—Parish Register of Thompson, Norfolk.

† Anne married Sir John Gawdie, Bart., of West Harling, Norfolk. He was deaf and dumb, but an admirable painter, and a most ingenious man. They had issue one son and one daughter.

Hatchments against the south wall: 1. De Grey, on a coat of pretence, arg. on a chef gu., a dolphin embowed arg. 2. De Grey, impaling arg. frettée sab. on a canton gu. a chaplet or, Irby. Against the north wall: 3. Same as No. 2. 4. De Grey, impaling arg. three martletts gu.; on a chief, engrailed of the second, three annulets or, Cowper.

The oldest register now remaining, which is a transcript for thirty-four years from the original book, commences thus:

"Merton. A true and p'fect register of all the christenings, marriages, and burialls wh^{ch} have happened w^{thin} the towne above-sayd An'o D'ni 1564, and so vntill this present yere of our Lord 1598 as ensuethe."

As Blomefield, in his "History of Norfolk," has given several extracts from the registers, I shall merely give a few unnoticed by him, and which appear remarkable.

The second entry is:

"Johane Salter, the daughter of Thom's Salter thelder of Tottington, being an infant, was baptized the xiiiith day of the moneth of January, and died and was buried in the Churchyard of Merton, for that the p'ishe Churche of Tottington was denied it the xvth of the same moneth."*

From this time the family of Salters appear to have been baptized and buried at Merton.

"Rob'tus Bockenham filius cuiusdam Thome Bockenham qui quid' Tho . . . furti damnatus fuit Norwici loco executionis ib'm collo suspensus, et quæd' Margareta Bokenham vxor sua Baptizat' fuit 9° die mensis Septembris An'o vt supra." [1565.]

The first page concludes thus:

"Deo ubique gloria."

The earliest entries relating to the De Grey family are:

"A°. d'ni 1598. Elizabeth, the daughter of S^{r}. Will'm De Grey, Knyght, was bap^{t} the vijth August Anno dni.

"Barbary Grey, the daughter of Sr. Will'm de Grey, Knight, was bapt. the xxth of July A°. dni [1599]."

The two next entries have been copied by Blomefield, with wrong dates.

"Anne Gray, ye wife of Mr. Robt. Gray, Esquer was buryed the xvjth of Maye 1600.

"Robert de Graye, Esquier, was buryed the vijth of March 1600.

"Anno d'ni 1626. John Crosse, Rector of Martin, was buryed the last day of Maye A°. p'dicto.

* I have not been able to ascertain the reason why the parish church of Tottington was denied. The Salters, a family of great respectability, resided at Tottington for upwards of two hundred years, and were lords of Bockenham's manor in that parish. (See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1819, Part I., pp. 26, 113, 114.)

"Margaret, the wyfe of Thomas Crosse, p'son of Threxton, was buried the same daye A°. p'dicto.

"Briget Crosse vidua was buryed the xviij day of August A°. p'dicto [1625.]

"[1640.] Thomas Crosse, Clerke, Rector of Marton, was buried the 28° day of August."

From the writing, I conclude that Samuel Warren became Rector in 1654.

One page is occupied with memoranda, from which I select the following:

"To the Releefe off Poor Protestants in Lituania Novemb. 17, 1661, eighteenpence.

"To a Burning at Shipdam, a neighbour town, 4*s*. 3*d*. the inhabitants there promising a requitall on the like occasion, ffeb. 16, 1661.

"To ye rebuilding of St. Paul's, Lond. three pounds nineteen shillings and eightpence.

"To ye neighbouring Town of Dereham, five pounds seuen shillings and ten pence.

"Memorandum, that in the beginning of Lent last past there was a license granted for eating flesh to James de Grey, Esquire, in respect of his indisposition, infirmity, and want of health, by Samuel Warren, Minister of Merton, according to the statute to that purpose, and another was granted to Mary Warren upon such an account. So we testify this xiiijth of April 1661,

SAMUEL WARREN,
ROBERT SPENSER,
Churchwarden, *his* ⋈ *mark*."

"Memorandu', that Joshuah Chadwicke being inducted into the Rectory of Merton, October the xxxith, Anno Dom. 1676, did upon the xijth day of November next followinge, being Sunday in the forenoon, in the time of Common-prayer, reade in the s^d^ Parish Churche the XXXIX Articles agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces, and the whole Clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the yeare 1562, with declaration of his unfeigned assent thereunto. Soe we testify,

WILL. DE GREY,
EDWARD TURNER.
ROBT. *his* R *marke*, Mins.
RICH. *his* Λ *marke*, SMITH."

"January 31th, 1688.

"Merton, Norfolk. These are to certify, that in the yere 1666 there was collected in our p'ish of Merton towards the releefe of the sufferers by the casualty of that sad fire in London, the sum of

thirteen shillings five pence, wch was safely sent up, and delivered to one Owen Hughes, from whom we have a receipt. So we testify,

SAMUEL WARREN,
Rectour of Merton.

EDWARD TURNER,
ROBERT (*his* R *marke*) HUSHIN, } Churchwardens."

"Joshuah Chadwick Master of Arts, and Rector of this Parish, dyed November 23d, and was buryed Nov. 25th, 1695."

Alex. Croshold next signs Rector.

The last entry in this book is dated Dec. 17, 1722.

The second register begins Dec. 27, 1722, and ends May 2, 1785.

The next register commences in 1785, and continues till 1812, when the new registers begin. There is also a marriage register from May 6, 1756, to 1812.

LIST OF RECTORS AND CURATES CONTINUED FROM THE TIME THAT BLOMEFIELD WROTE HIS "HISTORY OF NORFOLK."

Alexander Croshold, A.M., died Dec. 12, and was buried Dec. 14, 1731.

John Borrett, A.M., Vicar of Griston.*

Joseph Forby.

Thomas Scott, instituted May 4, 1785.

Richard Black, resigned, and afterwards appointed Rector of Copdock, Suffolk.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, A.M., second son of the late Lord Walsingham, was instituted March 24, 1803, and is the present Rector. He is also Archdeacon of Surrey, Prebendary of Winchester, Rector of Fawley, Hampshire, and Calbourne, Isle of Wight.

CURATES.

William Clough, died Aug. 20, 1778, and was buried at Sahan Toney.

Thos. Scott.

F. Francklin.

J. Francklin, 1803.

Wm. Grigson, 1804.

Wm. Pearse, licensed Jan. 20, 1814.

Wm. Grigson.

Matthew Dawson Duffield, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and F.S.A., was appointed to the Curacy Oct. 10, 1821; and is the present Curate of Merton, as well as of the adjoining Parish of Tottington.

William Dalton, Parish Clerk.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1817, Part I., p. 396, *Ante*, p. 51.

Divine service is performed regularly once every Sunday, in the morning or afternoon alternately. M. D. DUFFIELD.

North Elmham.

[1798, *Part II.*, *p.* 556.]

The ring, a drawing of which is enclosed (see Plate II., Figs. 4, 5, p. 573), is of silver, weighs 14 dwts., and was harrowed up at North Elmham, in Norfolk.

Norwich.

[1804, *Part II.*, *p.* 1117.]

A friend at Norwich has just communicated to me that, in pulling down some buildings in the close of the cathedral, a row of columns, etc., were discovered, observing, "their capitals are beautiful, in good preservation, and about the time of Stephen." J. C.

[1827, *Part II.*, *pp.* 589, 590.]

The cathedral at Norwich is very happily placed, and has all the accessories that harmonize so admirably with the calm sanctity and seclusion of the spot. The ancient episcopal palace, with its ivy mantled walls and venerable occupant; the schools and prebendal houses; the beautiful cloisters and sculptured gateways, are objects of separate beauty and interest. The Erpingham Gate, with its doubtful inscription, was the first to attract my notice, and I shall beg to suggest a new reading for Mr. Britton's consideration. At my first glance on the facsimile,* and without being aware that it had been a subject of controversy, I read it HENR. And an examination of the scroll confirmed my opinion that it was intended either as a compliment to the reigning monarch or merely to mark the date of ts erection.

The interior of the cathedral presents a curious medley of architecture, from the heaviest Saxon to the florid style of the Tudors,† and, however liable to the criticisms of the connoisseur, the general effect is by no means displeasing. . . .

This is one of the few instances where the Dean and Chapter have widened the sphere of their bounty and of their influence by adding to the statutable number of their choristers. They wear purple

* In his description of Norwich Cathedral.

† The term Gothic, as applied to the style of architecture which prevailed in England from the latter end of the twelfth to the close of the fifteenth century, though generally disapproved, has not yet been superseded by a more appropriate epithet. The depressed arch which characterizes the few buildings that were completed under the Tudors is already distinguished by their name. Why not then give the name of Plantagenet to that style, which was co-eval with their chivalric sway, and which would include every variety of pointed architecture, from the experimental combinations in the reign of Henry II. and his sons, to the obtuse arch which preceded by a few years the extinction of their glories on the field of Bosworth.

gowns, and their respectable appearance is consistent with the royal foundation of which they were members, and with the honourable service in which they are engaged. Their education in the cathedral school comprehends writing, arithmetic, Latin, and music. In this cathedral the boys are not, as in some others, turned adrift upon the world as soon as their voices have lost the shrill tones of infancy, and they are no longer able to sustain the treble parts of the service, but they are usually retained for a short time, under the controlling superintendence of the Chapter. The head boy, I was glad to perceive, was qualified, in the absence of the organist, to supply his place very respectably on the organ. Two of the superannuated choristers have been re-admitted into the choir as supernumeraries, in a situation nearly corresponding with that of Bible clerks at the Universities, and are appointed to read the first lesson; and another, who has just quitted the music school, is now preparing to enter the University.

I have the more pleasure in giving you these particulars because, in my former notices of cathedral schools, I was under the necessity of omitting Norwich, from a deficiency of authentic information.

M. H.

[1841, *Part I.*, *p.* 416.]

A very ancient lectorium, or reading desk, which has for many years lain neglected in Norwich Cathedral, has, by order of the Dean, recently been restored, and is now placed in the choir. It was originally adorned with figures, which in the time of the Usurpation were mutilated or destroyed. These figures have been replaced by others, cast in brass, and elaborately chased. They consist of a bishop in full pontificals, attended by a priest and deacon, arrayed in their respective vestments.

[1853, *Part II.*, *pp.* 162, 163.]

Bishop Herbert laid the first stone of Norwich Cathedral in 1096, and dedicated it to the Holy and Undivided Trinity; he also built the adjoining monastery, and placed a prior and sixty monks therein, and removed the see from Thetford.

Was there a convent and church existing on the spot prior to Herbert's foundation?

The Domesday survey states that "12 burgesses held the church of the Holy Trinity in the time of King Edward," and at the time of the survey "the bishop held it of the gift of King William." Blomefield thinks this relates to the church of St. John, of Maddermarket, which had a double dedication. None of the cathedral documents which have yet seen the light—nor do the corporation records—give any information on this matter, and the general impression has been that Herbert's was the first church upon the spot.

But Ingulphus, in his "Chronicle of Croyland," makes the extra-

ordinary statement that Herbert, on his installation there in 1076 (twenty years before the foundation of Norwich Cathedral), found one hundred monks from other monasteries, "comprofessi," as they were called, of whom fourteen were from Christ's Church, Norwich.

Some time since, in turning over the leaves of Mr. Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici," I met with the will of one Sifled, made "when he went over the sea." I have, unfortunately, no note of the volume or the page, and, as our Norwich libraries have no copy of that valuable work, I am unable now to give them. My note of the will states that he gave "the tunkirk of Marlingford 5 acres of land, a toft, 2 acres of meadow, and tó waynegong to wude. . . . And ic an into Norðwich to Cristes Kirke, iiij. recheren, and tó into Sancte Marian. . . ."

This must be the same as the Christ's Church of Ingulphus, and carries it very much further back.*

Sir Francis Palgrave and other late historians have drawn attention to the enduring character of Saxon habits, and customs, and names amongst the lower classes in this country, and we have an instance of it here. We have seen Herbert's dedication of the cathedral to the Holy Trinity, and in the wills of the higher classes bequests to it are constantly made under that name; but in the wills of the lower classes we continually meet, up to the time of the Reformation, with such bequests as these:

"Thomas Wattoke,† citizen of Norwich, 1525.

"Item, to the Mother Chirche—that is, to Cristis Chirche in Norwiche, I bequethe xijd."

"John Stalworthy‡ the elder, Little Fransham, 1519.

"Item, to the sustentac'on of Crist's Chirche in Norwiche, xijd."

In the accounts of the Company of St. George, in the Archives of the Corporation, we have such entries as the following:

"12 Henry VIII. paid to ij. monks of Cryst's Chyrche, for using of ther aubys [albes] ijs."

And in the Sessions Book 4 Edward VI. one Robt. Ownfrey, a talkative fellow, whose tongue seems always to be getting him into mischief, "did cum to the shoope windown of on Robt. Sporrell, and ther the sayed Robt. Ownfrey sayed vnto me Robt. Sporrell, that Mr. Churche wardens hade to myche hast for to have down the awte, for at Cryste Chyrche ther y^{s} non put down in the queer, for by cause that my lord dene y^{s} the hede comysyner."

How does it happen that in the sixteenth century we have constant references to the cathedral at Christ's Church, when it was dedicated in 1096 to the Holy Trinity?

It must be that the memory of the older foundation survived

* The will is without date, but Mr. Kemble has placed it with other documents *circa* 1050. It is his No. 947, vol. iv., p. 282.—EDIT.

† Reg. Cary, Archd. Norw., p. 61. ‡ Regr. Cook, Archd. Norw., p. 56.

among the masses of the people, and that the Christ's Church of the Saxon will and of Ingulphus' "Chronicle" was the predecessor of the splendid edifice of Bishop Herbert.

HENRY HARROD.

[1861, *Part II., p.* 666.]

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, in order to give more light to the cathedral church at Norwich, the small Norman windows of the triforium were removed, and larger ones, of late Gothic, inserted. To accomplish this the roof was replaced by a wooden one; it was no doubt intended to be temporary, but it remains to this day, and presents a painful contrast to the beautiful vaulting of the rest of the church. G. W. D.

[1863, *Part I., p.* 317.]

Some mural paintings have recently been discovered in Norwich cathedral, beneath a window in the south aisle, in the three central arches of the wall arcade. One of these bears the name of St. Wulstan, the famous last Saxon Bishop of Worcester; he is represented receiving his pastoral staff from Edward the Confessor. The figure of the king is much injured, little more remaining than his head and shoulders. In the next arch a figure, supposed to represent St. Etheldreda [Awdrey], kneels, with her hands joined and arms extended, after the ancient manner of supplication. By her side lies a crook, and above her head is a crown. St. Etheldreda, the foundress of Ely, who may be styled the patroness of East Anglia, was daughter of Anna, king of that country, slain in battle with Penda of Mercia, A.D. 654. The crook in the picture may allude to the miracle of her staff, and her supplicating attitude to the adventures connected with her flight from her second husband, Egfrid of Northumbria, to the convent of Coldingham. He pursued her, the legend says, to a hill on the coast, called Colbert's Head; at her prayer the sea enclosed the place, and so delivered her. Journeying towards Ely, she, wearied, slept by the roadside, lying her dry ash-staff beside her. When she awoke it had become a full-grown tree, to shelter her from the dew, and the greatest tree in all the land. The place was called Etheldredestow. The third painting represents a bishop. It is presumed these works date from the fourteenth century; if so, they are of about the date of the famous reredos of the Jesus chapel—one of the most remarkable paintings in this country in relation to the history of English art.

[1820, *Part I., p.* 364.]

As some men were lately making a drain on the premises of a gentleman in St. Giles', Norwich, they accidentally discovered a well 76 feet deep; on a stone was the date of its construction—1222 (598 years ago).

[1788, *Part II., pp.* 1045, 1046.]

In consequence of a request made by Lord Howard of Audley End to the churchwardens of St. John Baptist in Maddermarket, in Norwich, search was made for the body of Margaret, daughter of Lord Audley, and Duchess of Norfolk, who died February 7, 1563. Blomefield, in his "History of Norfolk," relates that this lady was interred on the 18th with extraordinary solemnity and pomp, as her funeral was attended by the Countess of Suffolk, chief mourner, the Bishop, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, Norroy and Garter Kings at Arms, the mayor, corporation, etc. On digging on the north side of the choir, the workmen found an arched grave. From its situation, contents, and internal decorations, there can be no doubt of its being the repository of the noble personage above-mentioned; the top of the vault is about 3 feet and a half from the surface of the floor; the vault itself is exactly 6 feet in length in the inside, 18 inches wide at the head, marked C in the drawing (See Plate I., Fig 4), and 12 inches and a half wide at the feet, marked D. The sides are ornamented alike, marked B. The figure A is a plan of it. It diminishes from head to foot in straight lines, not swelling at the shoulders like modern coffins. The depth is 2 feet 3 inches from the bottom to the spring of the arch, which is semicircular. The bricks are of a much larger scantling than are now used: 11 inches long, 5 inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. The inside of the arch is covered with a strong stucco, one-fourth of an inch in thickness. There is no brick floor to it, but a stucco of half an inch in thickness, laid upon sand, forms the substratum. The sides and ends are decorated with fleurs-de-lis of a dusky red, as shown in the drawing. The corpse is almost entirely reduced to dust; one small piece of the os ilium, which is as light as if it had been calcined, and as much hair as would fill two hands, were all the remains that were to be found.

From these small reliques it has been suggested that the above are not the reliques sought for; but it is well known that bodies are sometimes entirely wasted in a much shorter period than two hundred and twenty-five years, which is the time the above had been interred.

In digging for gravel in the burial-ground enclosed by the cloisters of Norwich Cathedral, some few bones and abundance of hair were found, belonging to bodies that, by the gravestones, were ascertained not to have been buried above one hundred and sixty or one hundred and eighty years. Some of the hair was 4 feet in length, and of a beautiful brown colour.

In taking down an old house belonging to Culton Priory, in the vicinity of Norwich, the inscription represented in Plate I., Fig. 5, was found upon a cast-iron chimney back in one of the offices. From its situation (the lettered side being exposed to the fire) some of the letters and the lower marginal ornaments have received great injury. . . .

W. Wilkins.

[1863, *Part I.*, *p.* 2.]

In the church of St. John, Maddermarket, Norwich, is the following epitaph:

"Elizabetha Bedingfield,
Sorori Francesca sue
S. R. Q. P.
My name speakes what I was, and am, and haue:
A Bedding Field, a peece of earth, a graue:
Where I expect untill my soule doth bring
Unto the field an euerlasting spring:
For rayse and rayse out of ye earth and slyme
God did the first and will the second tyme.
Obiit die 10 Maii 1637."

If any of your readers can interpret the "S. R. Q. P." I shall be grateful. T. F. Ravenshaw.

[1863, *Part I.*, *p.* 238.]

I have visited St. John's Church, Maddermarket, Norwich, mentioned by your correspondent, the Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, and have also examined Blomefield's "History of Norwich," but I have been unable to discover the tomb or the inscription. Is the inquirer of the meaning of the letters "S. R. Q. P." *quite sure* that they are to be found *now* in St John's Church, Norwich?

I will, however, offer a suggestion as to their meaning. S. R. may be the initials of the parents' names: Samuel, Rebecca; and Q. P. may stand for *que posuerunt* (*hunc lapidem*). This is also the meaning given to the letters by an eminent archæologist, living near Norwich.
John Dalton.

[1846, *Part I.*, *pp.* 303, 304.]

The Church of St. Julian, Norwich, the east wall of which fell in April, 1845, has since received considerable repairs and restorations. Like most churches of Norman date, it is built of rough flint with stone dressings; the whole of the common plastering that partially covered the walls has now been removed, and the gable has been rebuilt of the same materials as the church, with white brick quoins, and flat Norman buttresses. From an ornamented stone course which crosses the gable, rises a window of Norman style, ornamented by columns, and the chevron and billet mouldings. Between the window-head and the apex of the gable is a small circular panel, containing the date of its erection. Norman skew-tables are built into the bottom course of the gable, and support the flat coping above, which is surmounted by a handsome cross. The roof, formerly thatched, has been substantially repaired and slated. The windows of the church and chancel have been unstopped, and restored with much care; also the Norman doorway, and the doorways of the north porch. A vestry has been erected opposite the

north entrance, enclosing the Norman doorway, which hitherto had been buried in soil to a great depth.

The interior presents a pleasing appearance, especially when compared with what it was before—the whole of the high pewing having been removed, and low pew-framing erected instead. The old reading-desk and pulpit have given place to a new, open reading-desk of Norman pattern, on the north side of the chancel arch, whilst the old pulpit has been altered and placed on the south side. The font has also been restored. The east window is filled with stained glass, by Mr. Grant of Cossey, the offering of Mr. Baxter and his friends. The subject in the centre is a figure of Jesus Christ, seated on a rainbow, with the earth under His feet, His right hand upraised in blessing, and in His left a book open, with this inscription :

"ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΤΟ ΦΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ."

Between the aureole which surrounds the Saviour and the chevron border of the window are the emblems of the four Evangelists, between which, at the top of the window, is the Divine hand, and below the holy Dove. Under the window is a screen framing, extending the whole width of the chancel, forming a reredos of seven panels, which are thus filled : in the centre, upon an ultramarine ground, sprinkled with gold stars, is a floriated cross in gold and crimson, with the inscription :

"HE WAS WOUNDED FOR OUR TRANSGRESSIONS."

In the two adjoining panels upon a plain ultramarine ground, within medallions, are the monograms ihs. and xps. in gold and crimson. Below these are carved quatrefoils with shields, on which, upon a white ground, are the emblems of the twelve Apostles, in gold, edged with green. In the four extreme panels are the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, in old English characters, with illuminated capitals on a vellum ground. The wall above the screen is covered with a painted diaper, formed of the monogram ihs. and a rose, geometrically arranged in white on a dark ground. This was done from tracings made from the original diaper exposed by the workmen in scraping the walls. On the walls of the church and chancel suitable texts have been inscribed, some of which have been restored from tracings made during the progress of the work. The different compartments of the bordered ceiling of the chancel have been painted a vellum colour with a vermilion border ; the ribs and bosses painted from ancient designs. The compartments adjoining the east gable have been adorned with the monograms ihs. and xps. in cable borders, in different colours, with a rose sprig at each corner of the compartments.

[1852, *Part I., pp.* 157, 158.]

During the progress of certain important improvements now being carried into effect in the interior of the noble church of St. Peter of

Mancroft, in the city of Norwich, it was considered advisable to remove from the pavement at the eastern extremity of the north aisle a monumental brass which yet lingered there, lest this, the sole survivor of a goodly assemblage, should share the fate of its former companions, and leave no other trace of its existence than such as a despoiled slab can signify. The hand of the spoiler had, indeed, already deprived this memorial of the shields of arms which formed a part of the original composition, so that an armed effigy with a commemorative legend upon a separate plate at its feet were all that remained. In taking up the engraven effigy from the slab, the lower part of the figure was accidentally injured, and the workman appears to have heated the plate in order to apply solder for the purpose of making good the damage as well as he might be able. The under side of the plate was thickly covered with pitch, wherewith, in addition to rivets, it had been affixed to the slab. The heat which was applied for the purpose which I have stated entirely melted away this pitch, and then it became apparent that a very remarkable addition was here to be made to the list of *palimpsest brasses* which from time to time have been discovered and observed.

The reverse of both effigy and inscription showed that these plates formed portions of another very different and much more magnificent brass, which had been wantonly cut to pieces in order to supply materials for second use. The existing fragments show that the original work comprised a double ogee canopy, having a shaft supporting the central spring of the two arches. Beneath each arch of this canopy there doubtless was an effigy, but of one only are there now any remains. The reverse of the plate with the armed effigy exhibits the upper part of a face, apparently of a Flemish merchant, with the flowing hair and low cap, such as appear upon the effigy of King Henry VII., while the reverse of the inscription-plate shows the upper part of the merchant's person, with his uplifted and clasped hands. One of the lower tassels of the merchant's head-cushion is apparent, and below this the field of the plate shows a rich diaper. A portion of the richly-embroidered cushion upon which the head of the second figure reposed is also visible on the first plate. Beyond the canopy shaft on the dexter side of the head of the deceased is the greater part of an armorial shield, which, with the exception of a narrow line traversing it obliquely from chief to base, is entirely covered with rough hatching, cut diagonally, for holding the quasi-enamel which should denote the tinctures. By the English heralds this shield would be described as Barry pily, and by the French* as Emmanché. Beneath it is some architectural diaper of an elaborate and bold flamboyant character. The effigies were apparently somewhat more than four feet in height, and consequently the entire brass must have been of large dimensions.

* Caumont, "Bulletin Monumentale," 1850, vol. xvi., p. 360.

The whole of these remains display a great amount of hatching in the execution; they also are strongly marked with a foreign aspect, and, indeed, they bear a very decided resemblance, both in the character of the design and in its treatment and execution, to the Flemish relic which is preserved in the Geological Museum, in Jermyn Street.

I must not pass unnoticed the circumstance that the engraving in these fragments is much injured from the use of the hammer, to produce an even surface on the other side, when the metal was in preparation for a second use. These marks, though sad obstacles to obtaining a satisfactory rubbing, have not, however, wholly effaced the beauty of the original Flemish work, which may be assigned to about A.D. 1520. The date of Sir Peter Rede's inscription is 1568, and the circumstances now discovered lead to the conclusion that his effigy was produced at the same time, though the apparent date of the effigy* (judging from the armour, and from both its design and execution as a brass) is about A.D. 1470, or even somewhat earlier. Indeed, heretofore this brass has been considered to be an example of the second appropriation of an effigy in association with an inscription of later date. Instead of this, we must now consider it a palimpsest of another class, and also as a copy of some earlier engraving—a facsimile copy in 1568 of some brass then a century old. The precise and careful accuracy of cotemporary portraiture which distinguished the monumental works of an earlier period had probably ceased to be regarded essential by the artists of the second half of the sixteenth century. In this instance we find them going so far as to adopt all the properties of a period long passed away, and that when preparing a memorial to commemorate a person of distinguished reputation, and a benefactor to the parish wherein his body rested.

The inscription to Sir Peter Rede is as follows, and it is written in Roman capitals:

"HERE . VNDER . LYETHE . Ye . CORPS . OF . PETER . REDE . ESQVI
ER . WHO . HATH . WORTHELEY . SERVED . NOT . ONLY . HYS .
PRYNCE . AND . CVNTREY . BVT . ALLSO . THE . EMPEROR . CHAR
LES . THE . 5 . BOTHE . AT . THE . CONQVEST . OF . BARBARIA . AND . AT . THE .
SIEGE . OF . TVNIS . AS . ALSO . IN . OTHER . PLACES . WHO . HAD . GEV
EN . HYN . BY . THE . SAYD . EMPEROVR . FOR . HYS . VALIVNT .
DEDES . THE . ORDER . OF . BARBARIA . WHO . DYED . THE . 29 . OF .
DECEMBER . IN . THE . YEAR . OF . OVRE . LORD . GOD . 1568."

Sir Peter Rede's knighthood having been conferred by a foreign prince, at home he seems to have been acknowledged only as an esquire. There is a picture of him in the Council Chamber at Norwich with a hawk on his fist. . . .

* It is engraved in Cotman's "Norfolk Brasses."

[1862, *Part I.*, *p.* 759.]

From a paper called "Notes on the Desecrated Churches in Norwich," which appeared in the *Norwich Spectator*, it appears that they amount at least to thirty-six, besides six smaller chapels, so that when the city had not one-third of its present population (*circa* 1400), it had more than twice as many churches, and several that have perished were at least equal in architectural appearance to any that remain. Forty-two churches and chapels appear to have been destroyed in and about Norwich since the Reformation, and only six new ones have been built.

[1862, *Part II.*, *pp.* 84, 85.]

In your notice of the *Norwich Spectator* in your last number, you draw attention to a "painfully interesting paper" on "the Desecrated Churches of Norwich," from which you gather that forty-two churches and chapels that might have been preserved have perished since the Reformation. This appears to be the feeling of the writer of the paper in question, and also of the editor of the magazine in which it is printed; but I have the best reasons for knowing that this is incorrect, and I will, with your permission, explain how.

Conventual churches and charnel chapels, when built in the open country, may well have been suffered to remain for the admiration of later ages, but this could hardly have been expected to be the case in the centre of populous cities. With the fall of the Roman Catholic form of religion, their uses ceased; and where they could not be turned to public purposes (as was the case with the Black Friars' Church—now St. Andrew's Hall, and the charnel chapel—now the Free School), they were almost of necessity demolished, and the inhabitants of the place no sufferers in the matter of church accommodation. Twelve in the list of desecrated churches, and the six extramural chapels, are of this class.

Again, some of those in the list were demolished when others were built. St. Michael Conisford and St. Anne were destroyed to make way for the Austin Friars, about 1300, and St. Michael Tombland for the cathedral, in the eleventh century. Others were demolished when the great pestilence of 1349 depopulated the city. Ten of the churches in the list fall within these two classes. Of the remainder, five parishes had been, as early as 1368, from decrease of inhabitants, annexed to other parishes, and the churches but little used. And of the remaining nine, but a very few were destroyed at the time of the Reformation. Several suffered in the great fires that have happened at Norwich, and others from the fluctuations of population. Meantime, the larger parishes, such as St. Peter Mancroft, St. Stephen, St. Giles, St. Andrew, and others, had, during the hundred years prior to the Reformation, rebuilt their churches very much larger than they were before.

I have before me an authentic account of the goods and ornaments of the Norwich parish churches in the year 1368. There were then forty-seven in use; eight others are noticed as being at that time desecrated; and five of the forty-seven were already annexed to others, and were shortly after desecrated. So that really the church accommodation "*circa* 1400" consisted of forty-two churches only, to thirty-six now—a considerable disproportion doubtless, but still not so great as by the comparison of the figures would appear.

The change of ritual at the Reformation, by doing away with the multitude of little chapels with which the naves and aisles of churches were encumbered, and the throwing open of the chancels, must have enormously increased the church accommodation, and for a considerable time there must have been a superabundance of space for public worship.

These sensation papers are calculated to do more harm than good, unless the facts are most carefully stated. If people will not build churches to the glory of God and for the welfare of their fellow-creatures, they will not be shamed into it by an exhibition of the "pious liberality" of our ante-Reformation forefathers, particularly when it is known that that pious liberality was evoked on grounds which Protestants are in the habit of considering superstitious and baneful. HENRY HARROD, F.S.A.

[1787, *Part I., p.* 123.]

The following part of an inscription is carved on a board now affixed up as a chimney-piece in the house of Mr. Nichols, opposite St. James's Church in Norwich. (See Plate II., Fig. 3.)

Those letters which appear faint in some parts (*) are in those places imperfect; the remains are still visible, except that marked (†), of which so much only as here appear is to be discovered.

I do not think the second line is perfect, but that several letters have been cut off with the ends of the board, to fix it up as it now appears.

Between each of the words are carved figures of greyhounds, dragons, etc.

There is an ancient house, at a little distance from this, built by the great Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor, near Yarmouth, knight. The great hall of this house, which is now converted into a bakehouse, had formerly two large painted windows, which are now totally demolished.

I am ready to believe this board and inscription was originally brought from this house. B.

[1834, *Part II., pp.* 373, 374.]

In the year 1565 the decay of the worsted trade had placed the city of Norwich in such great distress that the mayor and other

authorities sought advice of the Duke of Norfolk,* who had a princely palace in the city,† and maintained therein great hospitality, as to the means best calculated to replace the citizens in a prosperous condition. The duke, seeing the good results which were arising to the country from the arrival of the "strangers," who sought in our friendly isle protection from the severe persecution of the duke of Alva, recommended that a certain number of them should be invited to Norwich and be encouraged to settle among the citizens. With a view still further to benefit a city towards which he had manifested many feelings of friendly attachment, his grace procured at his own charge from his royal mistress letters patent to place thirty master workmen, each of them having ten servants, being in all three hundred and thirty men, Dutch and Walloons, in the city of Norwich, to make "bayes, sayes, arras, mockades, and such like." Prosperity once more became a denizen in this ancient city, and the influx of "strangers" was so great,‡ and the advantages of their trade so manifest, that the duke, at their solicitation, interested himself to procure them the grant of a place wherein to celebrate religious worship after their own tenets and rights. The two ensuing letters, transcripts from the originals preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, exhibit the application and the success thereof. The first is addressed by the Duke to Archbishop Parker, and the latter, distinguished for its Christian meekness and charity, is the pious prelate's friendly compliance.

No. I.

"My very Good Lord,

"After my hearty commendations, since my coming home, the Strangers hath been suters to me for my l'res to you, for having of a church, whereupon I talked with my Lord Bishop and others of the city, by whom I hear as well of their good order in religion, as also of their honest conversation, which I think my Lord Bishop§ hath certified you as well of that as their desire in the having a church, wherein I pray you stand their good Lord; for here be churches enô that be voyd, that upon your l'res to the Bp and the Mayor, they will take present order; and so wishing to your Grace as to myself, I bid

* This was Thomas Howard, fourth duke, at that time "the most powerful and most popular man in England." . . .

† Situated on the banks of the river, in the parish of St. John Maddermarket. . . . Having been deserted by its noble owners, few vestiges of it are now to be found.

‡ It appears by a return from the Mayor of Norwich, dated November 16, 1571, that the number of these artisans and their families had increased, at that early period, to 3,925, whereof 666 were children "Inglish born."

§ This was John Parkhurst, who had fled the country in Mary's days, and who, being consecrated to the see in 1560, resided much at the episcopal palace, which he beautified and repaired, and died in 1574.

you most heartily farewell. From my house at Norwich this 28th of December, 1565, Your Grace's assuredly

"T. NORFOLK.

"Post Script. I have put your Grace a note of the like that was granted here in King Edward's dayes."

No. II.

"After my hearty commendations to your good Grace, this is to signify to the same, that I have of very late written my l'res to my Lord Bishop of Norwich, to grant unto the strangers a vacant church within the city, wherein I think they have some store, and have further requested his Lordship to know y^r^ pleasure and advice, whereby the citizens may be the sooner induced to their desire, and then his ordinary authority shall suffice to take order with them, as well for the form of their public prayers, as otherwise for the state of Religion, and for their discipline, whereby that church may live in the more perfect quiet, wishing that they might be perswaded to recede as little as might be from common order of prayers and administration of the Sacraments used by authority in the Realm. And if hereafter any cause shall be for any further help of my partie it shall be ready at all times, as God knoweth, to whose merciful tuition I recommend your Grace as heartily as myself."

The Dutch congregation had the choir of the church of the Friars Preachers assigned them for their religious assemblies, and the Walloon or French congregation first, by leave, made use of the Bishop's Chapel, but afterwards had the church of St. Mary, at Tombland, given them. Both of these congregations continue, but the numbers are now very small. SAMUEL TYMMS.

Oxnead.

[1844, *Part I., pp.* 21-24.]

I enclose a sketch of the fountain formerly at Oxnead, which had for more than half a century been half concealed among the rubbish in Blickling Park; it was lately restored, and placed in the flower-garden adjoining to Blickling Hall.

Oxnead Hall was built by Clement Paston, the fourth son of Sir William Paston, Knight, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and it continued the principal seat of that family, whose name has been rendered so celebrated by the correspondence of its early members, edited by Sir John Fenn.

The original building is described in the ground-plan. The portion marked L was erected by the first Earl of Yarmouth to receive King Charles II. and his attendants, who visited Oxnead in 1676. It was a lofty building, with sash-windows, called the banqueting-room. Underneath this was a vaulted apartment, which

was called the "Frisketting room," probably from the Italian "frescati," a cool grotto.

William Paston, the second Earl of Yarmouth, and last of his family, died in 1732, leaving his estates to be sold for the payment of his debts. They were purchased by the celebrated Lord Anson (it is stated by Mr. Dawson Turner in his recent "History of Caistor") "after his return from his voyage round the world." This was in 1744. The greater part of this magnificent mansion was shortly after taken down. Oxnead Hall is now in the possession of Sir Edward Hardinge Stracey, Bart. It was for many years occupied by my late uncle, John Repton, Esq., who died in 1809.

The only remains of this formerly magnificent mansion are the offices at the east end, and the barn, with three noble stacks of chimneys; each stack contained four shafts, of which only the bases remain, but, from a single brick with a cross on the edge, which I discovered a few years ago, the chimney shafts I imagine to have been formerly highly enriched.

It may be worth while to mention that the windows of Oxnead Hall are only thirteen inches wide (*i.e.*, the glass between the munnions), although the munnions themselves are at least five inches broad. Other old mansions in Norfolk of the same date have the glass casements fifteen or sixteen inches wide, and when succeeded by panes of plate glass, are not disagreeable to their modern inhabitants. But in the mansions of the end of Elizabeth's or beginning of James I.'s reign, the casements exceed seventeen or eighteen inches wide, as at Blickling, Longleat, etc.

[References to plan omitted.]

There were formerly three great avenues; the principal one extended from the centre of the hall northward towards Skeyton, about half a mile in length. The second avenue began at the east end of the barns, and reached Buxton church. The third ran behind the mansion from east to west. Only two of the old oaks (as noticed in the plan) still remain; each measures, at six feet from the ground, thirteen or fourteen feet in circumference. The leaves appear in a very healthy state, but the top of one tree is gone.

With these remarks I send a curious manuscript lately found among some old papers. It is a portion of an inventory, containing a catalogue of ornamental plate and other curiosities, and is supposed to have been written by one of the Pastons, before their elevation to the peerage, which was in 1673.

Among the articles in the catalogue is "A shell standing upon three dolphins," most probably an object of great beauty and taste. The ornaments of dolphins which prevailed about the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. are often very graceful, and are frequently seen in arabesque work. JOHN ADEY REPTON.

Inventory of Ornamental Plate, etc., formerly at Oxnead Hall.

[*Note.*—The MS. extends from folios 2 to 9 ; the rest is lost.]

One mother of pearle botle, each side the fashion of a sw[an ? with a] silver and gilt foote, and a silver and gilt statue upon the top.

One mother of pearle basin, with a silver gilt ledge on the . . ., with a silver dish in it, with a foot gilt about the edge of the topp, engraven all over in the midle. A mother of pearle ure.

A mother of pearle dish, all set in scollops, with silver and gilt foot, a cristall ball standing upright in the midle, carved.

A litle mother of pearle cup, with a silver and gilt ledge, top, and foot.

Sixe mother of pearle dishes, which some of the shells stand upon.

A paire of coaker-shell cups with covers, in the midle of the covers agate-stones sett in enamell, with a gold knob of the top.

A paire of shell cups with covers, ivory feet and ledges.

A shell cup, set in a frame, and handle and cover of silver and gold, the foote, frame, and cover being garnished with severall kinds of cutt stones.

A shell cup set in a carved and silver gilt frame and foot and cover, a peice of crystall in the midle of the cover, set with a silver and gilt knobb in the midle.

A greene shell-kan, set in a silver and gilt frame, with a cover.

A litle shell cup with a silver and gilt frame.

2 shelles spoone-fashioned, with silver feet, and crinkle handles.

A blew jar with knobbs, silver and gilt top.

A cristall botle sett in silver and gilt.

A cristall kan, with an enameld foote, ledge, and handle.

A long cristall glasse, with a cover engraven, a silver and gilt ledge on the foot.

A cristall cup 6-square, set in a silver and gilt frame, and enameld knob on the top.

A silver and gilt carved cup, a cristall foot and bottome, garnished about the sides and cover with severall stones, with a statue upon it.

A cristall cup, with a silver and gilt foot and ledge, a cristall cover with a silver and gilt knob in the midle.

A cristall tankard, set in a carved and silver and gilt frame, with a cover and one handle.

A cristall tankard with a cristall cover, set in a silver and gilt frame with 2 handles, a flying horse on the top.

A paire of cristall candlesticks.

A great cristall ball set upon an ebony pedestall, with 8 litle cristall balls round about the edges.

An agate tanker set in a silver and gilt frame, with one handle, and cover.

Upon the creast over the doore, and so round.

A round cup of a darke colour set in silver and gilt.
A mother of pearle shell sett upon a figure, set in silver and gilt.
A red Indian cup blacke about ye edge.
A mother of pearle flower-pott set in silver and gilt.
A red Indian cup blacke about ye edge.
A shell upon a silver foott.
A speckle shell botle sett in silver.
A black Indian botle set in silver, with a chaine.
A rock, with branches of red corrall upon it.
A speckle shell cupp.
A red Indian shell, silver and gilt about the edge.
A jessimy tankard set in silver.
A mother of pearle shell set in silver, with a figure upon it.
A greenish flower-pott set in silver and gilt.
A black shell cup with a silver edge.
A white shell in a silver frame, tanker fashion.
A little cup standing in a little silver baskett.
A browne botle, set in a silver frame, with a blackmoores head upon it.
A greene cup set in silver frame.
A mother of pearle ship shell engraven.
A browne cup set in silver and gilt.
A shell fashioned like a crane, silver and gilt.
A red Indian cup with a white rim, and cover upon it.
A knotted wood cup set in silver, with a cover upon it.
A black shell boule sett in silver.
A running horse, gilt.
A shell set upon a silver figure.
A shell cup with a silver frame.
A speckle shell cup in a silver and gilt frame, with 2 handles and cover.
A red Indian cup with a black rim.
A browne speckle cup, silver and gilt foot and rim.
A black cup with silver and gilt rim.
A greenish flower-pott sett in silver and gilt.
A red Indian cup with a white rim, and cover upon it.
A stone pott, silver and gilt top and chaine.
A mother of pearle shell engraven, with a silver foot.
A speckle bottle with a silver and gilt top.
A white shell cup with 2 handles and cover.
A gilded horse.
A browne cup in a silver and gilt frame.
A red Indian bottle with an ivory foot and top.

In the corner.

A browne nodden cup, with a silver and gilt rime and foot.

On that side of the creast, right againe the windowes.

An horse in a feeding posture, gilded.
A red speckle shell standing upon a silver foot.
A litle Indian cup turned downe.
A white shell cup with 2 handles.
A litle Indian boxe.
A red speckled shell with a silver and gilt foot.
A brazen figure of our Lady with our Saviour, and John Baptist.
A browne cup with an ivory frame, and 2 eares.
A reddish shell cup with an high topp, in a silver and gilt frame.
A litle browne cup in a silver frame.
A gippan of Portingall earth.
A speck shell standing vpon a griffin.
A mother of pearle flower-pott, inlaid in a silver and gilt frame.
A boy gilded, with a socket for a candle in his hand.
A white egg pot, tanker fashion, in a silver and gilt frame.
A horse gilded, in a running posture.
A mother of pearle botle, set in silver and gilt.
A red Indian kan in a silver frame, handle and cover.
A great stone flower pott in silver and gilt frame, with 2 syrenes upon it.
A red Indian pott with a silver and gilt frame, cover and handle.
A mother of pearle botle, set in silver and gilt.
A gilded horse in a feeding posture.
A white egg pott, tanker fashion, in a silver and gilt frame.
A boy gilded, with a sockett for a candle in his hand.
A mother of pearle flower pott, inlaid in a silver and gilt frame.
A shell standing on a dolphin, silver and gilt, with a silver and gilt figure upon the top.
A gourd botle, engraven, with a silver and gilt top.
A red Indian pott in a silver frame, handle and cover.
A great browne cup in a silver and gilt frame, the handles ye fashion of snakes.
A red Indian boxe.
A shell standing on a dolphin, silver and gilt, with a silver and gilt figure upon the top.
A red Indian botle with a silver frame.
A litle browne botle set in silver frame.
A browne tankard with an ivory handle.
A shell standing upon 3 dolphins.
A black cupp with an ivory rim and foot.
gourd botle with a silver frame.

A red Indian kan with black edge about it.
A woodden cup with an ivory foot and top.
A browne shell, silver and gilt foot, in the fashion of a snake.
A shell, engraven with the story of Atalanta, standing upon an eagle's foot of silver.

In the corner.

A gilded horse in a trotting posture.

On the left side of the chimney, on the creast.

A mother of pearle flower pott, inlaid in a silver and gilt frame.
A shell cup, enameld.
A litle red gourd.
A shell fashioned like a crane, silver and gilt.
A shell cup, enameld.
A litle red Indian cup.
A mother of pearle flower pott, inlaid in a silver and gilt frame.

[1844, *Part I., pp.* 150-153.]

A browne cupp with a cover and a silver frame.

On that of the creast, the right side of the chimney.

A gilded head upon a pedestall.
A figure enameld, upon a pedestall.
A red Indian cup with a cover and black rim.
A mother of pearle shell in a silver and gilt frame, upon a figure.
A gilded horse in a pacinge posture.
A blew flower pott in a silver and gilt frame.
A gilded horse in a galloping posrure.
A mother of pearle shell in a silver and gilt frame, upon a figure.
A red Indian cup with a cover and black rim.
A figure enameld upon a pedestall.
A gilded head upon a pedestall.

On that side right against the chimney.

Hanging 5 shelfs in scarlett ribbin, and trimd with scarlett ribbin. On the i shelfe a paire of crystall balls, standing upon silver feet, trimd with scarlet ribbin. A round boxe gilt with a nagget* in ye midle of ye cover. A litle shell boxe for amber, set and enameld. A Cheiny pott, 2 shells of each side, under the shelfe an engraven shell of mother of pearle, with scarlet ribbin.

On the 2d shelfe.

A shell cup engraven, set in a silver and gilt frame, in ye midle of ye cover a green stone.

* An agate.

A paire of cristall botles.
An amber cupp. A christall ball.
Two gilt boxes with agat covers.
Under the 2d shelfe a mother of pearle shell engraven, with scarlett ribbin.

On the 3d shelfe.

A christall cup engraven, set in a silver and gilt frame.
A paire of cristall botles with silver and gilt heads.
An agat cup with a silver and gilt frame.
A shell boxe with a gilt cover.
An agat boxe with a cover.
Under the shelfe a mother of pearle shell engraven with 2 meremaids, with scarlett ribbin.

On the 4th shelfe.

A shell cup engraven, with ivory handles, with a tortois-shell foot and cover. An agat dish. A chymicall ball of glasse. A silver boxe, enameld, for perfume. A botle for perfume with 8 joints. A stone dish with an handle. A gilt boxe with an agat cover.
Under this shelfe a mother of pearle shell, engraven, with scarlet ribbin.

On the 5th shelfe.

A cristall ball upon a silver foot, tied with scarlet ribbin.
A mother of pearle boxe, engraven, set in a silver frame.
A ball of glasse of severall colours.
A Cheiny pott with a cover.
2 christall ovalls.
Under this shelfe a mother of pearle shell with scarlet ribbin.
On that side over against the windowes hanging 7 shelfes in scarlett ribbin, and trimmed with scarlett ribbin.

On the 1st shelfe.

A shell cup, silver and gilt frame, foot and cover, an agat on ye cover.
A christall ball lying on scarlet ribbin.
An ovall christall ball lying on scarlett ribbin.
A shell-spoone, silver and gilt frame, foot and handle.
2 agat balls.

On the 2d shelfe.

A mother of pearle cup, silver and gilt frame.
2 cristall balls carved upon agat pedestalls.
A white agat dish in fashion of a heart with a white rock in it.
An amber head upon an ebone pedestall.
An amber ball and pedestall.

On the 3d shelfe.

A shell cup engraven. set in a silver and gilt frame, a peice of cristall vpon ye cover.

A paire of cristall botles.

An ivory baskett with a branch of flowers in the midst of it.

An amber sand boxe, and an amber standish.

One litle carved stone.

Under this shelfe a mother of pearle shell engraven, trimmd with scarlett ribbin.

On the 4th shelfe.

A shell cup with a silver and gilt foot and top, a red stone in the top.

A paire of christall botles, an ivory baskett with a branch of flowers upon it.

A Portingall ring, a topaz. One litle carved stone.

Under this shelfe a mother of pearle engraven, trimmd with scarlett ribbin.

On the 5th shelfe.

A shell standing upon a silver and gilt foote, ye fashion of a snake.

An agat cup with a litle cristall ball in it.

An agat botle for perfumes, set in silver, with a litle silver chaine.

The modell of ye Duke of Florence diamond, lying upon agat pedestall.

A christall ball lying upon an agat pedestall.

A boxe engraven with the armes of the family upon the cover, a cristall ovall lying upon it.

On the 6th shelfe.

An ivory wheele standing in a porch with 4 pillars.

An agat botle for perfume, ye stople hanging in a chaine.

A silver botle for perfume, with 6 joints.

An agate cup. A gilded boxe with a cristall cover engraven.

A gilded boxe with an agate cover.

On the 7th shelfe.

An ivory cup curiously carved and turned, with an high cover.

A mother of pearle spoone with silver and gilt handle.

A christall ball cut, lying upon scarlett ribbin.

A christall boxe with 3 stones in it.

A musk dish with a litle ivory stagg's head in it.

A christall box set in silver and gilt.

A litle christall ball.

2 shelfes on the lefte side of the chimney, hanging, and trimmed with scarlett ribbin.

On the 1st shelfe.

A mother of pearle shell, ye fashion of a boat, standing upon a silver and gilt foot, upheld with 2 anchors, a peice of rocke in it.

An agate cabinett in a silver and gilt frame.

Under this shelfe a mother of pearle shell engraven, trimed with scarlet ribbin.

On the 2d shelfe.

A mother of pearle shell, ye fashion of a boat, standing upon a silver and gilt foote upheld with 2 anchors, with 2 spoones in it, one christall and one amber.

An amber cabinett.

Under this shelfe, a mother of pearle shell, hanging with scarlett ribbin.

On the right side of the chimney, 2 shelfes, hanging and trimd with scarlet ribbin.

On the 1st shelfe.

An agat cup on a silver and gilt foot, carved and enameld.

An agat botle 6-square for perfume, set in an enameld frame.

An agat botle for perfume 3-square engraven, in an enameld frame.

A christall boxe engraven, 8-square, set in silver and gilt, in it 5 stones.

A little cup, enameld. A blew stone boxe, cutt, in silver and gilt frame.

On the 2d shelfe.

A gilt cup with a cristall pillar, a cristall knob on the cover, with 3 christall balls in it.

A cornelian botle for perfume.

An enameld botle for perfume.

A garnet cup, gilt with gold.

A christall flower-pot, enameld, and garnished with gold.

A christall boxe.

A perticular of the Pictures over against the doore.

A great picture of Magdalen, in a great carved frame.

3 letle pictures of each side, 6 in all.

Underneath a lim-picture with 2 ladies; of one side a litle ovall picture with birds, on the other side an ovall picture flowered with roses.

The next row is a fine limd picture with 4 figures, of each side that 2 limd pictures of 2 old men.

A christall looking glass set in silver and gilt, enameld, and wrought flowers.

2 agates-heads finely carved, with 16 cornelian heads round about them.

A fine limd picture of Andromeda chained to a rock. Of each side of it the pictures of Sir Robert Paston's* and his ladies in limd, with gold cases.

* Sir Robert Paston here mentioned is apparently the same who was created Viscount Yarmouth in 1673, and Earl of Yarmouth in 1679, and died in 1682.

A fine agat with 2 blackmoores heads cutt, with white turbetts,* set very finely in gold, enameld.

The King of France's picture in gold and enameld.

Under Andromeda my ladies Paston eldest brother picture in liming,† done by Mr. Cooper

Of each side of him 2 old men in liming, one of them in a gold case, the other in ebony.

Next 2 boxes of mother of pearle set in silver and gold, with chaines, and upon the lids of them the armes of the family.

2 limd heads of each side of the boxes.

Underneath my Brother's picture, a purple stone of Sir Fran. Bacon making set in silver and gilt; under it an ovall picture in water colours.

A white agat head set in enameld, with a little pearle at the end of it.

Under one shelfe.

Sir Robert Paston's picture in waxe worke.

Underneath it, an enameld case with a white crosse.

On one side, an enameld picture with flowers in an ebony frame.

A christall picture on the other side, with flowers on one side, and a head on the other.

Under that a long chaine curiously linked.

Under the other shelfe.

A limd picture of an old man in an ebony frame.

On one side, a gold case enameld with flowers.

Under it, a gold case, heart fashion, enameld.

On the other side, a christall case with flowers in it.

Under that, a string with 50 amber beads on it.

Against the end of the chimney.

One stone picture a' top, 4 small pictures below, and one mother of pearle engraven.

The other end of the chimney.

Three litle pictures, one stone picture, one Indian steele looking glasse.

On the side of the chimney, St. Paul's picture in a great frame.

3 litle pictures on each side of St. Paul.

Under it a stone picture with the armes of the family.

The inventory was, therefore, probably made before the first date. His wife was Rebecca, second daughter of Sir Jasper Clayton, Knt., of London.

* Turbans.

† *I.e.*, my Lady Paston's eldest brother, a Clayton. The same painting is afterwards referred to as "my Brother's picture"; so the inventory seems to have been taken by Sir Robert Paston himself. The artist was, no doubt, Samuel Cooper, the celebrated miniature painter.

On that side of the closset over against the chimney.

The ladies Paston picture in an ovall frame in oyle colour, done by Mr. Lillie.*

Under that Mr. Paston's† picture done in krions.

Under that a picture of flowers in water colours.

A picture done upon beuer of Lott and his 2 daughters.

My Ld Townsend's‡ picture, done by Mr. Burrell.

At each corner 2 of the evangelists. Under them 2 litle pictures in water colours.

Under my Ld Townsend, 17 great agats, 8 litle agats, and 8 blood stones, set upon silver and gilt plate, with a carved frame of silver and gilt, set round with stones, a piece of pearle at the bottome, and 5 agats on the top.

On each side on ye top of this, 2 lim pictures in ebony frames.

Under one of ye pictures, a cristall case with flowers, under that an ivory head carved; under the other lim picture, a gold case enameld, under that, a christall in the fashion of a heart, with 2 pictures in it.

Sr John Clayton's picture in an ovall frame, done by Wright.

P.S.—I forgot to state that the view of Oxnead Hall represents the original river before the navigation was made (about the year 1772-75). The Lady Paston used to enjoy herself in a boat down the river. A mile from the old Hall there is a favourite spot by the side of the stream, which is still called the Lady's Bower.

The two oaks, shown in the plan, are about 11 or 12 yards apart.

The banqueting-room was one of the first buildings erected with sash-windows. About the same time sashes were placed in the windows of the banqueting-house of Whitehall, at Westminster, instead of the munnions (which were probably also of wood), in the form of a plain cross, which existed at the time of the decapitation of Charles I., and appear in some of the earliest views. These sashes remained at Whitehall until the repairs, which took place a few years ago. They were made of squared pieces of oak, some inches wide, with beading fixed on.

The screen of the old Hall at Oxnead (now in the stables) consisted of five segmental arches, supported by octagon columns of oak with Ionic capitals and carvings of horses' and bulls' heads on the spandrels of the arches, with the arms of the Pastons. J. A. R.

* No doubt Sir Peter Lely.

† "Mr. Paston," probably William, the son and heir of Sir Robert, and afterwards the second Earl of Yarmouth. He married the Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, one of the natural daughters of King Charles II.; but, having no issue, was the last of his ancient race.

‡ Horatio, first Lord Townshend, created a Baron in 1661, and a Viscount in 1682.

Ranworth.

[1841, *Part II., p.* 375.]

The screen in Ranworth Church is divided into a multitude of compartments, each of which contains the representation, in fresco, of some saint, angel, or legendary personage; and these paintings have a distinct character of their own, and altogether aspire to the rank of works of art. The other parts of the screen exhibit, in fresco, Gothic ornaments and details of great interest (not to say beauty); and the whole, notwithstanding the ravages of time, retain enough of the brilliancy and force of the original colouring to be distinctly appealed to as a monument of Early-English pictorial art.

Ranworth is by no means the only church in Norfolk where such curiosities are to be met with. On the contrary, painted screens are common in Norfolk. J. W. B.

Saham.

[1863, *Part II., p.* 209.]

Saham has rather a fine church, dedicated to St. George, having a nave, with north and south aisles; south porch, with chamber over it; chancel, with south priest's door, Transitional Norman; and a lofty west tower, which Blomefield supposes to have been built about 1480. In a series of panels round the base the letters G and M and the crown of thorns are alternately repeated. The G is, of course, intended for St. George, and the M probably stands for St. Mary, there being a guild here under her invocation. The west doorway is remarkably bold, and has in it spandrels, well-executed sculptures of St. George and the Dragon. The window immediately over it is a fine composition of four lights, deeply recessed, and almost Transitional in its character; but the three-light window in the next stage is purely Perpendicular. The interior of the church is disfigured by the preposterously heavy-looking roof to the nave, and the plastered ceilings of the aisles. The chancel, however, is in a better state.

Shelton.

[1860, *Part II., pp.* 532, 533.]

The Church of Shelton, situated about twelve miles south of Norwich, is a handsome building, erected by Sir Ralf Shelton about 1490, principally of brick, with a light clerestory extending the whole length of the church, and two aisles, also reaching as far as the east end of the chancel. The three eastern windows—of the chancel and two aisles—are all filled with stained glass; but the window which especially attracted my notice is at the east end of the south aisle; it is small and filled with Perpendicular tracery, by which the lower part is divided into two lights. In these lights, under canopies of Gothic work very freely treated after the German manner, are two portraits in a kneeling attitude. On the left is a man in a crimson

robe lined with fur; on the right a lady in the angular head-tire worn in the reign of Henry VIII., and a dress the prevailing colour of which is also crimson. There is no desk or book in front of either, but a shield of arms before each, with helmet, mantling, and crest. The arms indicate the subjects of the portraits to be Sir John Shelton, Knt., who died in 1539, and his wife Anne, who was daughter of Sir William Boleyn, and aunt of the queen, her namesake, and died in December, 1556. Below are some other shields of arms of the Shelton family and its allies, and scrolls with inscriptions.

That which is singular about this window is still to be mentioned: it is the exquisite skill with which the figures, and especially the heads, are executed. The female head has been a little injured, but it exhibits a remarkably handsome face very delicately pourtrayed. The head of the man is perfect and uninjured by time, and is worthy of the pencil of Holbein. The portraits would appear, from the character of the work, to have been executed in Germany, from careful drawings made for the purpose from the life. The German origin of the work is further shown by the peculiar treatment of the heraldry. The helmets face one another. The shield of Sir John bears the arms of Shelton, Azure, a plain cross or, and for a crest, instead of the Moor's head which is the proper crest of the family, a pair of wings sable, each charged with three roses or. The lady's shield, instead of bearing the arms of Bullen (Argent, a chevron gules between three bulls' heads sable) for its entire charge, has this coat upon an inescutcheon, occupying the greater part of the shield, and covering what appears to be an inverted branch of a tree; and the helmet has for its crest a tree. I can only account for the apparent incorrectness of the heraldry by supposing that the artist was furnished with an imperfect drawing, and was too far from his employers to obtain fuller information.

I do not remember to have observed any German glass of the sixteenth century in its original position in any other English church. Probably other examples may be known to some of your readers. . . .

In Blomefield and Parkins' "History of Norfolk" there is an account of the family of the ancient lords of Shelton, and some description of the church, but no especial mention of this window. . . .

I may mention, before closing my letter, that the historian of this part of the county of Norfolk, in his account of the Shelton family, refers to a curious MS. "formerly kept at Shelton Hall, which had a drawing of the house in it, and the arms of such families as the Sheltons married into." By a singular coincidence, a few days after visiting Shelton, I met with this very MS. at Norwich, in the possession of the Rev. J. Matchett. It is a square volume in vellum, containing at the commencement a view of the old hall, built by Sir Ralf Shelton, the founder of the church, and in its subsequent pages

nearly a hundred well-executed coats of arms, apparently painted at the end of the sixteenth, or beginning of the seventeenth, century. The first coat is, Quarterly, 1 and 4, azure, a cross or, 2 and 3, sable, three escallops argent, which is described as "Shelton his antient coate quartered with his coate by Conquest." Opposite to this is a shield of the first of the above coats, with supporters, two white talbots, the crest a Saracen's head couped at the shoulders, and the motto "Ghenre and Thol." The following explanation is written above: "The Cittie called Andrinople, distant 250 miles from Constantinople, beareth this Coate of Armes, from whence Shelton had them by Conquest, and therefore giveth the Head." Can any of your readers suggest a meaning for the motto? In an old paper note pinned into the book the motto is said to have been "since found to be 'Cheewoonte and Tholl,'" which, to me, is no more intelligible than the other.

FRANCIS NICHOLS.

Sparham.

[1842, *Part II., pp.* 135, 136.]

The figures shown in the accompanying drawings (see the Plate) occupy the two compartments that form the lower part of the south side of the roodloft screen in Sparham Church, in the county of Norfolk. . . . The opposite side is divided into four compartments, which contain—a female figure, apparently a queen; a second female figure, with no symbol or badge to designate her; a bishop, holding his crosier in one hand, while the other is raised in the act of giving the benediction; and what seems intended for a king, with a sceptre and a scythe, the end of the staff of the latter sharpened, as if for the purpose of fixing it in the ground. Over the heads of the figures runs—or, rather, ran—the whole length of the screen, an inscription, stating by whom, and at whose expense, and in what year, it was ereeted and painted. Similar records are by no means of infrequent occurrence; but it generally happens that, as at Sparham, they are so mutilated as no longer to be decipherable. Every portion of the screen above the painted panels has here been carried away, and even they are sadly injured. Their ornamented background is almost wholly effaced, and fragments only remain of the rich tracery, as is but too plainly shown in the accompanying drawings. Of these, the first represents a skeleton just risen from his tomb, in which all his lower part remains hidden. His shroud, fastened over his head, hangs loosely behind his back; his left hand falls negligently by his side; with the right he points to a font; around him, on three separate labels, is written the nineteenth verse of Job x., as found in the Vulgate: "Fuissem quasi non essem, de utero translatus ad tumulum." In the other compartment both the male and female figures, though equally skeletons, are richly attired, in evident

mockery of human vanity—he, in a scarlet robe lined with blue ; and she in a paler red gown, cuffed and trimmed with ermine. The scroll over his head is inscribed : "Natus homo muliere brevi de tempore parvo," while that over hers corresponds and rhymes to it : "Nunc est, nunc non est, quasi flos qui crescit in arvo"; and, as if in allusion to her motto, she holds to him a nosegay, which he stretches out his left hand to take. Meanwhile, his right supports a staff surmounted with burning tow, and entwined with the inscription, "Sic transit gloria mundi," the selfsame words as, accompanied with a very similar illustration, are thrice repeated in the ears of the newly-elected Pope during the solemn procession on the day of his coronation, as noticed by Picart ("Cérémonies, I.," part ii., p. 53). . . .

Blomefield, who is in general silent on every point regarding architecture, so far differs from his usual custom as to tell us that Sparham Church "is a regular pile, consisting of a nave with north and south aisles covered with lead, a tiled chancel, and at the west end of the nave a square embattled tower, with five bells." To this may be added that it is a rather spacious building of flint and rubble, and entered by a south porch. Internally, the nave is divided from the aisle on either side by four wide pointed arches, supported on short octangular columns. The windows, as well in the aisles as clerestory, are all of three lights, and of the late Perpendicular style. The same is the case with the east window. Those in the chancel are only of two lights ; the west window is of modern insertion. The roof of the nave is original, plain, but handsome. The font, which is ancient, is large, square, and supported on a central pillar ; each side of the basin is marked with two very shallow, simple, pointed arches. In the windows there still remains much painted glass, almost altogether figures of saints, and many of them perfect ; but the armorial bearings mentioned by Blomefield have disappeared. Of the benches several are old, and on the backs of two of them is some good open carving. The best is now enclosed in a pew opposite the pulpit. The design and execution of its workmanship are elegant ; in the centre is an escutcheon charged with a staff ragulé, probably the armorial device of some family connected with the parish ; but this is a point I have been unable to ascertain. . . . On entering the chancel from the nave, there are two arches cut in the wall on either side, each sufficiently large to hold three persons, and both provided with stone benches. The last mentioned circumstance seems to forbid the idea of their having been intended as tombs of the founders, or as holy sepulchres, which frequently occupy such a place on the north. I cannot but believe that all of them were originally seats—the northern appropriated to some resident men of large property in the parish, or some civil authorities ; the opposite ones to the clergy, who uniformly claimed to themselves the southern or right-hand side. . . .

The following tombstones alone remain, many having been recently destroyed on the repaving of the nave and aisles, where none are now left except the brass plates mentioned by Blomefield, page 261, including the effigy of Richard Dykke.

Within the Communion rails.—"James Stoughton, clerk, 48 years rector of this parish and Foxley, died Ap. 5, 1840, æt. 73. Roger, eldest son of James Stoughton, May 15, 1837, æt. 30. James Hunt Hamant, gent., May 13, 1772, aged 55; and Hannah his wife, Dec. 14, 1782, aged 63."

In the Chancel.—"Edward Atthill, M.A., youngest son of Anthony Atthill, gent., 15 years Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, and 37 years rector of Sparham and Foxley, died 5 Oct., 1790, aged 65 years. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Neve, of North Tuddenham, wife of Thomas Cupper, rector of this parish, died Feb. 20, 1662."

DAWSON TURNER.

Stowe Bardolph.

[1852, *Part II.*, *pp.* 363, 364.]

The parish church of Stowe Bardolph has been lately restored, chiefly at the expense of the patron, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. The roofs being in a bad state, it was necessary to have new roofs both to the nave and chancel, and it was determined at the same time to replace the old square-headed windows of no order of architecture by decorated windows, and also to reseat the church with open seats, taking down a partition and huge gallery, which cut off the font and tower, and thus opening the west window to the church. Towards this the parish raised £500. Upon stripping the plaster from the walls, that on the south side was found to be in such a defective condition that it was decided to rebuild it from the foundation. This was accordingly done, and a general restoration made, after the designs of Raphael Brandon, of Beaufort Buildings, architect.

Early English sedilia, a piscina with lancet window above, and a curious low side-window, about twenty-eight inches high and five inches wide, looking directly upon the high altar, were discovered on stripping the plaster from the walls. . . . These have all been rebuilt in their exact original position. The chancel, which was pewed, has been fitted with oak stalls and seats, and the patron's seat, which occupied one side of the chancel, has been thrown back into a private side-chapel, by opening an arch through the north wall; a new oak screen has been placed under the chancel arch; also a new carved oak lectern, stone pulpit, and font. The windows throughout have stained glass, executed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon; those in the nave were given (together with the font) by Major F. M. Martyn. The walls are built of the brown rag of the country, which is of divers hues, whilst the basement, string course, gablets, water-

tables, and crosses, with the dressings generally, are of Caen stone. The total cost was upwards of £2,100.

Swanton-Morley.

[1792, *Part II.*, *p.* 818.]

I take the liberty of troubling you with a rough sketch of, and an impression from, a brass seal-ring in my possession (Fig. 4), which was found near Swanton-Morley, in Norfolk, about eight years ago. Mr. Gardner has, in Plate III., in his "History of Dunwich," etc., 4to., 1754, given an engraving of a ring exactly like this, and endeavours to make one of the Earls of Clare the original owner of it. Another, with E. "crowned," may be seen in "A Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals in England, 1740," 4to.; and this, it is conjectured by the author, in page 7, might perhaps have belonged to one of the Edwards. It is certainly antique; and, from the coronet over the initial letter R, it may be presumed that this was once possessed by a person of high rank—possibly an earl.

STEP. NEWMAN.

Thetford.

[1780, *p.* 405.]

In the beginning of the reign of Edward III., the order of Friars Preachers was introduced at Thetford by Henry Duke of Lancaster, who gave them the Church of the Trinity, on the Suffolk side, where a noble pointed arch of its north transept remains entire in the free school, and divides the school from the master's house. [See the plate annexed.] This site had been at first bought and inhabited by the Cluniac monks, who removed to the other side of the river in their founder's life, leaving here an unfinished cloister which had been three years building, and whose area between the church and the river, with the walls of the refectory in a great measure standing on the north side of the court, are now known by the name of the Canon's Close. Sir Edmund Gonvile, parson of Terrington, who had been steward to Earl Warren, and afterwards to Henry Earl of Lancaster, persuaded the latter, between 1327 and 1345, to apply this site to the same use for which he had obtained the consent of his former patron, and he was thenceforth considered as a principal founder with the two earls. The Earl of Lancaster gave them the site of Maison Dieu, and they pulled down all but the hospital, where they placed a brother or two, and thence the house was called the Priory of Maison Dieu as well as Black Friars. Part of the revenues of that house was given them soon after, to be received of the prior of the canons. In 1359 the advowson was settled by fine to pass with the manor of Thetford. In 1370 they purchased all the houses between their convent and the street, and had leave from the King

to pull them down and enlarge their house.* I do not find that the endowments of this house were very great, but it rather appears that the friars got the principal part of their subsistence by preaching and begging. They had, 1471, liberty of warren in Norfolk and Suffolk. It seems they were apprehensive another order of Mendicants would soon be founded at Thetford. Probably they had some intelligence that Austin Friars were to be introduced and established in some part of this town. In order, therefore, to guard against all inconvenience which might accompany such establishment, they petitioned the King, 1380, that he would take them under his more immediate protection, and that he would not permit any Mendicant order to be established near their monastery. In consequence hereof, the King commanded that no such order of Mendicants should be placed within a limited distance from the house of the Friars Preachers, and also commanded the mayor and other officers of the town of Thetford to protect the Friars Preachers from oppression of every kind, and that they should enjoy all their accustomed privileges.

The following circumstance induces me to think that their monastery here was a building of some elegance; that the prior of one of the richest and most superb monasteries in Europe would otherwise never have chosen any part of this house for his occasional residence, as appears by an indenture made between both parties, to this effect: That the prior and convent of St. Edmund's Bury should have the best room in the monastery of the Friars Preachers, with everything thereto belonging, which room was called the *Recreatory*, but upon this condition, that the prior and convent of Bury should not alienate or dispose of that room, without the consent of the Friars Preachers. The indenture was dated on the feast of St. Agatha the virgin and martyr, 1423. Here were at the dissolution a prior and five brethren.

This surrender was dated 30 Henry VIII., and subscribed by the prior, Richard Cley, Robert Baldry, Edward Dyer, Edmund Palmer, and two more, and is written upon a long slip of parchment, in nineteen lines.

Their seal was a figure holding up its hands, in a Gothic niche, under which a half monk. Inscription, *S. prioris et - - - - - - predicat. Thefford.* . . .

Weever, page 827, says, this house at its dissolution was valued at £39 6s. 9d.

The site was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Fulmerstone, to hold in capite by service of the twentieth part of a fee and 5d. half-yearly rent. He left it to his heiress, and it descended to Sir Edward Clere, who sold it with the canons to which it now belongs. The church was 36 feet in length. There are considerable

* Stow and Speed confound this priory with the old priory of St. Mary; Weever, in the dedication, with the canons.

remains of the nave and north transept. The free-school occupies the centre. The foundations of the east end were dug up 1777, and a house built on part of the site. Three arches of the north and one of the south side of the nave are almost entire. The west front measures 50 feet, the north side 93 feet to the school, whose end measures about 30 for the width of the north transept. Against the north aisle have been built chimneys, probably belonging to the bishop's palace while this church was the cathedral, and between the north wall and the cloister is a space of 11 feet.

[1821, *Part I.*, *pp.* 313, 314.]

The mineral spring at Thetford, in Norfolk, has of late attracted so much attention that I am induced to send you a description of the town, and of the newly-erected pump-room and baths.

Thetford has long been a place of peculiar interest to the antiquary, from the circumstance of its having formerly been the "Sitomagus" of the Iceni, whilst Britain endured the Roman yoke; and afterwards becoming the metropolis of East Anglia, under whose kings it enjoyed a series of prosperity and grandeur, until that sanguinary encounter with the Danish army in the year 870, when, after experiencing all the horrors of a siege, the town, with its monastery, was burnt and destroyed. It had, however, so far recovered its fallen greatness in the days of the Confessor as to register 947 burgesses.

At every approach to the town a strong impression of its antiquity is excited by the appearance of many a stately ruin, or its lofty mound and ramparts; and some visible relic at almost every step recalls to the mind its ancient splendour, which was such (according to the observation of Sir Henry Spelman) as made Thetford at one period more renowned for churches and religious houses than any place of equal size throughout the island.* But the dissolution of monasteries and the relentless hand of Time have so diminished the number of the former that only three out of twenty are now remaining; and of the latter little need be said on this occasion, except that the foundation-stone of the Abbey or Cluniac Priory was laid by Henry I. in person, and that it was the burial-place of several of the Earls of Norfolk, and contained also numerous monuments of the Bigods, Mowbrays, and Howards. The Bishop's See, of which it once could boast, was removed to Norwich by Herbert de Losinga in 1094.

Queen Elizabeth had a house in this town, which was frequently visited by her successor James I. in the hunting season.

The population is now estimated at about 3,000, and although the town is irregularly built, it contains several excellent houses; it has a neat market-place, good inns, a Wesleyan and Independent chapel,

* See a full account of the Religious Houses, with views of their remains, in Martin's "History of Thetford," published by Mr. Gough (1779), 4to.

a well-endowed Grammar School, and a spacious Town Hall, where the Lent Assizes for the county of Norfolk have been invariably held 700 years; the jury boxes and seats of one of the courts are so constructed as to be removed at pleasure when it is occasionally made use of for concerts and assemblies. The mail and other coaches pass through daily. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common council, who send two members to Parliament.

The chalybeate waters of Thetford have been long known, the late Dr. M. Manning of that place having been primarily instrumental in their re-discovery, after the probable lapse of ages, and having written an analytical treatise upon them. . . . The first stone of the new buildings at the spring was laid by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, on September 13, 1819, and in the month of October following, the spring was honoured by a visit from H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

The building is now completed, and has been opened to the public about twelve months. It comprises a commodious and well-proportioned pump-room, in which is a recess, where stands a classically embellished pedestal, through which the water is introduced. Adjoining this room are the superintendent's apartments, and behind are the hot and cold baths, which were erected wholly under the direction of Mr. Accum, and are replete with every convenience. In the yard the poor are supplied with the water gratis. . . . The prospect from the pump-room of the adjacent meadows, nunnery, bridges, the waters, and promenade, is highly picturesque. Leaving the buildings, and pursuing the course of the Ouse, the bank of which is skirted and adorned by elms and other forest trees, we pass through an avenue to the small bridges, where the promenade may be considered to terminate, and immediately below which is the confluence of the two rivers, from whence the navigation to Lynn commences. H. W. D.

[1848, *Part II., p.* 37.]

The ancient town of Thetford, once of superior importance to many of its younger sisters which have long since outstripped it in population and prosperity, stands on two navigable rivers, the Ouse and the Thet. It is generally supposed to have arisen from the ruins of the Roman "Sitomagus," and it is on all hands agreed to have been once the seat of the East Anglian kings.

The immense artificial hill forming the centre of the castle is scarcely surpassed in magnitude by any other work of the kind to be found elsewhere. It is minutely described in Martin's History of the town, published in 1779, and we are not aware that any subsequent author has done more than copy or abridge it.*

* Cf. Martin's "History of Thetford," published 1779, where a description of the castle, with a plan and section of the earthworks, is given.

Tottenhill.

[1850, *Part II., pp.* 595, 596.]

Having recently had occasion to visit the church of Tottenhill, situate about midway between Downham and King's Lynn, my attention was attracted by the very unusual and interesting sculpture upon the tympanum of the fine Norman arch of the south doorway, which now is obscured by a porch of a late period. The arch itself is a lofty and bold semicircle, enriched with compound zigzag work, and carried by shafts having rudely-sculptured cushion-capitals; within this arch the face of the masonry is recessed, and forms a tympanum above the square-headed opening for the actual door; the jambs of the open space are formed of courses of stonework, with plain abaci and the cylindrical cusps so characteristic of the style. The tympanum comprises an outer border of plain masonry, ten inches in width, forming a kind of second order to the shafted arch, with which it is concentric; with this the masonry is again recessed, but very slightly; and here occurs the ornamental sculpture which has induced me to trouble you with this communication. It consists of a circular cross pattée, encircled by a coil of the twisted cable-moulding, the ends of which are disposed of in a manner best explained by my accompanying sketch. The cross is supported by a narrow fillet, rising from the plain strip of stone which forms the apparent lintel-bar to the doorway.

We have here, in an undoubted Norman work, an example of a cross, both in form and in its mode of treatment precisely identical with the crosses upon the monumental coffin-lids which we are in the habit of attributing to the Norman period. The correctness of this view appears thus to be conclusively established, and, at the same time, I think this may be considered as simply a Norman form of cross,* and that its presence on a gravestone does not in any way denote (as has recently been suggested) the memorial of a knight templar.

CHARLES BOUTELL.

Tottington.

[1819, *Part I., pp.* 24-27.]

Tottington is a small irregular village in the hundred of Wayland, deanery of Breccles, and archdeaconry of Norwich, and lies on the road between Thetford and Watton, distant eight miles from the former, and four from the latter place. . . .

We find mention of no less than six manors in this parish, viz., Tottington or Mortimer's manor, Strange's, Stanford's, Campesse, Thetford-Monks', and Bokenham's or Macham's manors. All these had their rise from the two principal manors, Mortimer's and Stanford's. . . .

* The same type is also apparent in the few Norman gable-crosses which yet remain.

Alwi, a Saxon, held Tottington or Mortimer's manor in the Confessor's time, and the Conqueror gave it to Robert Bigot,* of whom Ralph Fitz-Herlewin held it at the Survey. It contained four carucates, three of which were demesne. The manor was worth 8os.; afterwards it fell to 6os. The whole town was better than four miles in length, and two in breadth, and paid 15d. to the gelt. It continued in the Bigots, and in King Stephen's time Hugh Bigot owned it, who divided it, and gave part to the Prior of Thetford, which constituted "Thetford-Monk's Manor," and the other part to John le Strange; and it appears that part of it was afterwards conveyed to Warner, or Warin de Tottington, who gave the tithes of his estate, which contained half a knight's fee, to Thetford Priory. In 1195, there was a dispute between Robert Mortimer of Attleburgh, and John le Strange of Hunstanton, concerning five fees in Hunstanton, Tottington, etc., and at last Robert released the whole to John, and John gave the church to the nuns at Campesse, with all the lands belonging to it, excepting divers rents and services; that constituted the manor called "Stranges," which continued in that family till John le Strange of Hunstanton, Esq., by deed dated 5 Henry V., confirmed to the prioress of Campesse his manor in Tottington, called Strange's, with all thereto belonging.†

Alwin, a Saxon, owned Stanford's manor in the Confessor's time, and Roger de Ramis‡ held it, allotted him by the Conqueror. He gave it to Waregius, who held it at the Conqueror's Survey, when it was worth 2os. per annum, it being fallen half its value since Alwin's time. It contained three carucates, one of them being demesne. In 1275, Maud de Ebroicis granted to Thomas de Solariis, for life, with remainder to herself and heirs, this manor, which then contained two carucates. About 1290, Thomas de Ware held it at half a fee of

* "Terra Rogeri Bigoti, Wanelund ℌ. In Totintuna, tenet Radulphus Filius Herluini iiii Car. terre quam tenuit Alwi T. R. E. tunc et post xv Villi m° iiii. tunc et post x bord. m°. xvii. tunc et post viii Ser. m°. iiii. xxiii Acr. prati, semper iii Car. in dnio. tunc et post v Car. hom. mo°. iii. Silva xxx porc. modo i mol. et semper iii Soc. lxxxxv. Arc. tunc et post ii Car. m°. Nichil. sed possent esse. Semper i Runc. tunc xvii. anim. mo° xviiii. tunc xxii. Porc. m°. xii. tunc clx. ov. m°. cxl. iii minus. xxiiii. Capras. tunc lxiii Eque m°. xv. tunc et post val. lxxx Sol. et m°. lv. Totum habet ii Leug in Lat. et i in Lat. quicumque ibi teneat. Et xv. den. de Gelto."—Domesday, fol. 108.

† Is it not therefore probable that Strange's and Campesse manors were all one and the same? for the only account we meet with of the latter is that at the Dissolution this manor devolved to the Crown, with the impropriation and patronage, and was given by Henry VIII., in 1530, with all the house, lands, etc., belonging to that monastery, to Richard Southwell and his heirs, who was to hold it of the Crown by the annual fee farm rent of £3.

‡ "Terre Rogeri de Ramis. ℌ. Wanelund. Totintuna tenet Waregius quam tenuit Aluuinus liber homo. T. R. E. iii Car. terre. tunc et post ix Vill. m° vii. tunc i Bor. tunc et post ii. Serv. modo Nullus. xii Acr. prati, tunc et post i Car. in dnio. m° i et dim. tunc et post ii Car. homin. m° dim. semper ii Runc. et xv anim. tunc xx Porc. m° v. tunc lxxx. m° xiiii. vi Capr. tunc et post val. xls. m° xx."—Domesday, fol. 275.

Petronil de Vaux; in 1344, Osbert de Boyton died, seized of this manor; and in 1466, it was settled in marriage by John Wyndham, Esq., the father, on his son John, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Howard, knight, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and their heirs.

"Bokenham's or Macham's manor," had its rise out of Stanford's manor, when Thomas de Ware settled half of it on Hugh de Bokenham in 1345. It seems to have been divided soon after, for in 1402 Thomas de Tottington held a part of it of the Honor of Richmond.

In 1558, the manors were all joined, for Sir Richard Southwell, Knight, suffered a recovery of the manors of Tottington, Stanford's, and Mortimer's, with the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, to the use of himself for life; the remainder to Elizabeth, wife of George Heneage, daughter of Sir Richard, for life; and in 1572 George Heneage had it. It came after to Sir Robert Southwell, who sold it, May 16, 40 Elizabeth* to Edward Coke, Esq., and his heirs.

In 1635, the Lady Jane Harte paid £20 per annum out of these manors to John Harte, according to the will of Sir Eustace Harte, Knight, deceased. It afterwards belonged to Thomas Garrard, Esq., and after that to Sir Nicholas Garrard of Langford, Bart., who died in 1727, leaving it to his widow. Sir William de Grey, lord chief justice of the common pleas, purchased it, whose descendant, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, is the present proprietor. Indeed, the whole parish, except the glebe and one cottage, now belongs to his Lordship.

In 14 George III. (1774) an Act of Parliament was passed, entitled, "An Act for dividing and enclosing the common fields, half-year lands, common pastures, common meadows, commons, commonable lands, heaths, and waste grounds, within the parish of Tottington, in the county of Norfolk."

About two furlongs north-west of the church there is a barn, which has been moated in, and had a good fishery belonging to it. By this place are several foundations of buildings, which are supposed to have been the old manor-house. As some workmen were digging here in 1812, they found a large old key, much corroded; it is now in the museum of the Rev. M. D. Duffield, F.S.A.

There is a mere, or sheet of water, about a quarter of a mile north-west of the church, which in rainy seasons covers seven acres of land. Such meres are common in the county; within a few miles of Tottington there are three others, viz., Stow-Bedon, Soham, and Scoulton.

There are two public-houses in the village, known by the signs of the Cock, and the Green Man.

* Mr. Neve says that Bokenham's manor came to the Salters, and that Edmund Salter was lord in 1629; and that, about 1714, it was sold by Edmund, son of Robert, along with their estate, to Mr. Eversdon.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that a pair of stocks, which is so commonly seen on the green of every village, though the use is at this day almost unknown, never was erected in this parish, which shows either the peaceableness of the inhabitants, or the carelessness and inactivity of the parish officers.

In 1801, there were twenty-six houses, and forty families, consisting of one hundred and four males, and ninety-four females, in Tottington.

According to the return made to Parliament for the year 1817, the poor's rate amounted to £292 14s.

The only charitable bequest which I have met with in this parish is a piece of land called Chandler's Pightle, containing less than an acre. It was formerly let by the parish officers to Lord Walsingham for 4s. a year, and is believed to have been given for the industrious poor. In 1777, it was let for 5s., but has not been mentioned in the Terriers since that time. . . .

There are about 2,266 acres of land in the parish; the soil consists of a light sand—so light, indeed, is it in some of the adjoining parishes to the west, that it frequently drifts in the wind, and is bare of vegetation.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, was, in 1196, given by John le Strange, with the consent of Robert de Mortimer, to the priory of St. Mary and the Nuns at Campesse in Suffolk, and was appropriated to that house in 1302, the rectory being valued at thirty, and the vicarage at six marks. In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, 1291, Tottington is rated at £20.*

In 1404 there was great complaint made that the profits of the vicarage were much impaired by the number of rabbits on the warren of Sir John Fitz-Ralf, Knight, so that it was not able to pay the whole tenth of 40s. At the Dissolution, the impropriation and patonage devolved to the Crown, and were given by Henry VIII. in 1530 to Sir Richard Southwell, Knight, and his heirs. Mr. Le Neve, in his collections, says that this impropriate rectory was sold by Sir Thomas Southwell, Knight, to Thomas Hall, and that Francis Windham, Esq., was late farmer of it, at £1 13s. 4d. per annum, and that it was given by King James I. to the Divinity Professor in Cambridge, it being settled on Trinity College, in trust for him. It now belongs to the governors of Chigwell school, in Essex, but by what means the Professor of Divinity lost the rectory, or how and when the governors of the school became possessed of it, I cannot learn; suffice it to add that the present value of the great tithes is £250; the vicarage is worth £60, and the curate, who bears the burden and heat of the day, receives £40 a year.

The site of the parsonage joined the east part of the churchyard, where a large barn now stands. The only glebe belonging to the vicarage consists of half an acre.

* Totyngton [Eccl'ia de Totington app' p' de Caumpisse pret' pore' et pret' Vicar' indecim'] 20 l. Norwic' Sp'.

A Sunday-school was opened here October 5, 1817, by the present curate, at which upwards of 50 children regularly attend.

Service is performed once every Sunday, alternately morning and afternoon.

[1819, *Part I., pp.* 113-115.]

The church * (see Plate II.) consists of a chancel, nave, side aisles, and south porch. Of the vestry, which is said to have been on the north side of the chancel, nothing now remains. At the west end of the nave is a square tower surported by strong buttresses at each corner. It was formerly crowned with a spire covered with lead, but, being in a ruinous state, was, in 1802, taken down with the archdeacon's consent. West entrance under a pointed arch; pointed window above consisting of two lights. Winding staircase in the north-east corner. There are five bells in the tower thus inscribed:

1, 2, and 3. "LESTER AND PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1755."
4. "ROBARD . GVRNEY . MADE . ME . 1665."
5. "JOHN . BREND . MADE . ME . 1658."†

The nave, which is separated from the tower by a lofty pointed arch, and from the aisles by four pointed arches upon clustered columns, is lighted on each side by three small clerestory windows, square-headed, and consisting of two lights. The font is a plain octagonal basin lined with lead, and supported by an octagonal shaft, and stands at the north-west corner of the nave. The pulpit and reading-desk, which are of oak, and carved, are placed on the north side, against the first pillar from the chancel. Near the step to the reading-desk lie two slabs of black marble thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth the body of Margaret Knopwood, ye wife of Robt. Knopwood, who depd this life the 27th of Novemr, 1729, aged 67 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Knopwood, who departed this life the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, and in the sixty-fifth year of his age."

A little more towards the south are two black slabs:

"In memory of William Farrer, who departed this life April 22d, 1775, aged 61 years. . . .

"Also Mary, the wife of the above William Farrer, who departed this life April 6th, 1791, aged 76 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Willm, the son of Willm and Mary Farrer, who died March 20th, 1808, aged 58 years."

At the east end of the nave are two large pews, which, in Blome-

* Dimensions of the church within the walls: Nave, 60 feet long, 23 feet wide; each aisle 53 feet long, 11 feet wide; chancel, 32 feet long, 19 feet wide.

† There is a tradition in the village of an acre of land having been left by an old lady, the rent of which was to be expended towards keeping the bells in repair. It is much to be regretted that this bequest (if any such existed) is now lost, as the woodwork in which the bells hang is much decayed.

field's time, stood in the north aisle. That on the south side has this inscription, within:

"Su'ptu Ed'i Salter, et Brigitt nup' vxor' eius: An'o D'ni. 1631."

That on the north side is thus inscribed:

": : 1636. : : THOMAS : SALTER : AND : HIS : WIFE : JANE."

At the entrance into the chancel lies a slab, robbed of a brass plate which has contained an inscription. In the north-east corner of the nave there appears to have been either a niche for a statue, or a doorway to the rood-loft.

The south aisle is lighted by one window to the west, three to the south, and one to the east. There are many small remnants of painted glass. In the upper part of the east window of this aisle is the figure of an angel, with wings and an outstretched arm, approaching a throne, having these words on a scroll:

"SCS SANCTVS SCS."
["Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Sabaoth."]

The entrance from the porch is under a pointed arch. Against the south wall are two plain monuments of black marble, bordered with freestone, thus inscribed:

"To the memory of Joseph Duffield, who departed this life June 21, 1758, in the 88th year of his age. To the memory also of Mary Duffield,* wife of the said Joseph Duffield."

"In memory of Thomas Duffield, youngest son of Joseph Duffield, and Mary his wife. He departed this life the 3d of April, 1770, aged 46 years."

The back of the second seat from the east end of this aisle has this inscription:

"Orate pro a'i'ab' Walteri Salter, et Alicie ux' eius, et pro quib' tenentur."

The north aisle is lighted by the same number of windows as the south aisle. Many fragments of painted glass remain, particularly in the east window, where I find the figure of a lion, having over its back a scroll with these letters:

"Ecce : spc : scs."

There is also a female figure with a scroll thus inscribed:

"Ecce filius."

In the south-east corner a trefoil-headed piscina, and on the north side a pointed door. The woodwork of the roof of this aisle is carved; the supporters rest on half-length figures; only two of the figures now remain, and both are decapitated. That over the north door bears before him a shield, Arg. a cross flory; the other is the figure of a priest or bishop, with uplifted hand, in the posture of benediction. In the middle of the aisle are three slabs uninscribed,

* "Mrs. Mary Duffield, from Weasenham, aged 96, was buried March 7, 1784." —Parish Register.

and towards the east end are the effigies, on a brass plate, of a woman and her daughter, with joined hands, kneeling on a cushion before a desk. (See the Plate.) On the daughter's coat, "E. V." for Elizabeth Unger.* Below is this inscription:

"Here lyeth interred the corpes of Margaret Pory, whose sovle the father of spirites received into eternal rest, the 5th of April, An° Dom. 1598, in the 54th yere of her age.

"This monvment was erected by Lvke Vnger, her second hvsband, in token of a thankfvll and loyal mind."

On the back of a seat at the east end of the aisle:

"Thomas Salter. 1636."

The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch. The Decalogue and Royal arms occupy the upper part of the arch; the lower part is ornamented by a handsome screen, carved and gilded. There are four windows in the chancel, viz., two to the south, one to the north, and one to the east. The tracery of the east window is, I am sorry to say, blocked up after the barbarous fashion of the present day. It is much to be lamented that the archdeacons do not prevent the venerable structures of our pious forefathers from being thus shamefully disfigured.

This part of the church underwent considerable repairs some years ago; the roof was tiled and ceiled, the floor was raised and laid with new bricks. There is a pointed door to the south. In the south wall there was a piscina and three seats for the officiating priests; these are now walled up. All the seats in the church, except three, are open, and highly ornamented with carved work of lions couchant, and dogs, etc., muzzled; but many of the figures have been wantonly destroyed. The roof of the steeple, nave, aisles, and porch is leaded, the chancel is tiled. We are told by Blomefield, that great part of the churchyard wall was topped with large coffin-stones, with crosses of various forms on them. "They were formerly," says he, "laid over the vicars, or other religious persons, who were buried here, and have been since taken from their graves, and applied to the present use." Of the churchyard wall nothing now remains except the foundation; there are two or three large coffin-stones in the churchyard, and the floor of the porch is laid with stones in the shape of coffin-lids. Over the entrance to the porch, which is by a round arch, there is a niche for an image, probably that of the patron saint.

There were two guilds in this church, one dedicated to the Nativity of our Lady, kept at her altar, which I believe to have been at the east end of the north aisle; a light was continually burning before her image in service-time. St. Andrew, the patron, had also his guild

* These brass plates lay loose on the floor when Blomefield wrote in 1739, and continued so till within a few weeks of the above article being written, when they were fixed down at the expense of the curate.

kept, and a light before his image in the choir or chancel; there was also a light kept before the Holy Cross on the rood-loft.

The oldest register which remains begins 1711, and ends 1795. The second commences 1795, and continues till 1812, when the new registers begin. There is another register which contains the marriages from 1754 to 1812.

From the year 1800 to 1817, both inclusive, there were 178 baptisms; viz., 94 males and 84 females; and 73 burials, viz., 35 males, and 38 females.

A list of the vicars of Tottington are given in Blomefield's "Norfolk," ed. 1739, vol. i., pp. 618, 619. The following vicars and curates have occurred since Mr. Blomefield wrote:

VICARS.

William Clough,* 1750.
Thomas Scott, 1778.
The Rev. William John Burford, Master of Chigwell School, in Essex, is the present worthy vicar.

CURATES.

Samuel Rudland † signs as curate at the commencement of the oldest register, 1711.
Henry Frankland, 180–.
Charles Wodsworth, 1812.
Thomas Sayers, 1814.
Joseph Wilkinson occurs as assistant minister, from May to December, 1815.
Gooch Fowell, 1816.
Ralph Grenside signs officiating minister from November, 1816.
The Rev. Matthew Dawson Duffield, late of Gonville and Caius College, in Cambridge, and F.S.A., was ordained and licensed to this curacy, July 20, 1817. Mr. Duffield is the present curate.
Mr. William Herring is the parish clerk.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Waybourne.

[1860, *Part II., pp.* 68-72.]

The Priory of Waybourne, in Norfolk, between Cromer and Cley-next-the-Sea, is certainly one of the most extraordinary buildings I ever saw. Its ground-plan, I suppose, is quite unique. The appearance when first seen, as I came suddenly upon it from the east, is

* 1778. "Memorandum. Rev. Mr. Clough, late vicar, died Aug. 20. Buried in Saham-Toney Churchyard."—Parish Register.

† "Anno 1714. Matrimonium solmenizatum fuit inter Samuelem Rudland hujus Parochiæ Clericum et Margarettam Ayton, Augusti 2do.
"Anno 1715. Margaretta Rudland sepulta fuit, Decembris 24to.
"Anno 1717. Sam. Rudland sepultus fuit Feb. 21mo."—Parish Register.

utterly perplexing. A perfect and a ruined tower, a good deal of perfect building to the west and a good deal of ruined building to the east, suggest for a moment a church of the type of Wimborne Minster with the central tower and the choir in ruins. But the next moment shows that the two towers are not in a line, and also that there are no signs of transepts. . . . The existing parish church, taken alone, without reference to the adjoining ruins, would not be very remarkable. It consists of a west tower, a nave with south porch, a chancel a good deal narrower than the nave, and blocked arches on the north side show the former existence of a destroyed aisle, opening into both nave and chancel, but not reaching to the full length, east and west, of either. A very pretty doorway in the north wall of the nave, with shafts and tooth-moulding, shows that the original building was Early English, but the aisle looks like a Decorated addition, and there are several windows of that style on the south side. The tower and porch are of the common East-Anglian Perpendicular. But, having got thus far with ease, wonders begin, which I do not pretend wholly to unravel. First of all, the chancel has no gable, but a lean-to roof leaning on its northern side partly against nothing, partly against the ruins of a tower in the style commonly called Anglo-Saxon. Of this tower only the south wall is at all perfect, the north wall is utterly gone, and the east and west are very imperfect, but enough remains to make out its general design. Its upper stage has a double window—or what seems to be a window, for it either never went through the wall or else has been most sedulously blocked inside—with triangular heads; a shaft between the two openings seems to have been knocked away. On each side are two rude blank arches with irregular round or rather segmental heads. Above, on each side, is what seems to be a round window with a deep external splay, but no traces can be seen inside. The east wall of the tower has been cut through by a tall late decorated arch, which reminded me of that in the "Abbey steeple" at Wymondham, but a very small round-headed window can be traced just above it. The south wall had, much lower down, a much larger round-headed window, now of course blocked by the parish chancel. In the west wall was a large blocked round-headed doorway; a good way above it is a jamb of an inserted window (or possibly a doorway in the roof) which hinders one from making out the original design. When these insertions were made a vault was also inserted, or perhaps only contemplated; the springers are there, and the lines traced out for the vaulting, a little above the great eastern arch. The whole of the original work of this tower is excessively rude, and quite unlike any Norman work; but it has its full share of that barbaric grandeur which towers of its class always possess.

East and west of this tower stood large buildings now in ruins.

To the east of it was evidently the choir of the Priory church, a large building with attached chapels, but no regular aisles. It is very ruinous, and very little detail is left, but that little, being portions of lancet windows at the east end, shows its date and its original extent. The north wall is nearly perfect; there are two arches of different heights in its western part; the loftier, just east of the Anglo-Saxon tower, has opened into a sort of transeptal chapel or pair of chapels, the lower one into a smaller chapel to the east of it. The south wall is nearly all gone, but it is easy to see that it had a large chapel to the south, lying east of the present parish chancel, and which did not reach to the extreme east end of the monks' choir.

The remains to the west of the tower are more perplexing. There was a large building whose gable can still be traced, and into which the blocked arches in the north wall of the parish church must at some time have opened. But I could see no signs of any communication between it and the tower, as the original western doorway of the tower was blocked, and no later arch was cut through as on the eastern side. This of course reminds one of Wymondham, and might lead to the belief that this was part of the parish church. This may very likely have been the case; only there is a rather puzzling cross wall, running north and south, with an east window in it, and helping to block the arch in the north wall of the parish chancel. A space is thus left between the west wall of the Anglo-Saxon tower and the east end of the north aisle of the parish church, which must, as the blocked arch and gable-line show, have once been covered, but which seems afterwards to have been uncovered.

On the north of these buildings was clearly a cloister whose eastern wall was prolonged from the eastern wall of the Anglo-Saxon tower.

. . . A church here is mentioned in Domesday; of this we may safely set down the Anglo-Saxon tower as being a relic. Its date I do not profess to fix. It is clearly in the old native form of Romanesque which preceded the introduction of the "novum compositionis genus," or Norman style, by Eadward the Confessor. That native form did, as we know from the case of the Lincoln churches, under certain circumstances survive the Conquest, and such a place as Waybourne is where one might expect it to linger longest. It is therefore quite possible that this tower may have been a new one at the time of the Domesday Survey, and the church may even have been mentioned in it on that account. But the work is so very rude, so much more so for instance than the Lincoln churches, that I am inclined to think it must be one of the earlier rather than one of the later examples of my third class of Anglo-Saxon buildings. I place it in the third class because it is essentially a stone construction; except it be in the triangular heads, there is no trace of "stone-carpentry" about it. Perhaps we may place it early in the eleventh century, but all such dates must be quite conjectural.

The other fact is that a Priory of Austin Canons was founded here by one Ralph Mayngaryn or Mainwaring, in the reign of Henry II. or John. There can be no doubt that the greater part of the present buildings, the few details of which agree with the later of the two dates, were raised in connection with this foundation. But the founder must have set about the work in a curious way. The common process would have been either to build the Priory church altogether distinct from the parish church, or else, as at Binham and Wymondham, to raise a large cruciform building, of which the eastern limb should belong to the monks and the western to the parish. The founder of Waybourne followed neither plan. He seems to have taken the old parish church, preserved its western tower, built his monks' choir on the site of the rest, and to have rebuilt the parish church to the south-west, with its chancel partly abutting on the old tower. The phenomena to the west of the Anglo-Saxon tower and to the north of the parish church I do not profess altogether to explain. They can hardly be unravelled without having the whole thing thoroughly examined, measured, mapped, and drawn in detail, by a professional architect.

It may be worth while to compare the half-monastic, half-parochial church of Waybourne with its purely monastic neighbour at Beeston.* This is also a thirteenth-century building, and also quite a small monastery, but at Beeston there is a distinct parish church, a good way off from the priory; consequently, the latter is altogether uninfluenced by parochial requirements; consequently, also, it is now wholly in ruins. It is a small cruciform church, about 150 feet long, without aisles; its choir has a very good range of lancet windows. There are two curious things about it: one that it seemed, as far as I could make out, to have lost its south transept in Perpendicular times; at all events, the south arch of the lantern was blocked by a tall octagonal turret of that date. The other is the addition in the Decorated period of eastern chapels to the north transept, the northern one of which is prolonged so as to run parallel with the choir, like, to compare great things with small, the Lady Chapel at Ely.

Not far off is the splendid church of Cley-next-the-Sea, one of the finest parochial Decorated naves in England, but with a tower and chancel quite unworthy of it. Blakeney, too, is a striking church, with a bold turret, evidently intended as a lighthouse, at the north-east corner of the chancel. This same chancel terminates in a composition of seven lancets, and, as I could see through the windows, has that most rare finish for an English parish church—a stone-vaulted roof. You will therefore judge of my disappointment

* At Beeston a Priory of Austin Canons was founded in the time of King John or Henry III. by Lady Margaret de Cressy. ("Mon. Ang.," vi., 568.)

at having to satisfy myself with this glimpse through the windows, it being impossible to make out the whereabouts of the key.* Binham Priory is one of the best examples of the complete parish church formed within the nave of a large minster. As far as I could make out from the ruins, it struck me that the east end must have had an apse, with something like the retrochoir at Peterborough beyond it. The group of places called Burnham contain one or two churches worth notice, but the next great object, and the last in my present East-Anglian tour, was the noble, Decorated church at Snettisham. Its choir and north transept are gone; I do not know whether the choir belonged to any dissolved foundation, or whether it is simply an instance of the vile Norfolk custom—of which Cromer is so infamous an example—of letting the chancel go to ruin without even this shadow of an excuse. One naturally compares Snettisham with Cley. Nave against nave, it is hard to tell which to prefer; the proportions are better at Cley, and the clerestory is much finer, but the clustered pillars at Snettisham have a great advantage over the mere octagons at Cley. Taking the two churches as wholes, there can be no doubt that the cruciform shape (the transepts at Cley are mere transeptal chapels), the noble west front, and the grand tower and spire, put Snettisham, as an architectural design, far above its rival. EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Wells.

[1792, *Part II.*, *pp.* 904, 905.]

If you think the following extract from the parish register of Wells, Norfolk, 1583 (as it evidently evinces the superstitious notions even of the clergy of those days), likely to be acceptable to your readers, it is much at your service. J. H.

"Misled uppo' ye West Coaste coming from Spain; whose deathes were brought to pas by the detestable woorking of an execrable witch of Kings Lynn, whose name was Mother Gabley; by the boyling, or rather labouring of certeyne eggs in a payle full of colde water; afterwards approved sufficiently at the arraignment of the said witch.

Richard Waller,	Single Men.	Henry Gouldsmith,
Christopher Dodde,		Walter Marshall,
John Bunting,		Robert Butler,
William Craven,		Oliver Cobb,
Gregory Baxter,		William Barret,
Christopher Baxter,		Richard Dye."
Thomas Ayre,		

* Sylvanus Urban was more fortunate than Mr. Freeman when he visited this remarkable church in 1845; he succeeded in finding the key, and gained admittance. The chancel has a groined vault, but low, and has a room or chapel over it, an arrangement which is not common, but which occurs in some other instances.

[1797, *Part II., p.* 551.]

During a violent tempest on the evening of June 28, 1797, the chimney of a cottage in Wells, Norfolk, situate about 60 yards from the channel of the harbour, and surrounded by loftier buildings, was struck by lightning, which, after disjointing almost all the bricks in the upper part, and in a manner twisting it round, descended, entered the room at A (Fig. 5), passed to B, perforated perpendicularly the brickwork over the window from B to C, and escaped to the outside just above the window-frame, shivering in its course a large piece of it, which was forced a considerable distance into the yard, and melting in a small degree some of the lead.

A tin canister and a box-iron were standing at the time on the chimney-piece, as represented at D in the sketch (taken on the spot). The slight shading round the holes is intended to show how the plastering was driven off. A woman and two young children sitting before the fire received no injury, but were greatly alarmed, the thunder, which was tremendously loud, succeeding the flash instantaneously. JOHN HILL.

West Harling.

[1844, *Part I., pp.* 153, 154.]

The church of West Harling, in the county of Norfolk, has been very judiciously altered and repaired under the direction, and I believe at the sole cost, of the rector, the Rev. C. J. Ridley. Amongst other improvements, he has opened the east window of the chancel, and converted the vault of the Croftes family, in which the bodies were most improperly placed on the ground, flush with the flooring of the chancel, into a vestry, the coffins being, with all decent care, put below the pavement, and the coffin-plates which had become loosened being affixed to the wall immediately over the respective graves. The church, with its ivied tower and surrounding trees, is a picturesque object. The following additions to Blomefield may be worthy of record. He notices much stained glass, but of this scarcely a vestige exists. The font, which seems to have escaped his observation, is octagonal, having its panels ornamented with alternate shields and roses. Below is a range of small corbel heads, and the shaft is octagonal, with trefoil-headed panelling.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a mural monument of

The seven lancets at the east end are divided by shafts into separate windows, each with its own dripstone, connected by the terminating bosses; there is a recess for the altar under the east window, and one for the Easter sepulchre on the north side, and the sedilia have trefoiled arches under square heads. The windows have Perpendicular tracery inserted, and there are, or were, remains of a fine Perpendicular screen and stalls. A Carmelite Friary was founded at Blakeney about the 24th Edward I., A.D. 1296, and the buildings were completed in 1321. ("Mon. Ang.," vi., 1572.)

white marble, surmounted by a bust of the deceased. The arms—a fess between 6 estoiles. The inscription:

"Ricardo Gipps, Avunculo suo Gulielmus Croftes, hoc marmor in grati animi testimonium poni voluit. Posuit Ricardus Gulielmi filius."

The inscriptions on the coffin-plates now in the vestry are as follow:

1. "Mary Croftes, relict of William Croftes, Esq., died Nov. 27, 1772, aged 57 years."
2. "Richard Croftes, Esq., died July 4, 1783, aged 43 years."
3. "William Croftes, Esq., died 14 Novemb., 1770, in the 60th year of his age."

There are three achievements, now removed into the vestry:

I. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, three bulls' heads couped sable—Croftes.

2 Or, a lion rampant sable—Poley.

3. Azure, a fess between 6 estoiles or—Gipps.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Argent, a demi-buck, holding an arrow gules—Decker.

The achievement of Mary, the wife of William Croftes, who died in 1772, and daughter of Sir Mathew Decker, Bart.

II. The same quarterly coats, with the escutcheon of pretence, and the crest of Croftes, being the achievement of William Croftes.

III. The same quarterly coats with the crest, and an escutcheon of pretence bearing Azure, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or—Darrell.

The achievement of Richard Croftes, who died in 1783.

The pedigree of Croftes in Gage's "History of the Hundred of Thingoe," p. 134, has two slight errors, connected with the above members of the family. Mr. Gage gives the date of the death of Richard Croftes August instead of July, and he states that William Croftes was buried at Little Saxham, November 26. The West Harling register gives the date of his burial November 23, 1770. . . . There are some shields of arms in stained glass, now placed by Lord Colborne, who, many years since, became the purchaser of the property, in the portico of West Harling Hall. They came, in all probability, from Bardwell, near Ickworth, where the junior branch of the Croftes family, to which they undoubtedly refer, resided. William Croftes of Little Saxham, the grandfather of Lady Sebright, may have placed them in the house on succeeding to his uncle's (Mr. Gipps) estate at West Harling. The decorations of the saloon were evidently done by him, his arms—viz., Quarterly, 1st and 4th—Croftes; 2. Poley; 3. Gipps, impaling Decker—being in plaster over the door. The following are the coats of arms in glass:

I. A large shield, "Croftes and Poley," date "1620."

Crests: 1. A bull's head sable—Croftes.

2. A lion rampant sable, collared and chained or—Poley.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th—Croftes. 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a cross flory gules between 4 escallops sable—Sampson.

2nd and 3rd, Sable, a chevron ermine between 3 griffins' heads erased agent—Pearce of Northwold.

Impaling:

1. Or, a lion rampant sable—Poley.
2. Azure, a fess or between 3 geese argent, beaked and legged gules—Gislingham.
3. Argent, a chevron engrailed sable between 3 cocks—Alcock.
4. Argent, a chevron sable between 3 mullets azure pierced of the field.
5. Argent, a cross sable.
6. Gules, a chevron between 3 eagles' heads erased or—Gedding.
7. Azure, 3 chevronels or—Aspale.
8. Argent, a fess between 2 chevrons gules—Pechy.
9. Quarterly gules and vaire, a bend argent.
10. Argent, 3 chevronels gules, a mullet for difference.

The coat of Charles Croftes of Bardwell, who married Cicely, daughter of Richard Poley of Badley, co. Suffolk.

II. Argent, on a chief azure 2 mullets or, pierced gules, a label of 3 points gules—Drury, impaling Croftes.

This is the shield of Elizabeth, sister of the above Charles Croftes, and wife of Robert Drury of Rougham.

III. Croftes impaling, Azure, on a cross or a mullet gules—Shelton.

The coat of Charles Croftes of Bardwell, father of the above-mentioned Charles, and of his second wife Thomasine, daughter of Ralph Shelton.

IV. Croftes, charged with a crescent for difference, impaling, Sable, a chevron ermine between 3 griffins' heads erased argent—Pearce of Northwold.

The coat of the same Charles Croftes and of his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Pearce of Northwold.

V. Croftes, charged with a crescent for difference, impaling, Argent, 3 cross crosslet gules—Copledike.

The coat of Thomas Croftes of Bardwell (who died in 1595), and of his wife Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Copledike. He was younger son of Sir John Croftes of Saxham, and father of Charles Croftes before-mentioned.

I insert the coat of Copledike as existing, but since I first made a note of it a few years ago, it has been broken, and its place filled by the glazier with some fancy remnants of other glass.

The connection between the families of Croftes and Gipps is shown in Gage's "Hundred of Thingoe." See "Pedigree of Gipps of Horningsheath," p. 522.

Witlingham.

[1795, *Part I., p.* 457.]

The enclosed (Fig. 2) is the south-west view of Whitlingham Church in Norfolk, which was dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle. Its advowson formerly belonged to the manor of Rokeles in Trowse, but in 1632, the church being in a very dilapidated state, it was joined to the manor of Kirby-bedon, which at that time belonged to the same owner, and continued so for a considerable time. It was lately, however, joined to Trowse Newton.

The tower is of Saxon architecture; it was repaired about the year 1620, and an additional height added to the tower. The chancel is Gothic, and in a very ruinous condition.

According to Blomefield, it was founded before the Confessor's time. W. Wiar.

[1806, *Part II., p.* 1017.]

The annexed (Fig 7) is taken from a gravestone found among the ruins of Witlingham Church in Norfolk. There is a similar one at Fersfield in the same county. See Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," vol. i., p. 104, new edition.

The stone, which I myself saw, was placed with the cross downwards, and the cross itself is in relief; nor is it a different stone inlaid, because, when broken by accident, I found that it was one solid stone. L. H. T.

Worstead.

[1833, *Part I., pp.* 400, 401.]

In the Church of Worstead, in Norfolk, is to be read the following inscription, which has long afforded matter for antiquarian conjecture:

"This work was made in ye yer of God MCCCCCI. at the propyr cost of the cātell of the Churche of Worsted, called ye bachellers lyte yt God p'serve wt all the b'n'factors of ye same, now and ev' ame.' Than war husbōds Crystofyr Rāt, Jefery Dey."

I shall endeavour to explain it:

"The cantell of the Churche of Worsted" is the corner of the church, some particular angular part of it, of which the form of our old ecclesiastical edifices afforded many; but the corner is used for the persons who were wont to assemble at that corner, and who they were is manifest by the next clause, the bachelors, the unmarried men of the parish; for the window by which this cantel of the church was lighted was called the Bachelor's lyte. It had no doubt been made by them, it being no unusual thing to find in fenestral inscriptions that windows were made commonly with ornamented glass, at the expense of particular classes of people. Thus, "Pray for the wel-faire of Margaret Aveison, with all the maydens of the

Lathegarth, which bestowed this window, 1537." "South Yorkshire," vol. ii., p. 218. I recollect another similar benefaction, in which the "wyves" were the benefactors.*

The persons by whom the work was made were therefore the bachelors of Worstead, who were wont to assemble in that particular corner of the church; *i.e.*, their guild or fraternity was accustomed there to assemble; and this is further shown by the expression, "Than war husbonds," the husbands of the guild, *i.e.*, those who had the care of the common purse, and kept the accompts of the guild.

So that on the whole the meaning of the inscription seems to be this: that the work, whatever it is, on which it is carved, was executed at the cost of the Guild of Bachelors of Worstead, at the time when Christopher Rant and Jeffery Day had the care of the common stock.

The date must be 1501, not 1550, as might be supposed; these guilds being abolished by the statute 1 Edward VI.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

Wymondham.

[1834, *Part I., p.* 317.]

In consequence of the numerous interments which have of late years taken place at Wymondham, Norfolk, it became necessary to enlarge the churchyard; and a piece of ground at the east end of the present church, including the site of the original choir, was granted for that purpose by the vicar, the Rev. Wm. Papillon. In levelling this ground, the labourers, on December 23, came upon a flag-stone, covering a brick grave, which was found to contain two lead cases, the largest 6 feet 2 inches long, the other, which was placed at its head, measuring only 16½ inches. On the 27th the cases were opened in the presence of the ministers, churchwardens, the medical gentlemen of the town, Mr. John Dalrymple (who conducted the examination), and other gentlemen, to the number of about sixty. On turning over the lead of the larger one, a body appeared in the form of a mummy, covered with a thin light-brown composition (of a mineral and vegetable mixture) which readily fell off in flakes. The cerecloth next appeared, secured round the body with cord. The gentlemen who undertook to develop the body began at the chest, and opened the cerecloth downwards with considerable difficulty; the whole of this part was in a semi-fluid state. A fine set of young teeth were exhibited; the hair, probably originally auburn, had a reddish tinge, and from its being folded on the right side of the head, the medical gentlemen were of opinion that it had

* For instances of similar contributions of windows by the married and single classes of each sex, at South Mims, in Middlesex, and St. Neot's, in Cornwall, see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1830, pt. i., pp. 110, 333.

been detached prior to interment. On opening the small case and cerecloth, a fine perfume issued from the enclosure, arising from its being found filled with cummin seed. After removing a considerable quantity of this seed, a further envelope was discovered, in which, amongst salt, cummin, coriander, and other seeds and fragments of odoriferous wood, was found a fœtus of about the fourth month. No traces were discovered of any ornament or mark to fix the period of interment; but, from the care bestowed on the remains, they are evidently those of a lady of high rank, and it has even been conjectured, from their having been found in the choir, which was under the especial care of the religious, that they may have been those of Maud, wife of William de Albani, the founder of the abbey, who died in the year 1121, and was interred at the foot of the high altar. After this discovery, it was resolved to dig over the whole choir, and some other bodies have been discovered in a similar state of preservation.

The following articles are omitted:

1752, p. 347. People and houses in Norwich.
1806, part ii., p. 1125. Dimensions of gaol at Walsingham.
1820, part ii., p. 397. On Norwich Cathedral.
1834, part ii., pp. 416, 417. Controversy as to proposed refacing of Norwich Cathedral.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Prehistoric Antiquities:—Bronze implements found at Attleborough; urns at Northwold; skeleton and animal bones at Wood Dalling.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 74, 137-139.

Roman Remains:—Bricked pit at Caistor.—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., pp. 230-235.

Anglo-Saxon Remains:—Capella at Norwich; mound at Thetford.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 272, 329, 330.

Architectural:—Timber house in King's Lynn; monument to W. Coney in St. Margaret's Church at King's Lynn.—*Architectural Antiquities*, part ii., pp. 210, 257.

Folklore:—Shrovetide customs; rhyme on St. Winnal; sacrament ring superstition; witchcraft.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 31, 234, 235, 309. Legend of the pedlar of Swaffham.—*English Traditions*, pp. 109, 332-336.

Dialect:—Word "moise" used at Norwich; old signs in Norwich.—*Dialect and Wordlore*, pp. 155, 156, 316-322.

Ecclesiology:—Traces of low side-window at Ashill; encaustic tiles from Castle Acre Priory; organ at King's Lynn; pelican over font at North Walsham.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 89, 137, 140, 142, 164.

Northamptonshire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

[1818, *Part II., pp.* 497-502.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Coritani.

Roman Province. — Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.* — Benaventa, Daventry. Durobrivæ (part of which station is at Dornford Ferry on the other side the river Nen in Huntingdonshire) Castor. Lactodorum, Towcester. Tripontium, Lilburn.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Mercia.

Antiquities. — Encampments of Arbury Banks; Barrow Dykes; Brough Hill (the largest in the county); Castle Dykes; Chester Burrow; Cotton Mill; Guilsborough Boroughs; Huntsborough Camp; Passenham; Rainsborough Camp; Sulgrave Castle; and Wallow Bank. Abbey de la Pre. Churches of Barnack; Barnwell; Braunston (spire 150 feet); Brington; Castor; Earl's Barton; Finedon; Fotheringay; Higham Ferrers (spire 170 feet); Irtlinburgh; Kettering; Kings Sutton; Luffwick; St. Peter and St. Sepulchre, Northampton; Oundle (spire 201 feet); Peterborough Cathedral; Raunds; Spratton; Twywell; Wellingborough; and Whiston. Fonts of Barnack; Castor; Green's Norton; Hardwick; Marham; St. Peter's, Northampton; Pauler's Perry; and Warnford. Queen's Crosses at Geddington and near Northampton. Houses of Astwell; Burleigh; Castle Ashby; Drayton; Edgcote; Fawsley; Kirby; and Rushton. Higham Ferrers Bedehouse. Glynton Chapel. Barnwell St. Andrew Castle. Peterborough Gateways. Lolham Bridges.

Peterborough was a mitred abbey. It was founded in 656 by Peada, son of Penda, King of Mercia; but having been destroyed by the Danes, it was re-founded in 970 by Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of Edgar and his Queen, Archbishops Dunstan and Oswald, with most of the prelates and nobles of

England; at which time its original appellation of Medehamsted was changed to Burgh, to which has since been prefixed the name of its patron saint. The conventual church was converted into a cathedral by Henry VIII. in 1541. Here were entombed Catharine of Arragon, first Queen of Henry VIII., 1535; and Mary Queen of Scots, 1587, but her body was removed in 1612, by order of her son James I., and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

In Fotheringay Church were interred, Edward Duke of York (whose death in the glorious field of Agincourt, 1414, has been exquisitely described by Shakespeare); and Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III., slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1459.

St. Sepulchre's at Northampton is one of the four Round Churches now remaining in England, built by the Knights Templars in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. For the other three, see Cambridge, Essex, London.

The Crosses at Geddington and near Northampton, with one at Waltham in Hertfordshire, are all that remain of those elegant and affectionate memorials erected by Edward I. at every place where the body of his amiable wife Eleanor rested, on its removal from Herdeby in Lincolnshire (where she died) to Westminster Abbey.

St. James's Abbey at Duston, near Northampton, had its abbots occasionally, but not regularly, summoned to Parliament.

In West Haddon Field is a tumulus, called Oster Hill, conjectured to have been the burial-place of the Pro-Prætor Publius Ostorius.

At Castor was buried St. Kyneburga, daughter of Penda, King of Mercia, in a nunnery which she had founded. The church is dedicated to her.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Avon, Charwell, Ise, Leam, Nen or Nyne, Ouse, Tow, Welland. This county is singularly independent as to water, for all its rivers take their rise within its own bonndaries, and not a single stream, however insignificant, runs into it from any other county. The Avon and Nen rise at Naseby; the Charwell near Charwelton; the Leam at Hallidon; the Ouse near Brackley; and the Welland at Sibbertoft.

Inland Navigation.—Grand Junction (Braunston tunnel 1 mile, and Wedon embankment half a mile long), Oxford, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, Union Canals. Nen and Welland rivers.

Lakes.—Grand Junction Canal, two reservoirs near Braunston.

Eminences and Views.—Studbury Hill by some, and Naseby by others, is supposed to be the highest land in England. From old Windmill Bank in Naseby Field thirty-nine parish churches may be seen with the naked eye. Arbury, Borough, Fox, Rainsborough,

Studbury, and Sulgrave castle hills. Brington Church. Barby, Hardingstone, Newnham, and Stow villages.

Natural Curiosities.—Forests of Rockingham, about 11,000 acres; Salcey, 1,847 acres; and Whittlewood, 5,424 acres. Geddington and Yardley chases. Peterborough fen. Astrop, Northampton, and Wellingborough medicinal waters. Rothwell petrifying well and bone well.

Public Edifices.—Northampton market-place and conduit. All Saints' Church, completed 1680. Infirmary, opened 1793, Saxton, architect, cost £15,000. Gaol, Brettingham architect, cost £16,000. County Hall. Barracks. Oundle and Thrapston bridges. Wedon military depôt.

Seats.—Castle Ashby, Marquess of Northampton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Abington, J. H. Thursby, Esq.; Aldwinckle, Dowager Lady Lilford; Althorpe, Earl Spencer; Apethorpe, Earl of Westmorland; Arthingworth, Rev. L. Rokeby; Ashby St. Leger, Mrs. Ashley; Ashby St. Leger, George Arnold, Esq.; Astrop, Rev. W. S. Willes; Aynho, W. R. Cartwright, Esq.; Bainton, Robert Henson, Esq.; Barnwell Castle, Henry Oddie, Esq.; Barton Segrave, Charles Tibbits, Esq.; Barton Segrave, Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford; Biggin Hall, late Sir Isaac Pocock, Bart.; Billing Paddock, R. C. Elwes, Esq.; Blakesley Hall, Mrs. Wright; Blatherwick, Henry O'Brien, Esq.; Boughton, R. W. H. Vyse, Esq.; Boughton House, Duke of Buccleuch; Bradden, Cornelius Ives, Esq.; Brixworth, Walter Strickland, Esq.; Brock Hall, T. R. Thornton, Esq.; Bulwick, Thomas Tryon, Esq.; Burleigh House, Marquess of Exeter; Burton Latimer, Joseph Harper, Esq.; Canon's Ashby, Sir J. E. Dryden, Bart.; Carlton, Sir John Palmer, Bart.; Catesby Abbey, J. G. Parkhurst, Esq.; Chacomb Priory, Charles Fox, Esq.; Charwelton, Hon. and Rev. J. Twisleton; Clopton, late Sir Booth Williams; Coltingham, Henry Boulton, Esq.; Cosgrove Hall, J. C. Mansell, Esq.; Cosgrove Priory, Miss Lowndes; Cottesbrook, Sir James Langham, Bart.; Cotterstock, Lady Booth; Courteen Hall, Sir William Wake, Bart.; Cranford, Sir George Robinson, Bart.; Cransley, J. C. Rose, Esq.; Dallington, Miss Wright; Dean, Earl of Cardigan; De la Pre Abbey, E. Bouverie, Esq.; Dingley, late J. P. Hungerford, Esq.; Drayton House, Duke of Dorset; Earl's Barton, William Whitworth, Esq.; Easton, Hon. John Monckton; Easton Neston, Earl of Pomfret; Ecton, Samuel Isted, Esq.; Edgcote, Thomas Carter, Esq.; Everdon, General Doveton; Eydon Lodge, Rev. Francis Annesley; Farmingwood Hall, late Earl of Upper Ossory; Farthinghoe, George Rush, Esq.; Fawsley Park, Sir Charles Knightley, Bart.; Finedon Hall, Sir J. E. Dolben, Bart.; Fineshade Abbey, Hon. J. Monckton; Flower, Mrs. Kirby; Geddington, Lockwood Maydwell, Esq.; Glendon Hall, Mrs. Booth; Guildsborough, W. Z. L. Ward, Esq.; Haddon Hall, East, W. Sawbridge, Esq.; Harlestone, R. Andrews,

Esq.; Harrowden, Great, Earl Fitzwilliam; Hollywell, William Lucas, Esq.; Horton, Sir Robert Gunning, Bart.; Imley Hall, Mrs. Browne; Kelmarsh Hall, William Hanbury, Esq.; Kingsthorpe, T. R. Thornton, Esq.; Kirby, George Finch Hatton, Esq.; Knuston, Joseph Gulston, Esq.; Lamport, Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.; Laxton, G. Freke Evan, Esq.; Lilford, Lord Lilford; Martins Thorpe, Earl of Denbigh; Marston St. Lawrence, S. Blencowe, Esq.; Middleton, H. Boulton, Esq.; Milton Abbey, Earl Fitzwilliam; Norton, B. Botfield, Esq.; Oakley, Great, Sir R. B. de Capel Brooke, Bart.; Orlingbury, A. E. Young, Esq.; Overstone Hall, John Kipling, Esq.; Peterborough Palace, Bishop of Peterborough; Pitsford Hall, —— Money, Esq.; Polebrooke, —— Hunt, Esq.; Pytcheley Hall, Sir C. Knightley, Bart.; Ringstead, Leonard Burton, Esq.; Rockingham Castle, Lord Sondes; Rushton Hall, —— Cockayne, Esq.; Salsey Forest, Earl of Euston; Shelbrook Lawn, Hon. Gen. Fitzroy; Southwick, G. F. Lynn, Esq.; Stanford Hall, Henry Otway, Esq.; Stoke Brien, Levison Vernon, Esq.; Sudborough Hall, Earl of Darlington; Sudborough, Rev. Sir T. Hewet, Bart.; Sulby Hall, George Payne, Esq.; Teeton House, Thomas Langton, Esq.; Thenford Hall, late Michael Wodhull, Esq.; Thorpe, late T. O. Hunter, Esq.; Thorpe Malser, T. C. Mansell, Esq.; Thurnby Hall, J. W. Roberts, Esq.; Ufford Hall, —— Brown, Esq.; Upton Hall, T. S. W. Samwell, Esq.; Wadenhoe Hall, Thomas Hunt, Esq.; Wakefield Lawn, Duke of Grafton; Walcot House, Col. Neville Noel; Walgrave, Sir James Langham, Bart.; Welton Place, John Clarke, Esq.; Whittlebury, Hon. and Rev. H. Beauclerk; Whittlebury, Lord Charles Fitzroy; Whittlebury, Lord Southampton; Wicken, Mrs. Prowse; Woolaston Hall, F. Dickens, Esq.; Wooton Hill, William Harris, Esq.

Produce.—Timber, corn, ragstone, limestone, brick and potters' clay, marle; deer.

Manufactures.—Shoes, lace, woollen stuffs, whips; coarse earthenware.

History.

A.D. 870, Medehamsted, now Peterborough, monastery burnt, its abbot Hedda and the monks slaughtered by Hubba and the Danes.

A.D. 921, at Towcester, Danes repulsed by the inhabitants in an attack upon the town.

A.D. 1006, at Borough Hill, near Daventry, Saxons defeated by the Danes.

A.D. 1064, Northampton plundered and burnt by the Northumbrians under Earl Morcar.

A.D. 1094, at Rockingham, council of clergy and nobility to terminate the dispute between William Rufus and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A.D. 1106, at Northampton, interview between Henry I. and his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy.

A.D. 1122, at Northampton, Henry I. passed his Easter with much pomp.

A.D. 1130, at Northampton, a Parliament held by Henry I., when the nobles swore fealty to his daughter the Empress Maud.

A.D. 1138, at Northampton, a Council held by Stephen to make promotions in the Church.

A.D. 1144, at Northampton, Stephen held his Court, when Ranulf, Earl of Chester, was detained in prison until he had delivered up the castle of Lincoln to the King.

A.D. 1163, at Northampton, a Parliament held by Henry II. when Archbishop Becket, for embezzlement of public money and insulting the King, was sentenced to be imprisoned, and his movables to be confiscated.

A.D. 1173, Northampton plundered by Anketil Mallore, an adherent of the young King Henry, in his insurrection against his father, Henry II.

A.D. 1175, at Northampton, a Parliament held by Henry II. in which the Constitutions of Clarendon were confirmed.

A. D. 1176, at Northampton, a Parliament in which William, King of Scotland, attended on Henry II., but refused to profess subjection to the Church of England.

A.D. 1179, at Northampton, a Parliament to which knights and burgesses were summoned as well as nobles and prelates—the first important approximation to our present glorious constitution. At this Parliament justices itinerant were appointed to the six circuits in England, the Welsh princes did homage to Henry II., and the Constitutions of Clarendon were again confirmed.

A.D. 1188, at Geddington, a Parliament held by Henry II., when a subsidy was voted for the Crusade.

A.D. 1199, at Northampton, a meeting of the nobles on the death of Richard I., when they took the oath of fealty to John, who was then in Normandy.

A.D. 1209, to Northampton, John, being enraged at the citizens of London, removed the Exchequer.

A.D. 1211, at Northampton, a council held by John with the Pope's Legates, Pandulph and Durand; but the King, not making sufficient concessions, was excommunicated by the legates.

A.D. 1215, Northampton castle successfully defended by the King's forces during a siege of fifteen days, against Robert Fitz-Walter and the barons.

A.D. 1217, at Northamptom, the King of Scotland, who, as an adherent of Lewis the Dauphin, had been excommunicated, did homage to Henry III., and was absolved by Gallo, the Pope's Legate.

A.D. 1220, Fotheringay castle, under Ranulf Earl of Chester, taken by surprise, and the surrounding country ravaged by William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.

A.D. 1264, Northampton castle, after a desperate resistance, taken by Henry III., when Simon de Montfort, William de Ferrers, with twelve other barons and sixty knights, were made prisoners.

A.D. 1266, at Northampton, a Parliament held by Henry III., when Ottobon, the Pope's Legate, excommunicated the clergy that joined the party of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

A.D. 1277, at Northampton thirty Jews hanged for clipping the King's coin; and the following year fifty hanged for having (as it was pretended) crucified a child on Good Friday.

A.D. 1307, at Northampton, a Parliament assembled to arrange the funeral of Edward I., and the succession of Edward II.

A.D. 1316, at Northampton, a Parliament held by Edward II., at which John Poydras, or Deydras, the son of a tanner at Exeter, who pretended to be the real son of Edward I., and that the reigning monarch had been substituted at nurse in his stead, was tried and executed.

A.D. 1338, at Northampton, a Parliament held by Edward the Black Prince, when a large aid was granted to his father, Edward III., then in Flanders, for his war with France.

A.D. 1380, at Northampton, a Parliament held 3 Richard II., when the poll tax was enacted, the levying of which caused the insurrection under Wat Tyler.

A.D. 1459, in Hardingstone Fields, near Northampton, July 9, Lancastrians defeated, Henry VI. taken prisoner, Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, John Beaumont, the first English viscount, Thomas Lord Egremont, Sir Christopher Talbot, and ten thousand men, slain by the "king-making" Earl of Warwick.

A.D. 1464, at Grafton, May 1, Edward IV. married to Elizabeth Widville, widow of Sir John Grey.

A.D. 1481, at Fotheringay, Alexander, King of Scotland, did homage to Edward IV.

A.D. 1587, at Fotheringay castle, February 8, Mary, the lovely and unfortunate Queen of Scots, beheaded.

A.D. 1603, at Apethorpe, George Villiers, afterwards the powerful Duke of Buckingham, first introduced and noticed by James I.

A.D. 1643, at Middleton Cheyney, May 6, Parliamentarians defeated by James Earl of Northampton.

A.D. 1645, at Naseby, June 14, Charles I. totally defeated, and five thousand men, with all his artillery and baggage, captured by the Parliamentarians under Sir William Fairfax.

A.D. 1647, at Holdenby, or Holmby, House, Charles I. arrived, February 16, in the custody of the Commissioners of the Parliament,

to whom he had been sold by the Scots for £400,000. He remained there till June 4, when he was seized by Cornet Joyce, and conveyed to Childersley in Cambridgeshire.

BIOGRAPHY.

[1818, *Part II., pp.* 605-610.]

Allgood, Thomas, first inventor of japanning in this kingdom (temp. Car. II.).

Alsop, Vincent, nonconformist, author of "Antisozzo" (died 1703).

Andrew, George, Bishop of Ferns, Daventry (died 1648).

Ashworth, Caleb, dissenting tutor, 1709.

Atterbury, Lewis, divine, father of the Bishop of Rochester, Milton, 1631.

Bagshaw, Edward, republican, nonconformist author, Broughton, 1629.

Bailes, John, button-maker, died aged 114, Northampton, 1592.

Barker, Matthew, nonconformist divine and author, Cransley (died 1698).

Bathurst, Ralph, Bishop of Bristol, Latin poet, Howthorpe (1620).

Beaufu, William, author, on miracles of the Virgin, Northampton (died 1390).

Belchier, Dawbridgecourt, dramatist, Guilsborough (died 1621).

Bernard, Edward, astronomer and critic, Pauler's Perry, 1638.

Billing, Sir Thomas de, Chief Justice to Edward IV., Billing.

Blencowe, Sir John, judge, Marston St. Lawrence (died 1726).

Bolton, Robert, Dean of Carlisle, writer of religious tracts, about 1690.

Brasbridge, Thomas, physician and divine, sixteenth century.

Braybrooke, Robert, Bishop of London, Lord Chancellor, Braybrooke (died 1404).

Brett, William, died aged 121, Braunston.

Bridgman, Henry, Bishop of Sodor and Man (died 1682).

Britton, Thomas, musical small-coal-man, Higham Ferrers, about 1650.

Browne, Robert, founder of the Brownists, Northampton (died 1630).

Brudenel, Sir Robert, Chief Justice, Dean (died 1531).

Burkitt, William, commentator on the Testament, Hitcham, 1650.

Cartwright, Thomas, Bishop of Chester, Northampton, 1634.

Catesby, Robert, conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot, Ashby St. Leger (slain 1605).

Catesby, Sir William, minister to Richard III., Ashby St. Leger (beheaded 1485).

Chambers, John, last abbot and first Bishop of Peterborough, Peterborough (died 1556).

Chapone, Esther, poet and moralist, Twywell, 1727.

Chichele, Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of colleges, Higham Ferrers (died 1443).

Clarke, Samuel, orientalist, Brackley, 1623.

Cogan, Thomas, physician, Rothwell, 1736.

Coles, Elisha, lexicographer, 1640.

Crew, Nathaniel, Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, Steane, 1633.

Crowley, Robert, divine, writer against popery (died 1588).

Dallington, Sir Robert, miscellaneous writer, Geddington, 1561.

Dodford, Robert, monk of Ramsey, Hebrician, Dodford (flor. 1370).

Dolben, John, Archbishop of York, Stanwick, 1624.

Dryden, John, poet, Aldwincle All Saints, 1631.

Empson, Sir Richard, minister to Henry VII., Towcester (beheaded 1510).

Estwick, Nicholas, divine, Harrowden (died 1657).

Featley, John, divine, editor of Daniel Featley's works (died 1666).

Fisher, Samuel, journeyed to Rome to convert the Pope, Northampton (died 1665).

Fitzwilliam, Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Milton (died 1559).

Fletcher, John, dramatist, coadjutor of Beaumont, Northampton, 1576.

Foster, Samuel, mathematician and astronomer, 1597.

Freind, John, physician, Croton, 1675.

Fuller, Thomas, divine, biographer, and historian, Aldwincle St. Peter, 1608.

Gastrell, Francis, Bishop of Chester, author of "Christian Institutes," Slapton, 1662.

Gilbert, Jeremy, died at Lutton, aged 132, Apethorpe.

Gill, John, baptist, commentator on the Bible, Kettering, 1697.

Godwin, Francis, Bishop of Hereford, biographer of the bishops, Hanington, 1561.

Goulston, Theodore, physician (died 1632).

Grimbald, John, built Trinity College library, Cambridge, Raunds.

Gunton, Simon, historian of the cathedral, Peterborough (died 1676).

Hacket, William, religious enthusiast, Oundle (hanged 1591).

Harrington, James, author of "Oceana," Upton, 1611.

Hatton, Sir Christopher, Lord Keeper to Elizabeth, Holdenby (died 1591).

Hausted, Peter, divine, poet, and dramatist, Oundle (died 1645).

Heath, Henry, Roman Catholic, Peterborough (executed 1643).

Henchman, Humphrey, Bishop of London, Barton Segrave, 1592.

Hervey, James, divine, author of "Meditations," Hardingstone, 1714.

Hickman, Charles, Bishop of Derry (died 1713).

Hill, Sir John, physician, voluminous writer, butt of the wits, 1716.
Hind, Richard, divine, Boddington, 1715.
Holcot, Robert, scholastic divine, Holcot (died 1349).
Holland, Henry, translator of the Rhemish Testament, Daventry (died 1625).
Jefferys, George, poet and miscellaneous writer, Weldon, 1678.
Jekyll, Sir Joseph, Master of the Rolls, Whig, Dallington, 1663.
Jones, William, divine, institutor of the "British Critic," Lowick, 1726.
Kellison, Matthew, Roman Catholic divine, Harrowden (seventeenth century).
Knolles, Richard, historian of the Turks, Cold Ashby, 1543.
Landen, John, mathematician, 1719.
Lane, Sir Richard, Lord Keeper to Charles I. Courtenhall (died 1650).
Latham, Nicholas, founder of almshouses at Oundle, Brigstock, 1548.
Laxton, Sir William, Lord Mayor in 1544, founder of school, Oundle (died 1556).
Law, William, nonjuring divine, author of "Serious Call," King's Cliffe, 1686.
Leapor, Mary, poet, Marston St. Lawrence, 1722.
Leigh, Anthony, "Tony Leigh," comic actor (died 1692).
Manning, Owen, historian of Surrey, Orlingbury, 1721.
Marmion, Shakerley, dramatist, Aynho, 1602.
Montague, Charles, first Earl of Halifax, K.G., "Mæcenas," Horton, 1661.
Montague, Edward, Baron of Boughton, founder of Weekley almshouses (died 1645).
Montague, Sir Edward, Chief Justice to Henry VIII., Brigstock (died 1557).
Montague, Sir Henry, Earl of Manchester, Lord Treasurer, Boughton (died 1642).
Montague, James, Bishop of Winchester, translator of James I., Boughton (died 1618).
Mulso, Thomas, essayist and dialogue writer, Twywell (about 1720).
Newton, John, mathematician and astronomer, Oundle, 1622.
Newton, Richard, divine, founder of Hertford College, Oxon, Yardley, 1675.
Nichols, Sir Augustin, judge, Ecton (died 1616).
Northampton, Adam of, Bishop of Ferns, Northampton (died 1346).
Northampton, John of, author of the "Philosopher's Ring" (flor. 1340).
Northampton, Richard of, Bishop of Ferns, Northampton (died 1304).
Owen, John, Bishop of St. Asaph, Burton Latimer (died 1651).

Oxenbridge, John, nonconformist divine and author, Daventry, 1608.
Paget, Ephraim, divine (died 1647).
Paget, Eusebius, divine, author of "History of the Bible," Cranford.
Paley, William, theologian, Peterborough, 1743.
Palmer, Sir Geoffrey, Attorney-General, Carlton, 1598.
Parker, Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, historian of his own times, Northampton, 1640.
Parker, William, founder of Daventry school in 1576, Daventry.
Parkhurst, John, lexicographer, Catesby, 1728.
Parr, Catharine, Queen of Henry VIII., Green's Norton (died 1548).
Parr, William, Marquess of Northampton, brother of the Queen, Green's Norton.
Pateshull, Hugh de, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Lord Treasurer.
Pateshull, Martin de, Dean of St. Paul's, and judge, Pateshull (died 1226).
Pateshull, Peter, writer against Popery, Pateshull (flor. 1390).
Pateshull, Simon de, Chief Justice to Henry III., Pateshull.
Payne, Thomas, "honest Tom Payne," bookseller, Brackley, 1717.
Porter, Thomas, nonconformist, author of "Sermons" (died 1667).
Preston, John, divine and politician, Nether Heyford (died 1628).
Pyndar, Sir Paul, merchant, ambassador to the Porte, Wellingborough, 1566.
Randolph, Robert, poet, editor of his brother's poems, Newenham (died 1672).
Randolph, Thomas, poet and dramatist, Newenham, 1605.
Richard III. Fotheringay Castle (slain at Bosworth Field, 1485).
Rogers, John, nonconformist divine and author, Chacomb, 1610.
Rumbald, St., infant saint, King's Sutton, 680.
Sampson, Henry, divine and physician (died 1705).
Segrave, Sir Nicholas, Marshal of England to Edward II., Barton Segrave.
Skinner, Robert, Bishop of Worcester, Pitsford, 1590.
Smith, John, divine and scholar, Achurch, 1618.
Smith, John, mezzotinto engraver, Daventry.
Spinckes, Nathaniel, nonjuring divine, Castor, 1654.
Stanbridge, John, grammarian, Nether Heyford (died 1525).
Steward, Richard, Dean of Westminster, author, Pateshull, 1595.
Talbot, Robert, antiquary, friend of Leland, Thorpe Malser (died 1558).
Tolson, Francis, dramatist (died 1746).
Tresham, Francis, Gunpowder Plot conspirator, Rothwell (died 1605).
Vaux, Nicholas, Lord, poet, Harrowden (died 1522).
Wake, Sir Isaac, diplomatist, Great Billing (died 1632).
Welsted, Leonard, poet, satirized by Pope, Abington, 1689.

Werburgh, St., foundress of Wedon Monastery, Wedon.

West, Edward, nonconformist divine and author, Northampton, 1634.

Whalley, Peter, editor of Bridges's "Northamptonshire," Ecton (died 1791).

Whitby, Daniel, divine, author of "Commentaries," Rushden, 1638.

White, Sir Edward, Chief Baron (died 1717).

Widville, Anthony, Earl Rivers, Captain-General to Edward IV., Grafton, beheaded at Pomfret, 1483.

Widville, Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., Grafton.

Widville, Leonard, Bishop of Salisbury, Grafton (died 1484).

Widville, Richard, Earl Rivers, father of the Queen, Grafton, beheaded at Banbury, 1469.

Wilkins, John, Bishop of Chester, philosopher, Fawsley, 1614.

Williams, John, Bishop of Chichester (died 1709).

Winwood, Sir Ralph, Secretary to James I., author of "Memorials," Aynho, 1565.

Wood, William, Unitarian, author of "Sermons," Collingtree, 1745.

Woolston, Thomas, Deistical writer, Northampton, 1669.

Yelverton, Sir Henry, Judge, author of "Reports," Easton Mauduit, 1566.

Zouch, William le, Archbishop of York, victor at Neville's Cross, Haringworth (died 1352).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

In Apethorpe Church is the sumptuous monument of Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Elizabeth, and founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge, who died 1617.

In Ashby St. Leger Church is the monument of Sir William Catesby, who was beheaded at Leicester three days after the Battle of Bosworth, 1485. Catesby, Sir Richard Ratcliffe, and Lord Lovel were the ministers of Richard III., whose crest was a boar, and are alluded to in the lines (for which their author, one Collingbourn, was hanged),

> "The *Cat*, the *Rat*, and Lovel the dog,
> Rule all England under an *Hog*."

Astrop Hall was the seat of Lord Chief Justice Willes.

Aynho was the rectory of Dr. Joseph Wasse, editor of Sallust.

In Barton Segrave Church is the monument of John Bridges, who formed his collections for the "History of Northamptonshire" at this place, and died here 1724.

In Blatherwick Church was buried Thomas Randolph, poet, 1634.

Boughton Green is celebrated for the largest fair in this part of the country; it begins on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist, and lasts three days.

Brampton was the rectory of Richard Cumberland, author of "De Legibus Naturæ," afterwards Bishop of Peterborough; he was buried in his cathedral 1718.

Braunston was the rectory and residence of Edward Reynolds, Calvinistic divine, afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

In Braybrook is an elaborately decorated monument of Sir Nicholas Griffin, Knight, 1509.

In Brington Church, among numerous monuments of the Spencers, are those of Sir Robert, first Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, 1627; William Lord Spencer, by Nicholas Stone (cost £600), 1636; John Earl Spencer, by Nollekens, 1783. Here was also buried Dorothea, Countess of Sunderland, and daughter of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, the "Saccharissa" of Waller, 1684.

Broughton was the rectory of Robert Bolton, whose life was published by Edward Bagshaw in 4to., 1633.

Castle Ashby was the rectory of John Towers, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough. At the Earl of Northampton's are portraits of John Talbot, the renowned Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret, his Countess, which are noticed by Horace Walpole as among the most ancient examples of oil painting in England.

Castor was the rectory of Spencer Madan, the late amiable Bishop of Peterborough. In the church was interred John Landen, mathematician, 1790. Here in 1600 died Richard Howland, Bishop of Peterborough; he was buried in his cathedral.

In Cold Ashby Church is the monument of Sir John Langham, the first baronet, loyalist, and founder of Cottesbrook Hospital and Guilsborough School; he died 1671.

At Cotterstock Hall Dryden composed his "Fables," and passed the two last summers of his life.

In Courtenhall Church is the monument of Sir William Jones, the founder of its free school, 1762.

In Deane Church, among the monuments of the Brudenels, is that of Sir Robert Brudenel, Lord Chief Justice, 1531.

In Easton Mauduit are monuments of the Longuevilles, Barons Grey de Ruthyn, and of the Yelvertons; among whom Sir Christopher Yelverton, Speaker of Elizabeth's Parliament in 1596, died 1611; and Sir Henry Yelverton, Judge and Law-writer, 1625. Also a monument of Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham, 1659.

Easton Neston House was built by Sir Christopher Wren and Hawksmoore. In the church are several handsome monuments of the Fermors.

Edgcote House was the residence of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Vicar-General to Henry VIII.

In Fawsley Church are some fine monuments of the Knightleys.

In Faxton Church is a handsome monument of Sir Augustin Nichols, Judge, 1616.

In Great Billing is a very large monument of Henry Earl of Thomond, who died at his seat here, 1691.

In Great Oxendon Church belfry is a most remarkable polysyllabic echo. Here was buried its rector, John Morton, who wrote his "Natural History of Northamptonshire" at this place.

Hanington was the rectory of Thomas Godwin, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, father of the learned Francis, Bishop of Hereford, who was born here.

In Hardingstone Church are several monuments of the Harveys, and a tomb by Rysbrack for Mr. Clarke.

At Hinton in the Hedges was buried its rector, Dr. Richard Grey, author of "Memoria Technica," 1771.

Holdenby, or Holmby, House, the prison of the unhappy Charles I., was built in his native village by Lord Keeper Sir Christopher Hatton,

> "Whose bushy beard, and shoe-strings green,
> His high-crown'd hat and satin doublet,
> Mov'd the stout heart of England's Queen,
> Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it."—GRAY.

Sir Christopher also erected Kirby Hall.

In Horton Church is a fine monument of William Lord Parr, uncle and chamberlain to Catherine, sixth and last Queen of Henry VIII.

At King's Cliffe, his native place, was buried, in 1761, William Law, nonjuror, whose "Serious Call to a Holy Life" gave the first strong religious tendency to John and Charles Wesley, the founders of the sect called Methodists, a name given to them from the exact method in which they disposed of each hour of the day. This book also first induced serious reflection in the mind of the great and good Dr. Samuel Johnson.

In Lilford Church are handsome memorials of the Elmes, and a splendid monument of Sir Thomas Powis, Judge (with an inscription by Prior), 1719.

In Lowick or Luffwick Church are many ancient and handsome monuments.

In Marham Church are the monuments of the Fitzwilliams, among which are those of Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1559; and William Earl Fitzwilliam, a magnificent memorial by Fisher, 1719.

In Nether Heyford Church is an elegant monument of Francis Morgan, the Judge who passed sentence of death upon the amiable and accomplished Lady Jane Grey.

At Norborough, the seat of her husband, John Cleypole, Esq., died Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Here also was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier, the widow of Cromwell, 1665.

In Northampton above 600 houses and property, valued at £150,000, were consumed by fire in 1675; in aid of the sufferers

about £25,000 was raised by briefs and private charity, a sum exceeding by £7,000 the general subscription raised after the great fire in London in 1666. In the prison of this town in 1630 died its native Robert Brown, founder of the sect called Brownists, who had previously been an inhabitant of thirty-one other prisons. In All Saints' Church is the mural monument of Sir James Stonehouse, Bart., benevolent physician, 1795; and in 1817 was erected a statue by Chantrey of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who had represented this borough in Parliament from the commencement to the lamented close of his political career. In Castle Hill Meeting is a cenotaph to the memory of the excellent Dr. John Doddridge, who had been its minister for twenty-two years, and died at Lisbon, 1751.

In this town in 1732 died Mrs. Catharine Bailes, aged 102, whose father, a native, died in 1706, aged 114, and is commemorated by a tablet on the outside of All Saints' Church.

Peterborough is the only city in England without a mayor and aldermen, the civil government being vested in seven magistrates and the bailiffs to the lords of the manor. In the cathedral, besides the monument of Catharine of Aragon and a cenotaph for poor Mary of Scots, are several memorials of its bishops, and a curious representation of a sexton, "Old Scarlet," who buried the two Queens.

Pytchley is much celebrated for its fox-hunt.

Rockingham was a frequent residence of our early Sovereigns, particularly Henry III. and Edward III. In the church are numerous handsome memorials of the Watsons, and a sumptuous monument of variegated marbles, by Scheemakers and Delvaux, for Lewis Earl of Rockingham and Catharine his Countess.

Shrob Lodge, in Passenham, was the seat of the antiquary Browne Willis.

Silveston was an occasional royal residence; and here in 1194 William King of Scotland waited on Richard I. to complain of an insult offered to him at Brackley by the Bishop of Durham.

In Stamford Baron Church, among the many splendid monuments of the Cecils, is that of the illustrious founder of his family, William Lord Burleigh, High Treasurer to Elizabeth, who built the splendid mansion Burleigh House near this place. He died in 1598. Here is also a monument for William Wissing, painter, 1687.

In Stanford Church are the monuments of the Caves, baronets.

In Steane Church are monuments of Thomas Crewe, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1633; John Crewe, created for his loyalty to Charles I. Baron of Steane, 1679; and its native Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, 1721.

In Stoke Bruerne is the monument of Francis Crane, who introduced (at Mortlake, Surrey) the manufacture of tapestry into this kingdom, and died 1703.

In Stow Church, according to Pennant, is "the most elegant tomb

this or any other kingdom can boast of." It commemorates Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John Lord Latimer, who died 1630, and whose effigies, a fine piece of sculpture in white alabaster, is represented as sleeping on a black marble slab. It was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost £220. Here is also a large mural cenotaph, by Thomas Stayner, to the memory of Dr. Thomas Turner, who left £26,000 to public charities, and died 1714.

In Towcester Church is the monument of its rector, William Sponne, benefactor to the town, 1450.

Wakefield Lodge was erected by John Cleypole, Esq., of Norborough, who married Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

In Warkton Church are three very magnificent monuments, John Duke of Montagu, by Roubiliac, 1749; Mary Duchess of Montagu, by Roubiliac, 1751; Mary Duchess of Montagu, by Vangelder, 1775.

At Wellingborough, July 28, 1738, 205 houses, valued at £16,000, and goods to the additional amount of £10,000, were burnt.

Weston Favel was the rectory and residence of James Hervey, author of "Meditations," who was buried in the church, 1758.

In Whiston Church is the monument of its founder, Anthony Catesby, 1583, and a mural tablet by Nollekens for Mary, wife of the Hon. W. H. Irby.

Yardley Hastings was the rectory of Edward Lye, who composed his "Saxon Dictionary" and died here, 1767.

Mediæval Houses near Peterborough.

[1862, *Part I., pp.* 677-687.]

Within a mile of Peterborough, at the village of Thorpe, are the remains of a house of some importance of the end of the thirteenth century, and time of Edward I., consisting of one of the square towers which in all probability was one of four at the corners of a quadrangular manor-house, fortified according to the custom of the period. This is: a square tower of three stories, the ground room and the first floor vaulted, with groined vaults and ribs springing from corbels with mouldings of the character usual in the time of Edward I., or transition from the Early English to the Decorated style. The upper room is not vaulted, but has the windows perfect, having the shouldered heads, wide and massive within, a garderobe, and a staircase in the watch-towers. On the top the ancient plain parapet remains, with square-headed loopholes, higher at the corners than in the centre, and a plain octagonal chimney. The roof is pyramidal, not original, but a copy of the original form, with a wide allure or walk behind the parapet, all round, covered with lead.

The remains of the house attached to this tower have been modernized, but one of the original windows has been preserved; it

is of two lancet lights with a quatrefoil in the head, agreeing in character with the time of Edward I.

The small church near the house is of the same age, and in all probability built by the same persons, although belonging more distinctly to the Early English style; it has a modern bell-cot, but this replaces an original one; the windows are trefoil-headed.

At Woodcroft is part of a very remarkable house of the early part of the fourteenth century. It has been a quadrangle surrounded by a moat, which remains, and probably had a tower for defence at each of the four corners, one of which only remains perfect, and forms a part of the principal front; the back consisted, in all probability, of offices and stables only. The gateway tower in the centre of the principal front also remains, and a hall between that and the corner tower. There appears to have been a similar hall on the other side of this gateway-tower, but that side is much mutilated. A staircase-tower remains in the courtyard, to the left of the entrance. The hall has three lofty windows of single lights with transoms, and with the peculiar shouldered arch-heads which prevail throughout this interesting building. In the interior this hall is divided by modern partitions and floors into smaller apartments. In the gateway-tower and over the gateway itself, is the chapel, now divided into small rooms, and much mutilated, but the original arrangement can be distinctly made out. At the east end the sacrarium, or place for the altar, occupied the whole width, about one-third of the length, and the whole height from the floor over the archway to the top of the tower, and had a large east window of three lights with the same peculiar heads, called the square-headed trefoil, or the shouldered arch. The head of this window remains perfect over a modern floor; the lower part has been blocked up, but Mr. Blore found the mullions a few years ago among some rubbish in the court. The western part of the chapel was originally, as now, divided by a floor into two stories, the upper one forming a sort of gallery, or priest's room (?), with a single-light window at the west end; the original timbers of this floor remain, and are quite distinct from those of the modern floor in the eastern part, which cuts off the head of the east window. It is probable that the chapel was divided by a screen, as at East Hendred, in Berkshire, to separate the people from the sacrarium, and reaching from the floor to the roof in front of both the upper and lower chamber.

There was a stone staircase from the sacrarium up to the gallery or upper chamber; this was carried on the south side of the tower, not in the chapel itself, but in the room adjoining, to allow more room in the chapel. A part of this staircase still exists, with the two doorways—one from the sacrarium, the other from the upper chamber.

The windows of the staircase-tower are single lights, narrow and square-headed; those of the round tower at the corner have the

shouldered arch, and the rear arch within is of the same form, only considerably wider. The same is the case with the hall windows. The arches of the gateway are of a flat segmental form, and there is a flat ceiling to the gateway. There are the corbels of a pent-house on the outside.* . . .

Norborough house, although sadly mutilated and altered, still contains some of the richest Decorated work of the time of Edward III. that we have anywhere remaining in a domestic building. The gatehouse has lost the upper part, but the arches remain, and still form the entrance to the courtyard, on the opposite side of which stands the hall, and what remains of the house, the original plan of which was one very usual in the fourteenth century, forming the Roman capital letter H, of which the hall was the centre ; one of the wings has been rebuilt in the sixteenth century, and the other mutilated, but its beautiful chimney remains perfect, and the turret and crocketed gable, and a rich cornice with the ball-flower ornament, and the windows of the hall, though square-headed, have Decorated flowing tracery. At the end of the hall, behind the screen, are the three doorways to the kitchen and offices (see illustration). These doorways are unusually rich, with crocketed canopies over them, having finials, fine mouldings, and the ball-flower ornament.*

At Peakirk there is a small desecrated chapel, of the time of Edward I., or the end of Henry III., probably about 1270. At the east end is a triplet with trefoil-headed lights, and in the south wall a double piscina with a trefoil in the head. On the west gable is an early Decorated cross, and on the east gable there has been another, of which the base only remains; the cross itself is said to have been given to Dr. Moore of Spalding. J. H. Parker.

Coats of Arms in the Churches in the Neighbourhood of Stamford.

[1862, *Part I., p.* 602.]

I beg to send you the following notes of the heraldry of the churches of the town and neighbourhood of Stamford. They are all the result of recent personal investigation.

Justin Simpson.

Maxey.

On the corbels of the west window are two coats of arms, viz. :

1. Three water bougets (?).
2. A bar between six fleurs-de-lis (3, 2, 1).

* See "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," vol. iii., pp. 249-252.
† *Ibid.*, vol. iii., pp. 252-257.

[1862, *Part II., p.* 78.]

HARRINGWORTH.

In the north window of the chancel is this crest: A stag courant argent.

The north aisle is the burying-place of the ancient family of Tryon, and contains several monuments and hatchments to that family. On a monument to Charles Tryon, Esq., who died November 7, 1705: Tryon, impaling Argent, on a bend sable three owls vert—Savile. On a monument to Peter Tryon, Esq., Judith (Cullen), his wife, James Tryon, Esq., and Samuel Tryon, Esq., the latter of whom died February 4, 1711: Quarterly: 1 and 4, Tryon; 2 and 3, Argent, between two wings addorsed a bull's head caboshed impaling A chevron engrailed, between 3 (2 and 1) escallop shells. Crest of Tryon: A boar's head (sable) powdered with estoiles (or). Motto: *Breviore volvitor orbe.*

On the hatchments, which are four in number, are these arms: 1. Tryon. Crest: A fox's head. Motto: *In cœlo quies.* 2. Argent, on a bend gules three swans of the field, each charged on the breast with a pellet sable, between three pellets of the last; impaling Or, on a pale azure three bezants. Motto: *Spes mea in Deo.* 3. Tryon, impaling Ermine, on a chief azure five bezants. Crest of Tryon. 4. Tryon, impaling Argent, two bars sable. Crest of Tryon.

DUDDINGTON.

In the chancel is a monument to Hugh Jackson, Esq., and Jane his wife. She died April 22, 1816; he April 28, 1829: Argent, a greyhound courant between three eagles' heads erased sable. Crest: a demi-horse argent, guttée de sang.

COLLYWESTON.

Over the south doorway is this coat of arms: Three church bells proper.

EASTON.

In the chancel is a monument to Charles Bletsoe, Esq., who died February 8, 1753: Argent, on a bend gules three garbs between as many escallops sable.

Opposite to the last is a monument to his wife Catherine, who died December 16, 1772. Arms same as last.

In a window at the east end of the church, now destroyed, were the arms of Stocke, now in private possession.

[1862, *Part II., pp.* 205-207.]

WAKERLEY.

Under the east window, and just over the communion-table, are the matrices of two brasses; above each are these arms: A water bouget, in chief a crescent.

Ufford.

On the chancel floor is a stone to the Rev. Robert Boon, who died March 24, 1844. Crest, a greyhound's head couped, gorged with a collar, holding in his mouth a lily.

In the north wall of the chancel is a monument—bearing the full-length figure of a lady reclining in the fashion of the times—to Dame Bridgett Lady Carre, widow, daughter of Sir John Chaworth, of Wiverton, Notts, Knight, late wife to Sir William Carre, of Olde Sleaforde, in the countye of Lincolne, Knight, and one of the gentle-women of the privye chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards to Anne, wife of James I.; and also to her sister Katherine, wife of George Quarles, Esq., and dated 1621. Above is a coat of twelve quarterings: 1, Barry of ten, gules and argent, three choughs sable; 2, Azure, two chevrons or; 3, Argent, seven cinquefoils sable, an inescutcheon of the last; 4, Gules, a fesse dancetté or, between nine (4, 5) billets of the last; 5, Azure, a boar passant or; 6, Or, a pile of three points gules, a canton ermine; 7, Azure, a cross argent; 8, Barry of six, azure and or, indented one within another (?), over all three bars wavy gules; 9, Azure, paly of ten, gules and azure, within a bordure entoyre (?); 10, Barry of six, argent and azure, over all a bend purpure (?) charged with three mullets or; 11, Purpure (?), a fesse dancetté, between six (3, 3) cross crosslets or; 12, Paly of six, argent and azure. Crest, a house (?) proper.

On the south wall of the south aisle is a monument to the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, youngest son of John, second Duke of Rutland, who died November 1, 1790. Arms, crest, and motto of the Rutland family, with a mullet for difference. There are also two hatchments in this church to the same noble family; one has the mullet for difference, the other has not.

Near to the above monument is one to John Bourne the elder, Esq., and Eliz. his wife; he died 1628, and she 1676; also John, his eldest son, and his wife Katherine, who both died in 1682. Arms: Argent, a chevron engrailed (gules) between three lions rampant (sable); impaling Argent, a lion rampant (sable).

Near to the last is another one to Richard Bourne, Esq., who died June 17, 1705; same arms as the last without the impalement.

Barnack.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to Franciscus Whitstones, Armiger, who died April 6, 1598. At the top are these arms: Argent, a lion rampant sable, on a canton gules a cinquefoil ermine; quartering: 1, Argent, a bear salient sable, muzzled or; 2, Gules, three pikes naiant in pale within a bordure engrailed argent; 3, As the first, impaling Gules, a fesse lozengy ermine.

Motto: *Pro Rege Patria et Evangelio.* A little lower down occur these arms: Gules, a fesse lozengy.

On the north wall of the chapel, at the upper end of the south aisle, is an altar monument of freestone, covered with a gray marble (the brasses, of course, *lost*); above it are these arms: A chevron between three escallops, a crescent for difference; quartering On a fesse three . . . a label of three points; impaling a bear salient, quartering, within a bordure engrailed three luces in pale.

BAINTON.

[1862, *Part II.*, *pp.* 737-741.]

On the north wall of the north aisle is a monument to Robert Henson, Gent., who departed this life June ye 30th, 1755. "In the year 1734 (when parties ran high) he was returning officer for the borough of Stamford. His conduct and integrity were such that he not only obtained the approbation, but applause, of all wise and honest men, bribes not being able to corrupt, promises seduce, nor threats deter him from doing his duty. Also to Bridget his wife, daughter of William Cheselden, Gent., of Manton, Rutland, who departed this life ye 13th of July, 1757." Above are these arms: Gyronny of eight, argent and gules, impaling Argent, a chevron gules between three (2, 1) crosses moline of the last.

Near to the above is another to Cheselden Henson, Esq., who died September 1, 1789, and Penelope his wife, who died April 10, 1798: Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gyronny of eight, argent and gules; 2 and 3, Azure, three leopards' faces or, in chief a mullet argent.

The arms of England mentioned by Bridges, vol. ii., p. 606, as being in the north window of the cross aisle, are not now to be seen.

[1864, *Part II.*, *pp.* 499, 500.]

THORNHAUGH.

In the south aisle is an altar-tomb in excellent preservation, having on the top the full-length effigy of a knight in the costume of the time. At his feet is a kneeling male figure, at his head are these arms: Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallops of the first — Russell; impaling Sable, semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant argent. At the back is this inscription:

"Here lyeth the Right Honorable Sir William Russell, Knight, Lord Russell Barron of Thornhaw, who I' the Raigne of Queene Elizabeth, served her Matie in these honorable places of Commandes, viz., Generall of ye Horse in the Lowe Countries, Lord Governer of Vlshinge, and Lord Deputie of her Realme of Ireland."

Above this inscription is a shield bearing—Quarterly of seven: 1 and 4, Russell; 2 and 3, Sable, three dovecotes argent; 5, Sable, a

griffin segreant argent; 6, Sable, three fishes transient argent; 7, Sable, three chevrons ermine. The crest is lost. On one side of the monument are three kneeling male figures before dukes in the attitude of prayer, with an open book before them. Over them are their respective names, viz., Lord Francis, Lord John, Lord Edward. On the desks are these arms: 1, Russell, impaling Argent, a chevron vert, between 3 bugles sable; 2, Russell, impaling Or, a lozenge chequy sable and gules, in chief two cinquefoils sable; 3, Russell, impaling Or, on a chief gules three chaplets of the first. On the opposite side are three kneeling female figures and these arms: 1, Chequy or and vert, impaling Russell; 2, Sable, three dovecotes argent, impaling Russell; 3, Or, a lion rampant vert double queued. Above each figure is the name: Lady Margaret, Lady Elizabeth, Lady Anne. Above the head of the knight is a shield: Russell, impaling Sable, semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant argent.

On the south side of the churchyard is a monument to the Rev. Benjamin Rudge, LL.B., rector of the church, who died April 21, 1741; also to his two wives, Martha, daughter of Goddard Carter, Esq., of Oxfordshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Reynardson, Esq. At one end are these arms: Quarterly, Sable and gules, over all a cross engrailed argent. Rudge, impaling Azure, two lions rampant combatant or; at the other, Rudge, impaling Two chevrons engrailed on a canton a lozenge.

Barnack.

[1810, *Part I., p.* 601.]

I have taken the liberty of sending a sketch of Barnack Church (see Plate I.), with the addition of three other small drawings from the same church.

1. The font is cylindrical, surrounded by two rows of roses in relief. The base course supporting the above is octangular, beneath which are eight pillars, forming a sort of corridor, of trefoil-headed arches.

2. The capital of the Gothic pillar is ornamented with acanthuses springing from the corbel; on the south side is an intertwined serpent, with the head resting upon one of the flowers.

3. In the north-east corner of the south chancel, in an ornamented niche, is a kneeling figure, with the head broken off, before which is a desk, with a book opened. In the clouds which are sculptured above appear angels supporting a clasped book, from which a radiation proceeds, falling upon the breast of the figure. Over it is a scroll * affixed to a recess surmounted by a dome, and embattled. In the foreground is a tree, and on a hill at a distance is a city. The pyramidal part which rises over the recess projects considerably from

* The inscription is illegible.

the wall, and exhibits three faces ornamented with quatrefoils, and other rich embellishments.

The whole is supported by two blockings of demi-angels, with hands raised in the attitude of prayer.

For a particular description of the above church, see Bridge's "History of Northamptonshire," vol. ii., p. 489. R. H.

[1823, *Part II., p.* 590.]

A gothic niche in Barnack Church, Northamptonshire, contains a kneeling headless figure in the act of devotion, and an angel descending, bearing in his hand a sealed or closed book, from which proceeds a radiance that falls upon the breast of the figure. Above the head is a scroll, on which the inscription is illegible. In the foreground is a tree, and behind is seen a town or temple in the distance.

It appears from the attitude of the figure, and the remains of royal robes still visible, to be intended for King David, with the volume of the law open before him; the angel is bringing him the Gospel, which, as not being yet revealed, is represented as closed, the light or radiance proceeding from which is emblematical of that firm and lively faith in the promises of God which was so conspicuously displayed in the character of the Royal Psalmist. The tree in the foreground alludes to the vigour and strength of his devotion in reference to Psalm xvi. 3: "And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doth shall prosper." The building in the background represents either the temple or the city of Jerusalem. E. G. B.

Barton Segrave.

[1817, *Part I., pp.* 201-203.]

The village is situate on a gentle ascent, and bounded by Warkton on the north, on the west by Kettering, from which it is divided by the rivulet Ise, on the south by Burton Latimer, and on the east by Cranford. In Bridges' time it contained nineteen families, but before the enclosure, which was early in the seventeenth century, the town was considerably larger. The village derived its additional name from the family of Segrave, the most eminent member of which was Nicholas de Segrave, who, 1 Edward IV., was Marshal of England, and obtained license to make a castle of his manor-house at Barton.

At the time Mr. Bridges wrote his "History," he held this manor, with a considerable estate here, which his father had purchased about 1665. The Duke of Montague was then lord paramount.

"The Church, dedicated to St. Botolph, consists of a body and south aile leaded, and chancel covered with slate. At the upper end of the South aile is the burial-place of the Bridges family. Between the church and chancel is a low broad embattled tower (built on four

spacious Saxon arches) in which are four bells. The Church and Chancel, including the Tower, are 314 feet long, the body and aile 148 feet broad. The tower and body of the Church, except the upper part, which by the difference of the stone appears to have been raised, are very old. The South aile is more modern. The window of the North side has been apparently altered, to answer the window of the South aile. To the South are plain marks of a cross aile."

The porch was rebuilt in 1804, under the direction of the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford. When forming the paved way to that entrance, a stone coffin was discovered, with a cross, etc., on its lid, which has been placed in the church. The north doorway of the church, inside the porch, is of Saxon workmanship, with a curious sculpture over it, worthy the attention of the antiquary. The following monumental inscriptions are not in Bridges' History.

1. "Johannem Bridges, Armig. Literarum et Literatorum amantissimum, ingenti Librorum supellectile superbientem, et quædam de Patriis Antiquitatibus cogitantem, placuit D. O. M. in pluverem et terram diruere, ubi omnia ista pereunt. Natus Binfieldiæ in agro Berch. mortalitatis exuvias deposuit apud Hospit., Lincoln,

Anno { Salutis MDCCXXIV.
Ætatis LVIII.

Hoc Marmor Sepulchrale Brooke Bridges propriis Sumptibus poni curavit A.D. MDCCLIII."

2. "Infra hunc fornicem sepulchralem cineres suos deponi voluit Johannes Bridges, Armiger, Gulielmi armigeri filius unicus, Johannis viri summâ laude digni, rerumque reconditarum indagatoris studiosissimi (post Patris mortem), Patruelis Hæres." . . .

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

3. "M. S. Near this tablet, under the initial letters of their names, lie buried Catherine and Jane, daughters of Jeffery Ekins, rector of this church, by Susannah his wife. They both died in the month of March, 1754, being cut off in the prime of their youth by a malignant fever. . . . Jeffery Ekins, the Father, having been almost 50 years Rector of this church, died Aug. 26, 1773, and lyes buried near the remains of his children. Susannah Ekins, Widow, died June 15, 1790, aged 89. Interred at G. Berks^{d}., Hants."

4. "In memory of the Rev. Joshua Stephenson, A.M., 24 years Rector of this parish, who died on Easter Sunday, April 8, 1798, aged 68 years. In the same grave are deposited the remains of Ann his wife, daughter of Sir John Robinson, of Cranford, in this county, bart., who died at Northampton, on Sunday, Aug. 12, 1810, in the 83d year of her age. They left two sons to deplore their loss."

5. "Near to this place lyeth the body of Thomas Brudenell, Gent., son of Edmund Brudenell, late of this town, esq. He dyed June the 8th, A.D. 1754, in the 76th year of his age."

Patrons since Bridges wrote: Duke of Montagu, Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The incumbents: Rev. G. Ekins, died 1723, succeeded by Rev. J. Ekins, who was rector fifty years, and died 1773; Rev. Joshua Stephenson, buried April 14, 1798, when he was succeeded by the present rector, the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford.

The worthy historian, John Bridges, Esq., was buried March 25, 1724. He left £10 to the poor of this parish.

Mr. Wilcox left a legacy, by will, to the poor of Barton, to continue for twelve years from his death; the last payment was made in 1806. A legacy of £1 10s., left by Capt. Ekins to the poor of Barton, is paid to the rector for their use by Mr. Morer, of Twywell.

A Friendly Society, instituted here in 1800, consists of thirty members.

The mansion, formerly the residence of Mr. Bridges, is now in the possession of Charles Tibbitts, Esq. The other proprietors are Lord Sondes, Joseph Sibley, Esq., etc.

The south side of the parsonage, and new offices, were rebuilt by the present rector in 1806.

In 1811, there were 38 houses, and a total population of 201.

GILBERT FLESHER.

Biggin

[1798, *Part II.*, *p.* 925.]

The enclosed (Fig. 2) was taken from a fungus of the puff-ball kind, found growing in a close in the neighbourhood of Biggin, near Oundle, a seat belonging to Sir Isaac Pococke, Knight. Its unusual size induced me to take a drawing of it. The dimensions and weight are as follows: weight, 5½lbs. avoirdupois; its horizontal circumference, 3 feet 1 inch; perpendicular circumference, 31½ inches; diameter, 12½ inches; diameter of the stalk, ¾ inch. It very much resembles, both in shape and colour, a lace pillow with a white leather skin upon it, drawn tight towards the stalk.

The other drawing (Fig. 3) I copied from a brass weapon, lately dug up by the labourers in making a drain in a close contiguous to Barnwell castle. When found, it had a handle or shaft, which was so much decayed by time as to fall to pieces upon taking it up.

JUVENTUS.

Blisworth.

[1799, *Part I.*, *pp.* 18, 19.]

In Blisworth Church is interred, under a curious monument with brass figures and inscriptions, Roger Wake, called the Great Wake,* descended from the lords of that name, and a long line of most illustrious ancestry. He was the maternal great-grandfather of Sir John Ouseley of Courtenhall, and the paternal ancestor of the present Sir William Wake, Bart., lord of that manor. SALOPIENSIS.

Boughton.

[1774, *p.* 462.]

The waterworks at Boughton, the Duke of Montague's seat, in Northamptonshire, were compared to those of Versailles by the great Duke of Marlborough, to which the Duke of Montague replied:

* See *post*, pp. 156-158.

"No, my lord; my waterworks are not equal to those of the French King, but your Grace's fireworks were much superior."

CRITO.

Brampton.

[1795, *Part I., p.* 9.]

The spire of Brampton Church, in Northamptonshire, is conspicuous at a considerable distance, as it stands high. The village is pleasant, and the church handsome, the grounds round it rich, and the number of fine trees encompassing the church giving it a pleasing consequence. It is very regular, as will be seen by the drawing accompanying this. (Plate II.) I was not in the church, and must therefore refer your readers to Mr. Bridges' History of the county, vol. i., p. 491, for such particulars as in 1720 were worth notice therein.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Brigstock.

[1813, *Part II., p.* 105.]

Brigstock is situated in the hundred of Corby and deanery of Weldon, and is bounded by Benifield on the east, on the north by Weldon, by Gedington on the west, and on the south by Sudbury. In Brigstock liberties, lying within the limits of Rockingham Forest, are the bailiwicks of Brigstock, Gedington Wood, Farmen Woods (or Farning Wood), and Brigstock Great and Little Park.

The church (see Plate I.) consists of a body, north and south aisles, and chancel, leaded. At the west end is a spire steeple, in which are five bells. At the upper end of each aisle is a chauntry chapel. The church and chancel are 74 feet 9 inches long, the body and aisles 45 feet broad.

This church, with the chapel of Starkerne annexed to it, was given by Henry I., in the 33rd year of his reign, to Cirencester Abbey. The vicarage was ordained by Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1225. In 1254 the profits of the rectory were valued at 16 marks; of the vicarage, at 6 marks and a half. In 1535 the vicarage was rated at £12 os. 2d., out of which was deducted, in procurations and synodals, 3s. After the Dissolution, the manor and rectory falling to the Crown, were granted, 28 Elizabeth, to Sir Edward and Sir Walter Mountague for their lives.

The rectory, with the presentation to the vicarage, was, when Bridges wrote his "History of Northamptonshire," the property of Lady Torrington, by Lord Torrington's purchase of it from the Earl Salisbury.

The third bell, round which is this inscription,

"John Barton gave me,
Worship to God in Trinitie,"

is rung thrice every day, at four and eleven in the morning, and at eleven at night. John Barton was one of the plaintiffs in the action

against Sir John Zouche, who, threatening to ruin him if he insisted upon his right in the common of Benefield, Barton replied, "he would leave a cow that, pulled by the tail, would low three times a day, to be heard all over the common, when he and his heirs would have nothing to do there." He had married a rich tanner's widow out of Lancashire, and gave this bell at his own cost.

The wake is kept on the Sunday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

In Brigstock is a large mansion, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Montague.

A singular modification in copyhold tenure is constituted by the custom of this manor. If any man dies seised of copyhold lands or tenements, which come to him by descent in fee, his youngest son is legal heir. But if such lands were purchased by him, then the eldest succeeds to the estate; and in case such eldest son dies without issue, the youngest brother or sister shall be next heir, provided no surrender appear to the contrary. This tenure involves some other curious circumstances, which may be seen in Bridges.

By the Return of the Population Act, 1811, it appears that Brigstock contained a population of 928.

GILBERT FLESHER.

Brington.

[1799, *Part I.*, *p.* 472.]

Great and Little Brington are in Northamptonshire (Bridges, i., 472, 478); and, though it does not appear from Bridges that the abbots of Laund had an interest there, it does not follow that they might not have exchanged it soon after the original grant. There is Brington in Huntingdonshire; but Mr. Ecton has not appropriated it to any religious house any more than Fletton, in the same county.

H. H.

Brixworth.

[1793, *Part II.*, *p.* 1179.]

The church of Brixworth is a curious structure, the body of which is built out of some old Roman temple or fortification; the sides are full of Roman arches, and at the end of the spire steeple is a round Roman tower, curious.

T. Grant, Esq., of Towcester, has been levelling the castle dykes, mentioned by Bridges, vol. i., p. 61, and gave me a Roman pot found in one of them.

J. SIMCOE.

[1805, *Part II.*, *p.* 625.]

Brixworth Church is a curious structure; the side walls are full of arches of Roman bricks, and by the side of the tower, on which is a spire, is a round tower, seemingly Roman. The roof is lofty, and singular from other churches. Bridges, in his History, makes no mention about it. Can any of your correspondents give me any

history of it? The church of Barton, near Kettering,* is also a curious Saxon structure of which he makes no mention. There is a vault where he and his family lie buried, for whom there are several monuments with Latin inscriptions. The vault is like a room, round which are ovens, wherein the coffins are put, with the name on a stone in front. JOHN SIMCOE.

[1810, *Part II., pp.* 321, 322.]

Brixworth, seventy-two miles and a half from London, is a small, irregular village of scattered stone buildings, partly situated in the highroad, but principally inclining to the west. It is stated to have been formerly a market-town, and the remains of a cross, consisting of part of a shaft, rising from four ranges of steps, is yet standing in the principal street.

The church is an irregular structure consisting of a spacious nave, with a chancel and south aisle, and a small square tower, terminated by an octagonal spire at the west end, having also a circular projection on the west of the tower, for a staircase to the belfry. This fabric displays a variety of patchwork reparations, in some of which thin, square tiles (not Roman) have been used, and in one or two places they have been ranged in what is called the herring-bone fashion. In the east wall of the tower have been three circular-headed apertures (formerly opening to the body of the church), formed by the side jambs, and two equi-distant pillars, oddly shaped. In the south wall of the aisle is a recessed tomb, beneath an elliptical arch; and above it a small canopied niche. Against this tomb, but probably removed from some other part of the church, is placed a broken stone, sculptured in relief, with the figure of a knight in a shirt of mail, cuirass, etc., much defaced and mutilated; all the lower half of the stone, from about the middle of the figure, is wanting. The following are the more important inscriptions in the aisle:

On a tablet on the north side (in capitals):

"Here sleepes in Jesus, Mary Wright, the wife of John Wright, gent., the daughter of Dr. Francis Dee, late Lord Bishopp of Peterborough. She left this life upon the 17th of Decemb., 1670, aged 63."

The Wrights were once lords of Brixworth manor, and several of the family lie buried in this aisle. Two of them have raised tombs.

On an altar-tomb:

"Hic positæ sunt reliquiæ Rev^di^ D^ni^ JACOBI JACKSON, qui hujus parochiæ sex triginta annostanquam fidus Pastor curam egit. Ob. XXIII Dec., ætat. 70, 1770."

On a plate of copper at the east end (in capitals):

"Hic jacet Edwardus Savnders, qui fuit filius Francisci Savnders, de Welford, armiger, Dominus hujus manerii de Brixworthe; qui obiit vicesimo die Septembris, Anno D'ni Millimo Sexcentesimo Tricesimo, et anno ætatis suæ juxta Octogesimo."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

* See *ante*, pp. 144-146.

In the pavement of the nave are two ancient full-length slabs, of dark-coloured stone, which have been inlaid with inscriptions and figures, as represented in Plate II., Figs. 1 and 2, from the indents, from which, with much difficulty, I took impressions. These impressions were afterwards re-drawn, and reduced to the size of the engraving by my friend, Mr. Thomas Fisher. Both inscriptions have been given inaccurately in Bridges' "Northamptonshire"; the more ancient one may be Englished as follows:

"Simon Curteis, who erected this aile, and much [or highly] ornamented this Chapel, lies here. He died on the 16th of August, in the year of Grace 1328: whoever will pray for his soul, shall have 40 days of pardon, or indulgence."

The other inscription, which goes round the verge of the slab, and has enclosed a bust of the deceased, surmounting a cross, standing on a lion or dragon, may be read thus:

"Here lies Adam de Tauntone, formerly Vicar of this Church, who died the 12th of the Kalends of April, in the year of Grace 1334."

The font is a large dripping basin standing on a single, round, and rather short pillar. E. W. Brayley.

Castor.

[1794, *Part II., p.* 980.]

Passing lately through the village of Castor, in Northamptonshire, the antiquity of the tower of the church, which is in the Norman style of architecture, induced me to walk into the churchyard. . . . I was much struck with the basement of a cross and a bas-relief demi-figure over the porch, which appears to have been removed from some other part, as it is evidently of older workmanship than the porch. There is a curious door, on which a legend is embossed: *Ricardus Beby Rector Ecclesiæ castre fecit fieri.* It is clearly coeval with the building, which, from the sculpture embossed upon a stone within a circular moulding over the chancel door on the south side (see Plate II., Fig 3), must be nearly seven hundred years old. This inscription is noticed in Whalley's "Northamptonshire," vol. ii., p. 501, but not deciphered or correctly copied. It is to be observed that the characters XV KL MAI DEDICATIO HVJ^{S} ECL^{S}E A D MC are raised upon the face of the tablet, and XXIII are inscribed upon the face, which has been apparently left in the original stone to be embossed when the building was completed, and was afterwards annexed by some inexperienced hand. W. W.

Clipston.

[1802, *Part I., p.* 213.]

Clipston Hospital (Plate II.) and Free School, in the county of Northampton, were founded in pursuance of the will of Sir George Buswell, dated March 18, 1677, who settled lands in Clipston and Haselbech in trust for the support of a graduate schoolmaster and

twelve poor persons for ever. . . . For further particulars of the charity the reader is referred to Bridges, vol. ii., p. 23.

M. GREEN.

Cold Higham.

[1806, *Part I., p.* 214.]

The nave and chancel of Cold Higham Church are of one pace. In the north aisle a rich window with quatrefoils. A south door. The tower is truncated. On the south side of the churchyard a cross base. In the south chancel wall a plain arch. The base of the east window a man and woman's head. A rich window with quatrefoils. A slit in the north side in the ground. In a south chapel of the nave under an arch of nail-headed quatrefoils, a wooden figure of a knight in round helmet, double cushion, right hand on sword, shield on left arm; of which figure, Thos. Pittam, the clerk, tells this story: that "he was Lord of Potsgrove [Potcoke] led a *poor* course of life, and sold himself to the devil, who would have had him if he had laid without the church; but he is not far off him, he is at the feet of him, an ugly figure." This is the lion at his feet, and on the face of the alabaster tomb are ten compartments with plain shields. All that Bridges says of this is, that "on the south part is a small place which seems to have been set apart for the use of a particular family. In this chapel lies the figure of a man carved in wood, with his legs across, and a lion at his feet."

In the chancel:

"Hic jacet Johannes Aylworth, A.M., apud Wesbourne in co. Warwic' natus, in col. Mag. Ox. enutritus, hujus parochiæ per 40 septem annos sedulus pastor, vir probus: Hic quoque jacet uxor ejus amans et amata, Susanna, una filiar' Nic. Steward de Patteshull, armigeri, mulier multis virtutibus præclara.

Obierunt { hic, 18 Apr., 1729, æt. 77.
illa, 13 Nov., 1728, æt. 64."

A bend wavy between six billets; impaling a bend chequered argent and gules.

The east end is circular.

"In memory of John Nixon, A.M., who had been rector of this parish 35 years; he died April 18, 1777, aged 85."

J. Nixon was author of an essay in Latin on a marble seat, among the Pomfret marbles, 1744, and an English one, 1755, on a sleeping Cupid there; and gave in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. xlvi., an account of the remarkable earthquake in 1750.

In a south window, in capitals:

"S.M. Julii xii, MDCXCV. Depositum Edwardi Norris, etc. Cætera quærant, imitentur, posteri."

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Bailey, deceased, Rector of Cold Higham, anno Domini 1673."

"Here lieth the body of William Stewart, esq., who had the honour of being a

serjeant-at-arms to his present majesty, and the late king; he was likewise a steward to his grace the duke of Grafton, and always preserved an honest character. He was buried July 18, 1751, aged 65."

The font is sixteen sided, and taper.

Over the belfry arch:

"This was provided at the charge of the parish, and likewise at the charge of Edward Cooke, M.A., Rector of the parish 174 ."

The present rector (who has been here thirty years) is John Bishop, of Clarehall, M.A., 1750. D. H.

Cotterstock.

[1812, *Part II., pp.* 219-222.]

The following addenda to the "History and Antiquities of Cotterstock, Northamptonshire," drawn up chiefly by the late Mr. Gough, and inserted in Gibson's "History of Castor," cannot fail of being acceptable to your antiquarian readers. The curious may be supplied with them in a size to place in Bridges' History, by Mr. Bell, of Oundle. M. GREEN.

"Almost in a line east from Weldon, in 1736, a servant of Mr. Campion, of Cotterstock, ploughing on the edge of that lordship, adjoining to Glapthorn, on a headland commonly called the Gilded Acre, turned up several little stones or tesselæ, of which informing his master, he, with an intimate neighbour, opened the ground, and found a pavement 20 feet square, very little defaced, the border seven feet wide, consisting of red, light blue, and gray stones about one inch and a quarter square; the work within the margin 10 feet square, consisting of white, red, and blue tesselæ, of as many different stones, in beautiful reticulated and other patterns, and in the centre four hearts, their points to the corners. The country people soon pulled it in pieces, except about a yard square taken up by a neighbouring nobleman. In the stratum of loose earth, west of this pavement, were several fragments of urns, some oyster shells, and some large nails.

"A bed of ashes lay near this spot, with the horns and bones of some beast. The adjoining fields were scattered over with small stones and pieces of tiles, and some fragments of urns; and a large freestone was taken up and converted into a watering-trough; and other foundation stones. The neighbouring wood is called Hall Wood. Five or six coins of Valentinian were found among the rubbish thrown off the pavement, which was supposed to reach further west.* It was engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries.

"In 1798 another pavement, engraved† from a correct drawing

* Antiquary Society's Minutes.—Stukeley's "Carausius," i., 169.—"Brit. Top.," ii., 48.

† In Gibson's "Castor," p. 282.

by Mr. John Selby, to whose father the site belongs, was found on the same acre with the former, and nearly in the centre of the field, and adjoining to it some other pavements, but of very inferior work, and much broken. Three coins, engraved in the 'History of Castor,' p. 283, were the most perfect among a quantity of others of the lower empire found with it.

"Near the pavement were two large bogs, but only one of them on Mr. Selby's land, on draining which it was found to be a cistern made of oak planks, and paved at the bottom, six feet square by seven or eight deep, entirely filled with rubbish, among which was a large pair of horns of the stag kind, and skulls of other animals, and pipes of wood, which appear to have communicated with the other bog, which probably may have been another cistern. The water is of a mineral kind.

"The Church of Cotterstock, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave on two pointed arches, with round pillars, and two clerestories. In the north-east pillar a niche; north and south aisles, and a tiled chancel; a south porch of stone with groined arches and three beasts over it; in the centre of the roof, the Deity, Crucifix, and Dove, and behind a church; and symbols of the Evangelists, boars, arms of the See of Peterborough, and a dolphin embowed.

"At the west end an embattled tower containing four bells.

"On the south side of the chancel, three seats of different heights and a piscina, four feet high by two feet six wide, all under flowered arches. Under the south window on a gray slab, inlaid under a pediment with purfled finials, a priest in a rich cope, and round the ledge this inscription:

"'Hic. iacet. Magister. Robertus. Wyntrynghaṁ'. nuper. canonicus. eccl'ie. Cath. Lincoln. Prebendarius. de Ledyngton. ac. prepositus. prepositur' Cantarie. de. Cotherstoke. qui. obiit quarto. die Julii. anno. . domini mill'mo CCCCXX cuius anime. . . propitietur. Deus. A.M.E.N.'

"Between each word, and also between each letter of Amen, one or more roses as are here dotted.

"Wyntryngham, by will proved July 18, 1420, directed his body to be buried near the lavatory, on the south part of the chancel of St. Andrew of Cotherstock.

"He gave 200 marks to eight priests to celebrate mass for his own soul, and for the soul of William his brother, of which priests, three were to perform mass successively in this church, and the others in some respectable places. He also bequeathed a sufficient sum to new pave the chancel floor, and cover the roof with lead. He resigned the provostship May 16, 1398, to make way for his brother William, and, probably on his brother's death, resumed it again April 8, 1401, and died 1420.

"This chantry, or college, for a master, three priests, and three clerks, was founded by John Giffard, December 5, 1339, and the

rectory appropriated to it February 19 following; but, about Leland's time, one Nores [Norris] claiming to be founder, got all the lands, and there remained to it only the benefice.

"In the north wall is a locker and shelf.

"Within the rail a slab for 'Charles Kirkham, Esq., of Fineshede Abbey, eldest son of Walter, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Norwich, of Brampton, who married Margaret Spurstow, of Spurstow, Cheshire, and died 1727, aged 66. He always bore true allegiance to his sovereign; in the commission of the peace a just and impartial magistrate; in his friendship sincere; in his conversation cheerful and agreeable, with a general and comprehensive knowledge in historical transactions; a lover of learning, and a kind, indulgent parent.'

"On an achievement, G. on a bend a. 3 roses g. single, and impaling o, a demi-lion rampant g.

"Three text r's, impaling on a fess, between three heathcocks or crows s. 3 lions rampant a.

"Both quartering, 1. A. 3. boars' heads with a dart erect s.—Booth. 2. A. a fess engrailed g.—Barton. 3. Az. 3 bars a. in chief, 2 mullets a.—Venables. 4. Bendy of 10, az. and o.—Mountfort. 5. A mullet s.—Ashton. 6. A. a lion rampant g. between three pheons s.—Egerton; impaling Erm. on a cross s. voided erm. 4 millronds.—Turner.

"Over the communion-table:

"'This chancel was repaired, new roofed and beautified in the years 1784 and 1785, by the Rev. Sir George Booth, bart., and Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., impropriators and patrons, at which time they presented to the parish the king's arms, communion-table and cloth, and hangings and cushions for the desk and pulpit.'

"On the south side of the chancel is inscribed on veined marble:

"'In the Vault of this Chancel lie the mortal Remains of the Rev. Sir George Booth, Baronet, Rector of Ashton-under-Line, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. . . . He married Hannah, daughter of Henry Turner, esq., of Hayes, in Middlesex, by whom he had two daughters, who, with their Mother, are buried at Hayes; she departed this life March 30th, 1784, aged 55 years. He afterwards married Lætitia, daughter and co-heiress of John Pate Rose, esq., of Cotterstock, in the county of Northampton, and by whom this Monument is erected in respect to his Memory.' . . .

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

"Sir G. Booth's arms are the same as those on the north side (which belonged to his first lady), before-mentioned, with the addition of 'in the centre 3 roses—Rose.'—Sir George's crest, A white lion, passant, passive.

"Against the north wall a white marble:

"To the memory of John Simcoe, esq., late Commander of his Majesty's ship Pembroke, who died in the Royal service, upon the important expedition against Quebec, in North America, in the year 1759, aged 45 years. . . . Under lie Pawlett William, and John, sons of the above John and Catharine Simcoe."

"Az. a fesse wavy erm. in chief, two estoiles of 12 points or, in base a canon of the first—Simcoe. On a shield of pretence A. a cross fitché g. between three fleurs-de-lis g. Crest, a demi-griffin, below a ship. Crest to the atchievement a demi-leopard holding a sword.

"In the south-east aisle:

"'John Campion, gent., 1766. An honest man who bore a painful decline.'

"Perks to the east window of each aisle, stone seat round the nave, as in many churches in this county and hundred.

"Font is octagon, in three panels, a cross moline, in two a saltire and a flourish.

"Before the church door is the base of a cross, on which Bridges, vol. ii., p. 440, gives this inscription:

"'Joh's Leef [et Jacklen] uxor eius hanc fecerunt ecl'am [fieri].'

"The words in hooks supplied from another copy; but this inscription is not now to be distinguished. Nor are the two antique stones, on one of which is cut a rude figure of a man with his hand in his bosom, and on the other a cross, to be seen in the yard near the west end of the church, unless the latter be the cross at the end of the stone bench by the door.

"On the south side of the church is inscribed on a neat black stone:

"'Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of John Campion, gent. An honest man, who, having borne a gradual and painful decline with patience and resignation, and within three days completed his 75th year, finished his earthly pilgrimage in joyful hope of resurrection to eternal life, July 19, 1766. John Campion, of Oundle, surgeon, his only son, caused this memorial to be placed here, as a grateful and lasting testimony of filial duty and affection to the best of fathers.'

"On the north side of the chancel has been fixed by Dame Lætitia Booth, within a neat white frame, the original black marble which was placed over the remains of the Hon. Miss Ann Booth, daughter of Lord Delamer, in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, and which was removed on the rebuilding of that church in 1788—with the following inscription:

"'Ann Booth, third daughter to the Right Honorable George Lord Delamer, by the Lady Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter to Henry Earl of Stamford, by the Lady Ann, daughter and one of the co-heirs of William Earl of Exeter, April 20th, 1651. Shee came into the world, which too much prideing itselfe in her, became unworthy of her, November 24, 1667, shee received a divine summons to repayre to her eternal repose, which her calm soul gladly obey'd, leaveing its fayre mansion to be here deposited with her most noble Grandmother, and her incomparable Brother; aged 16 years and 7 months.'"

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

Cottingham.

[1841, *Part I., p.* 416.]

A cabalistic gold ring was recently found in the parish of Cottingham, in Northamptonshire, on the top of a mole hill, which was covered with short grass. Its sides are flat, its circular surface convex: it bears an inscription on the inside, and another on the exterior surface. The inside inscription is the following, and in characters prevailing in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries:

"YDROS : ISDROS :·: THEBAL+."

That on the exterior:

"GISTTV : GISTTA : MADRS : ADROS."

of which an elucidation is requested.

[1798, *Part II., p.* 1093.]

The enclosed sketch (Plate I.) is a view of Cottingham Church, Northamptonshire, taken many years ago from a corner of an enclosure near the mill in the meadows. . . . Of the local history of the place I can say nothing more than that the great house which first presents itself was in the possession of Mr. Medlycott (when the sketch was taken) and that the living is in the gift of Brazenose College in Oxford. But a regular view of the parish may be seen in Bridges, vol. ii., p. 198. P.

Courtenhall.

[1799, *Part I., pp.* 17-19.]

The annexed engraving (Plate II.) represents the monument erected in the church of Courtenhall, Northamptonshire, by Sir John Ouseley, Knight, in memory of his father Richard, who was lord of the manor in the year 1571, and died, according to the Parish Register, February 10, 1598. The monument is, as Mr. Bridges describes it, of freestone covered with a thick plank of black marble. It is 4 feet high, and 5 feet 6 inches long. The inscription, which runs round the tomb in Gothic letters, is very neatly executed in relief.

This Richard Oseley, or Ouseley, came originally from Shropshire, as appears from a manuscript pedigree, and from the epitaph, which being in general obscure, and containing one word (ruen), of which I have not at present seen any satisfactory explanation. I shall here insert it, from a copy taken on the spot, and more accurate than that given by Mr. Bridges.

"A Sallop's Oseley I,
A ruen Partrige woonne.
No birds I had her by,
Such work with her was doonne.
Shee dead, I turtle sought,
A Wake, in Salsie bred.
Twise six birds shee me brought,
She lyvs, but I am dead.

But when ninth yeare was come,
I sleapt that was a-*Wake*,
So, yielding to Death's doome,
Did here my lodging take."

The beginning of this epitaph alludes to the first wife of Richard Ouseley, who was, according to Mr. Bridges, the manuscript pedigree and other papers, Jane, the daughter of — Arden, of Kent, the widow of Sir Miles Partrige.* Her having no birds or children induces me to think that the word *ruen*, in the second line, means *barren*. The idea of birds being still kept up, the fifth line alludes to his seeking another wife in the vicinity of Salsey or Sacey forest. This was Magdalen, daughter of John Wake of Hartwell, according to Mr. Bridges, or of Piddington, according to an original pedigree annexed to one of the Wake family. This John was grandson to Roger, surnamed the *Great Wake* of Blisworth. It appears, both from the epitaph and the Parish Register, that this lady made Richard Ouseley ample amends for the sterility of his first wife. There was another matrimonial alliance of these families, Jasper Ouseley of Hartwell (son of this Richard) married Sibylla Wake, his own cousin-german. He was interred at Courtenhall, according to the Register, in 1624. The word *dead* closes the speech of the husband; after which are neatly carved the holly leaf of the Ouseley arms and the true lover's knot, the Wake's crest, as may be seen in the plate. The last four lines are supposed to be uttered by the lady, who survived her husband nine years, and plays on her name of *Wake*. She was interred Sept. 10, 1607.

These remarks will serve to explain the epitaph, except perhaps the word *ruen*, of which I have still some doubts.

Richard Ouseley received the manor of Courtenhall as a reward from the Crown. Yet he complains in his will that it was no adequate recompense for 50 years' services.

His son, Sir John Ouseley, was knighted by King James, July 23, 1603, according to a Harleian MS. (British Museum, No. 6,063). He married Martha, daughter of Bartholomew Tate of Delapré, in Northamptonshire. She is interred at Courtenhall, and mentioned in the Register as "Martha Ouseley, the lady, buried Jan. 24, 1641."

Richard, the son of Sir John, married, according to the pedigree given by Mr. Bridges, and Harleian MS. 1,553, Mary, daughter of Mark Parker, Esq., of Olney in Buckinghamshire, according to the family pedigree of Underwood in that county. He was a major in the King's service, and it appears that he was compelled to sell the manor of Courtenhall by Cromwell. It was purchased by Sir Samuel Jones,† from whom it has descended to the Wakes.

The monument was originally ornamented with brass figures of the

* See Harl. MS. Visitat., anno 1618 and 1619; Nos. 1,553, 1,467 and 1,187.
† Bridges' "History of Northamptonshire," p. 352.

first Richard Ouseley, and his wife, Magdalen Wake, with their children, arms, etc. These figures were gone, Mr. Bridges says, before his time; and the MS. pedigree, among other family traditions, says that Cromwell's people tore off the brasses, the motto and shield, and defaced the arms which were curiously painted on the escutcheons. These are now blank. These, however, were the same as may be found in the pedigree of the family, in the MSS. before quoted, in the Harleian Library, and others in the Heralds' Office. . . . The manor house was situated near the eminence on which the church stands. Part of it, according to Mr. Bridges, was built by Richard Ouseley, about the year 1580, as a stone with that date, and the initials of his name and that of his wife, M. W., was placed over the porch. . . . The house was called the Hall House, from a very spacious hall, which was decorated with a cornice of solid oak, neatly carved with true lovers' knots (Mr. Wake's crest), and the initial letters of Richard Ouseley's name being placed within the bows of the knots. When this venerable pile was modernized by the late Sir William Wake the cornice was pulled down, but a piece of it with the knot and initials is still preserved as sound as when first carved about two hundred and twenty years ago. The arms of Queen Elizabeth, which also ornamented this hall, were removed some time ago to the neighbouring church of Blisworth,* and the ancient mansion has within five or six years been taken altogether down. . . . The modern elegant mansion built by the present lord of the manor, Sir William Wake, Bart., is at a little distance from the spot on which the old had stood. In the church is a handsome monument of Sir Samuel Jones, Knight; and the windows contain some stained glass. One figure is represented with the ancient *maunche*, or sleeve, and the long peaked shoes.

Of the Ouseley family (the lineal representative of which is Ralph Ouseley, Esq., father of Major Ouseley, the orientalist) the arms are, as given by Edmondson from a MS. Visitation in the Heralds' Office, and in the old pedigrees: Or, a chevron sable between 3 holly leaves vert, chief sable. Crest, a wolf's head erased sable, out of a ducal coronet, holding in his mouth a bleeding hand, gules.

SALOPIENSIS.

Culworth.

[1792, *Part I.*, *pp.* 205, 206.]

The inscriptions in the church of Culworth, co. Northampton, which I collected in the year 1788, are at your service.

This church, built with stone and covered with lead, consists of a body, north and south aisles. The tower, not lofty, is embattled, and contains five indifferent bells; on one of them (*i.e.*, the great bell) is this inscription round the upper vase:

"By my voice the people may know to come to hear the Word of God. 1636."

* See *ante*, p. 146.

On the east side of the tower, above the roof of the church, appears a plain stone shield.

In the church, a marble monument, whereon:

"Here lyeth interr'd Mrs. JUDITH RYE, daughter to George Rye, esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life Jan. 2, 1698."

Near this, a brass plate on a stone slab, whereon;

"GEORGE RYE, esq., died Sept. 4, 1677."

On another brass plate:

"Mrs. LETTICE TRIST, wife of Mr. William Trist, died 3d Feb., 1621, about the age of 37 yeares."

On a stone slab:

"Depositum FRANCISCI BAGSHAW,* armig. de Societate Medii Templi, probi admodum et integri viri, liberali ingenio et castis moribus præclari; quem eximiæ naturæ dotes et virtutes publicis muneribus parem formaverant; sed intra privatam tenuit fortunam honesta quædam animi magnitudo, ab omne ambiendi arte aliena. Robustum et viribus exultantem violentâ manu corripuit Mors: Pie tamen et submissè sine gemitu aut querela animam Deo resignavit Aprilis die decimo 4to, anno Dom. 1692, ætatis suæ LXXIII."†

Arms: in a shield, a bugle horn strung, between three roses.

Crest: a bugle horn strung.

In the south aisle, a brass plate, whereon:

"THOMAS TRIST, of this parish, esq., one of the Masters of the Bench in the Middle Temple in London. Died April 7, 1630, æt. 57."

On a stone slab:

"ROBERT PEMBERTON, D.D., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Prebend of Leckford, Hants, and Vicar of this church upwards of 22 years. Died Jan. 3, 1758, æt. 56. Also ANN his wife, died Mar. 5, 1779.
"Corpora vitrea eheu quam cito franguntur!"

On a small slab:

"WILLIAM CRUMI, of Winsbury, co. Salop, died Jan. 4, 1713."

On a black slate against a pillar;

"Hic (juxtà) jacet FULCO WYNNE, filius Oweni Wynne, de Caermelior, in com. Denbigh, armigeri, qui, plenus dierum, obiit 24° die Maii, A.D. 1660.
"Quid plura, lector, hinc mori disce et vale. T. E. sororis nepos posuit."

In this south aisle is a large arch in the wall, and two smaller. Date on the font (which is surrounded with fleurs-de-lys), 1662.

In the north aisle, a remarkable large stone slab, whereon:

"THOMAS KIMBELL, gent., died 17 Feb., 1695, æt. 64."

On another:

"The Rev. JOHN HUTCHINS, Vicar of Culworth, son of the Rev. John Hutchins, Rector of Eydon, died Jan. 22, 1765, æt. 64."

On another:

"Mrs. GRACE HUTCHINS, relict of the Rev. John Hutchins, Rector of Eydon died 2 Feb., 1758, æt. 85."

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* "Bradshaw," Bridges. † LXVIII., *Ib.*

The chancel contains nothing remarkable, having been paved and modernized. In a small arch in the wall, on the south side of the communion-table, a demi-stone sceptre appears. In a close, north from the churchyard, is a factitious hill, with some faint traces of a foss or dyke. The present vicar is the Rev. —— Biker.

Culworth for many centuries has been the seat of the Danvers family, baronets. The village has an appearance of antiquity, and has some venerable mansions, of which the aged oak and fir bear testimony. I have read of the "astroites" discovered at this place, but I have only *read* thereof. J. H * * N.

Daventry.

[1806, *Part I., p.* 214.]

"John Farrer, gent., 23rd October, 1750. He was inferior to none in the knowledge of his profession, the Law, and second to none in the upright practice of it; a good friend, a kind relation, and a pious benefactor to this church, in providing prayers to be read 4 days in the week in it: Vitæ bene actæ jucundissima est recordatio."

"Simon Adams, M.D., of Daventry, died April 10, 1748, aged 80."

Mary Adams, the amiable and beloved wife of John Adams, of Chancery Lane, London, Gent., daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Thomas Farrer, Rector of Brampton, in this county, and of Warmington in Warwickshire, died October 10, 1775, leaving one child, Maria Alicia, of too tender an age to be sensible of her great and irreparable loss. D. H.

[1826, *Part II., pp.* 401, 402.]

Hugh de Leycestre had founded a small priory at Preston Capes, but through the double inconvenience of want of water and proximity to his castle, removed it to Daventry. The order was Cluniac, a scion of the Benedictines. Hugh, the founder, called Hugh Vicecomes (a term in the Anglo-Saxon era applied to the governors of counties, where the King retained the earldom in his own hands), was the deputy of Simon de Saint Liz, the Norman Earl of Northampton. The descendants of Simon considerably enriched the foundation, and among other grants, usual in such endowments, we meet with "two acres in burgage, near the house of Ralph the Saracen." Whether this was a real Saracen, taken prisoner in the Crusades, a Spanish Arabian, or a man who had been abroad in action as a warrior of the Cross, and was called Saracen in consequence, it would be now impossible to say; but the circumstance is curious. The descendants of the patron had, as was very common, various disputes with the priory concerning their estates, but to the honour of the monks, it appears that they were more offended against than sinning. One dispute about nuisances is, however, worth noticing, because it mentions two unusual things: one, ringing the bells at unseasonable

hours; the other, a highroad through a churchyard. It seems that it required the real presence and influence of a prince of the blood to settle this strange dispute in regard to claims, which a modern sense of propriety would have rejected as intolerable. . . .

In 2 Edward II. (1308) John de Cranford of Drayton, and Isabella his wife, recovered seisin in the King's court at York against this prior, of the third part of the custody of the gate ("porte") of the priory of Daventry, with purtenances.—*Id.*, p. 314.

Supposing this a toll, what an inconvenience must it have been, and how odd not to have bought off the right!

This was one of the smaller foundations, which Cardinal Wolsey annexed to his new foundation at Christ Church, Oxford (first called Cardinal College), in which the property now remains.

On pulling down the house, it appears that "the stone was saved for the re-edificing of the tenandries in the town of Daventr', and in the country belonging to the seid Manor," etc. This circumstance is worthy the notice of antiquaries and tourists, for the same thing has occurred in other places, and sometimes, from seeing arched doors and windows, such repaired cottages have been called parts of the original monastery.

The conventual edifice consisted of two quadrangles or squares, with a gate-house to each court. The outer court contained a dwelling (formerly) for a bailiff, and outhouses. The inner court, which was superior, included the cloister, dormitory, and other usual conventual offices. Besides these, a barnyard, dairy-houses, with ox-houses, cow-houses, and calf-houses, and a kiln and malt-house.

These particulars only relate to the portions of the building which remained just after the Dissolution. The woodcut (see Plate II.) subjoined, copied by permission from Mr. Baker's work, represents the recent vestiges, the upper floor of which, approached by a flight of steps, is supposed to have been the refectory, but all these remains are now taken down.

[There has been lately erected on part of the site, from a neat design, a town-gaol, with a national schoolroom over it, and behind, or to the north-east, a parochial poor-house.]

The Grecian Church, represented in the background, is the only one in Daventry. It is a handsome edifice, from a design by Mr. Hiorn of Warwick. The first stone was laid April 8, 1752, and it appears by the vestry-book, November 9, 1758, that the whole expense, including hanging of bells, clock, and chimes, amounted to £3,486 2s. 5½d. The only entrance is at the west end, where the vestibule is divided into three doorways corresponding with the nave and aisles. The interior is very neatly fitted up, and has north, south, and west galleries, and the nave is divided from the aisles by four lofty Doric pillars, supporting low, circular arches, etc., and a covered roof. In the chancel window appear the arms of the Earl of

Winchelsea (then lord of the manor), and those of Christ Church, Oxford.

Easton.

[1848, *Part I., pp.* 260-262.]

The church of Easton, in Northamptonshire, stands in a very picturesque and commanding spot, on the brow of rising ground overlooking the town of Stamford and the whole country beyond, even as far as Boston, whose magnificent church tower can be clearly discerned in good weather. Ely Cathedral may also be seen from the tower of Easton church, and these two edifices served as points of observation for the engineers conducting the trigonometrical survey a few years since.

The village of Easton is built in a compact manner, with its farm-houses in the street, owing, no doubt, to the formerly uninclosed state of the surrounding country, and the custom of tilling land upon the old three-course system. Several very good stone houses and cottages seem to have been erected about two hundred years ago, but the church claims a much higher antiquity. Its tower appears more modern than some other portions of the building; it is of considerable elevation, surmounted by four pinnacles of good dimensions; it is in the slightly ornamented Early English style, and appears to have been built between the years 1300 and 1400. The body of the church consists of two side-aisles, the south supported by round arches, the north by pointed; its neat, yet ancient appearance gives the visitor quite the impression of the beau ideal of a village church. The chancel is capacious and lofty, and has recently undergone extensive repairs, together with the church; for the whole building appears to have had nothing previously done to it since the year 1631, when the communion place was panelled with wood, and the Commandments painted thereon. Upon removing this woodwork, the following inscription has been discovered in a remarkable state of preservation, and, as a curiosity, presents to the antiquary an interesting relic.

. . . Rob'tus Senkel' quōd' R'ctor istiꝰ eccl'e Anno domini Millmo cccc° xj° Registratur quod idubz marcij quibz Rector istiꝰ ecclīe ꝟuet obitū hērici Sāpsoñ *et* Alienore fūdatoꝝ cuiusd' cātarie *et* Rob'ti Sen kel' vnitorisˢ in capella bē marie cū ij den' pulsātibꝰ et una die in qᵃliz septimᵃ dice' memoᵃ vi̇z Incl'ui dñe cū secreᵃ *et* postcōe ippetuū ꝑ ꝓdcis q°ꝝ aiabz ppicie' dꝰ amē

On the north side of the chancel, it is supposed there was a chantry. Its style is of the Perpendicular period, and rather more elaborate than other parts of the church. The south side of the chancel has lately received extensive repairs, when a piscina was discovered in the wall near the communion, and traces of arches having been walled up are visible; this part is used as a vestry room. In the wall under a window is cut this inscription:

✠ LES : CORS : SIRE : RICHARD : DE LINDONE :

✠ E DAME : IVETE : SA FEME : GISENT : CI : PRIEZ :

✠ PVR LES : AMES : KE : DEVS : EN : EIT : MERCI :

Some ancient oak carving of about Henry VII.'s time has been renovated, and placed as a light screen to the chancel at the back of the reading-desk, and altogether the judicious and extensive repairs do great credit to the liberality of the parish, the attention of the rector, and judgment of the architect. G. B.

On reference to the account of Easton church, given in Bridges' "History of Northamptonshire," vol. ii., p. 447, we find that both the ancient inscriptions communicated by our correspondent are there printed (with some errors and the omission of some words that were deemed illegible); so that they must either have been visible in the time of Bridges (who formed his collections about the year 1720), or copies came into his hands which had been taken before the wainscoting was erected. We have now printed the inscriptions with perfect accuracy from the rubbings with which our correspondent has favoured us.

The former and more curious one makes a magnificent appearance in the rubbing. It is arranged in seven lines, exactly as we have printed it, and enclosed within lines, the distances of which are in width 4 feet 4 inches, and in height 2 feet 4 inches. The general depth of the letters (as "m") is two inches. The upper margin is ornamented with a slight pattern of small roses, each placed between two leaves, and the initials of the first and second lines had flourishes with similar terminations. The commencing words have been defaced, perhaps by the Puritans, but the task was relinquished as too laborious. There is apparently the tail of an initial "J," and the words lost were not improbably "Jn dei noie." In which case the whole would read thus:

"In Dei nomine. Robertus Senkele quondam Rector istius ecclesiæ, anno Domini 1411. Registratur quod idubus Marcii quibus Rector istius ecclesiæ servet obitum Henrici Sampson et Alienore fundatorum cujusdam cantariæ et Roberti Senkele unitoris, in capella beatæ Mariæ cum duodenis pulsantibus, et una die in qualibet septimana dicetur memoria, viz., Inclinavi, Domine cum secreta et post-communione in perpetuum pro prædictis: quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

It is therefore a record made by Robert Senkele, rector of the church, in 1411, to notify to his successors that the obit of Henry Sampson and Alianor, the founders of a chantry, and of Robert Senkele, its unitor, was to be kept yearly on March 15 in the chapel of the blessed Mary, with twelve (or twenty?) peals, and on one day in every week was to be said the memorial, namely, Inclinavi, Domine, with the Secreta and Post-communion, for ever, for the aforesaid, on whose souls God have mercy! Amen.

The terms, Secreta, Communio, and Post-communio are the titles of prayers occurring in the mass for the dead, as may be seen in the modern missals of the Church of Rome.

Robert Senkele, it appears, bore also the name of Robert de Northwell, by which he was collated to the prebend of Consumpta per Mare, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, in the year 1400. Four years after, he exchanged that prebend with William de Burton for the rectory of Easton, to which he was instituted by the name of "dominus Robertus Seynkele" on Dec. 1, 1404. He appears to have held this living until the year 1419.

The chantry of Henry Sampson dated from more than a century earlier. From the time of Senkele's inscription it would be supposed that the founders had been Henry Sampson and Alianor his wife, but no such thing. Alianor was no less a person than the widow of King Edward I., who was lady of the manor of Easton, as was her successor, Queen Margaret; and Sampson, who was rector, founded the chantry in the year 1295, "for the soul of Alianor, late queen of England, his own soul, and those of his predecessors" (Bridges, p. 448). "Master Henry Sampson, subdeacon," was presented to the rectory by Sir Richard de Lindon, Knight, in 1251, and Roger Sampson, clerk, was presented by the abbot and convent of Croyland in 1299 (p. 445).

There can be no doubt that the occasion of carving the inscription was the union of the chantry with the rectory. Bridges (p. 448) has given a catalogue of the early chaplains of the chantry, the first having been presented by Henry Sampson in 1295, and the others collated by the bishops of Lincoln. The last was Thomas Andrew, instituted in 1401. On his vacation, it is clear that the rector, Senkele, took upon himself the duties of the chantry, and this is what is implied by the word unitor.

The other inscription, which is cut in like manner in the wall (and probably, therefore, suggested to Senkele the manner he adopted for his own), is carved in what have been called the Lombardic capitals used in the thirteenth century. They are each about one and a half inches high, and placed so far apart that the lines are six feet long. It commemorates the Sir Richard de Lindon already mentioned, and his wife, Ivetta. He died in the 39th Henry III., 1255, seized of Easton Manor, which he held *in capite* of the crown, by the service of

two knights' fees, and was succeeded by Simon de Lindon, his son and heir, who afterwards conveyed the manor to Queen Alianor (Bridges, ii., p. 443). He was also lord of Chesterton, co. Rutland, and evidently derived his name from Lindon in the same county. Bridges thinks that he probably built this church (that is, rebuilt it), and gave the advowson to the abbey of Croyland.

Etton.

[1813, *Part I., p.* 313.]

In the parish of Etton, in the hundred of Nassaburgh, Northampton, is Woodcroft House (see Plate II.), an old manor-place, and, from the remains of antiquity, apparently in former times a place of strength. It is surrounded by a large water, excepting on the western side, where the drawbridge is supposed to have been. The doors of the long passages through the gateway, with two large arches and seats of stone, and stone windows, and staircases within the house, and a round bastion towards the north end, are of remarkable and ancient workmanship. Over the porch or gateway is a chamber, formerly the chapel; in the wall is a basin for holy water, a long stone seat, and a large window, now in part filled up and made into a smaller. The walls are about 4 feet thick.

In the reign of Henry III., Herbert and Roger de Woodcrofte held of the Abbot of Burgh half a knight's fee in Walton and Woodcrofte, which was confirmed to the convent by a charter in the same reign, and in the subsequent reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.*

In 1648 Woodcroft House was made a garrison by the Royalists, who took up arms for Charles I., under the command of the Rev. Dr. Michael Hudson.† After the battle of Edgehill, Mr. Hudson, retiring to Oxford, was, in 1642, created Doctor in Divinity, and appointed Chaplain to the King. From hence he attended him, with Mr. Ashburnham, in 1646, when he put himself into the hands of the Scots; and the Parliament sending a sergeant-at-arms to bring Hudson to London, he eluded the vigilance of the messenger, but was soon after discovered and apprehended at Rochester, and committed prisoner to London House. Having made his escape from this confinement, he was in a short time retaken, and sent from Hull to the Tower. Here he wrote "The Divine Right of Government, Natural and Politic, more particularly of Monarchy," etc., which was printed in 4to., 1647. Making his escape also in the beginning of 1648, he went into Lincolnshire, raised a party of horse, and, to secure himself against the Parliament troops, retired with his men to Woodcroft House. The rebels, on June 6, entering the house,

* Bridges's "Northamptonshire," vol. ii., p. 511.

† Dr. Hudson was Rector of Uffington, and was joined in his expedition against the rebels by the Rev. Mr. Styles, who was warden of Brown's Hospital in Stamford, and minister of Croyland.

and taking many prisoners, Hudson, with the most courageous of his soldiers, went up to the battlements and defended themselves a considerable time; but, yielding upon a promise of quarter, which was not observed, and the rebels advancing to them, Hudson was thrown over the battlements, and caught hold of a spout, or projecting stone; but, his hands being cut off, he fell into the moat much wounded, and, desiring to come to land to die, was knocked on the head* by the butt-end of a musket. His tongue was then cut out by a low-bred shopkeeper of Stamford,† who carried it about the country as a trophy. Being there buried, after the enemy had left the place, his body is said to have been removed to the neighbouring parish of Uffington, near Stamford, where it was solemnly interred.

In the examination of John Browne of St. Ives, Hunts, taken May 18, 1646, he deposed that he met with Dr. Hudson at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, being the last of April, where they lodged all night. Mr. Peck conceives that Dr. Hudson had relations at Melton—one Sir Henry Hudson, Bart., who, he supposed, entertained him. This Sir Henry Hudson owned and lived in the house where Mr. Simon Stokes, the attorney, now lives (1734), and here supposed Dr. Hudson and his servant Browne lodged.‡

R. H.

Eydon.

[1788, *Part II., pp.* 860, 861.]

Eydon Church is a Gothic structure, though the several repairs and alterations it has undergone have deprived it in a great measure of its antique view. The tower, which is not lofty, is embattled, and the corner pinnacles have the resemblance of watch-towers. Therein is an indifferent ring of five bells; these are modern, having been recast within memory. In the church, at the east end of the north aisle, is a cemetery partitioned off, appropriated to the use of the lord of the manor, though therein are no monuments or inscriptions, except five small stones§ to the memory of children of the Cave family, lord of this manor in the beginning of the present century. In the north-east corner is an ancient cadaverous stone figure in a cumbent posture, but so defaced by time, and no inscription remaining, that it hardly remains for conjecture to give any account thereof. The head rests on a pillow; the hands are brought over the breast, and clasped in a devout supplicating position; two small figures, perhaps dogs, are at the feet, the heads and foreparts gone. The font appears of ancient workmanship; in the Gothic carving are

* By one Egborough, the minister of Castor's servant.

† John Walker, a grocer. ‡ "Desiderata Curiosa," lib. ix.

§ And a plain flat stone, "R. W., 1768."—This was Richard Williamson, the late lord of this manor.

represented fleurs-de-lis and thistles alternately round the middle of it. The sounding-board of the pulpit has this inscription in front:

"Dedit Johannes Browne,* Cler' Parliamentorum, 1658."

Some small detached fragments of Gothic carving remain in some of the pews, as also the stonework of several windows in the church and chancel—*i.e.*, the lower parts, the upper parts being altered as they appear at present. The ancient form of the whole fabric, both exterior and interior, is within memory; as Mr. Mayo informed me, he can remember painted figures on the sides of the windows, which, about thirty or forty years since, were obliterated by the masons and plasterers when the last repairs were made. Some small fragments of painted glass remain in one or two windows in the chancel.

On a plain stone in the middle of the chancel, within the communion-rail:

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Hester Parkes, the truly religious wife of Mr. John Parkes,† . . . .‡ rector of Eydon. She was second daughter of Ambrose Holbech, of Mollington. She died the 20th of Aug., 1681."

Arms, On a shield ermine, a stag's head affronté.

On the left of the above, a plain stone, Latin inscription, but so defaced that a few detached letters only appear.§

On another stone in the chancel:

"Anne Herbert, relict of Sir Henry Herbert, of Middleton Quernho, in the county of York, Bart., died 26 Mar., 1722."

On another near the same place:

"Mrs. Elizabeth Cosmore‖ died Nov. 19, 1716, æ. 80."

There are several stones, both in the church and chancel, without inscription.

On a small black monument¶ against a pillar opposite the pulpit:

"Hic infra Reliquæ Hann** uxoris Benj. Howard reponuntur. Ob. 8 Julii, A.D. 1735, Multùm dilecta, multùm desiderata."

On a flat stone underneath:

"H. H."

There is a piece of Gothic ruin some distance south-east from the church, called the Parliament House; a piece of an arched stone window and a doorway in front, with some broken walls, are all that now remain. A pond at the south side is called Parliament Pond; however, some of the oldest inhabitants give it the appellation of Parlour-end Pond. How, or from whence, this edifice was called Parliament House does not appear; but traditional appellatives sometimes (though perhaps vulgar) tend more towards an explana-

* At that time lord of the manor.
† On the pulpit is "J. P., rector;" no date.
‡ Defaced here. It was "S. T. B." § Query that in Bridges, 123.—EDIT.
‖ *Cul*more.—Bridges. ¶ This is the only one in the fabric.
** The other letter perhaps omitted.

tion than the laborious efforts of the learned antiquary. Thus much may be observed: the ruins bespeak it to have been some place of distinction in the earlier days of its existence.

At a small distance easterly of the church stood the ancient manor-house, which hath been lately taken down. On a porch in the old structure were the letters:

"I. S. M.S.
1632."

No surname beginning with the letter *S* being remembered, by tradition or other information, to have resided there, it, of course, remains unknown why they were there placed. A new mansion-house is now erecting in an adjoining field south-west from the church, by the Rev. Francis Annesley, the present lord of the manor.

Lords of the manor of Eydon from Edward III. to the present time:*

In the third year of Edward III., the Earl of Lancaster, as Earl of Leicester.

In the eleventh year of Henry IV., John, Earl of Somerset, died seised of this manor. Henry, his eldest son, dying, John Beaufort, his youngest brother, was next heir, who had one daughter only, Margaret, married to Edmund, Earl of Richmond, and mother to Henry VII., by which this manor came to the Crown, and remained so till the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. It was then granted to Sir John Cope, third son of William Cope, Esq., of Banbury, co. Oxford (cofferer to Henry VII.), who married Bridget, daughter of Edward Rawleigh, Esq., of Farmborough, in Warwickshire, from whom it descended to Erasmus, his eldest son, who married Mary, daughter of John Henage, of Towse, in Lincolnshire, whose only son Edward succeeded to it in the fifth year of Queen Mary. His son and heir, Erasmus, next succeeded to it, in the eighteenth year of James I. From the Cope family this manor passed to John Browne, Esq., Cler. Parl. in Charles II.'s reign, whose daughter and coheiress, Martha, married to Sir Roger Cave, of Stanford, in this county, Bart. He gave it to his second son, Roger Cave, Esq., whose eldest son, William, was the last of the Cave family that possessed it; for he sold it to Richard Williams, Esq., a captain in the county militia, of whose descendants it was purchased by the Rev. Francis Annesley (February, 1788), the present lord thereof. The living is in the gift of the Crown. The Rev. Geo. Lamb† is the present rector.

J. Henn.

Fawsley.

[1794, *Part II., p.* 977.]

I send a drawing of Fawsley House (see Plate I.), the seat of the ancient family of Knightley, of account for some centuries back as of

* For this I am indebted to Mr. Mayo, from a manuscript in his possession.
† Of Heath, co. Oxon.

the principal gentry in Northamptonshire. When I took the drawing, it was possessed by Valentine Knightley, Esq. . . . The Gothic bow-window is uncommonly curious. The church is worth examining; it is within very perfect, much more in its primitive state than any I ever examined. There are several very curious monuments, many coats of arms in the windows, and on the panels of the ancient seats carvings in wood in an uncommon grotesque style. It is beautifully sheltered by trees; and as, with the house, it will make a tolerable plate, I have enclosed it. PHILOGRAPHICE.

[1828, *Part I., p.* 113.]

Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, the seat of Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., was first purchased by his ancestor Richard Knyghtley, Esq., who was M.P. for the county of Northampton in 1421 and 1424. His previous seat had been Gnows Hall, in Staffordshire, and from Knightley, in the latter county, the family acquired its name.

The Manor House, of the hall of which Mr. Baker, in the last published portion of his "History of Northamptonshire," has given a magnificent interior view, has been the established residence of the family since the reign of Henry V. It is still standing, an extensive and imposing structure.

The house represented in the pleasing etching with which Mr. Baker has favoured us (see Plate II.) is, although in ruins, a building of a later era. "The new park," says Mr. Baker, "now incorporated with the old one, was enclosed in the reign of Elizabeth, and a secondary mansion erected in it, called the Lodge, which was generally held in jointure. Dame Anne Knightley (widow of Sir Richard), who died in 1704, was probably its last inhabitant, and it now furnishes the subjoined picturesque ruin, etched and contributed by my friend Mr. Blore." . . .

The staircase, tower, and ornamented chimneys, are anomalous in character to the style of the other parts, though there is no anachronism in them.

Faxton.

[1805, *Part II., pp.* 793, 794.]

Faxton, of which a drawing is enclosed (Fig. 3), is a chapel-of-ease to Lamport, in Northamptonshire. It consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel leaded. At the west end, under two small stone arches, are two bells. The chapel and chancel are in length 68 feet; the nave and aisle in breadth 29 feet 6 inches. Within it are several monuments of the family of Nicolls; particularly of Sir Augustine Nicolls, the famous judge in the reign of King James I. For these, it may be sufficient to refer to Bridges, vol. ii., p. 90.

Under a stone dial over the gate of the ancient manor-house of the Nicolls family is this inscription:

"Anno primo [MDCXXV.] Car'li primi. Ne dispar quid displiceat, Nam trium Consanguineorum tribus ac regnantibus, hoc exiguum opus est."

On the other side of the gate:

"Tres successivi Possessores, Anna, Augustinus, & Franciscus, Tribus Principibus invicem succedentibus, Elizabethâ, Jacobo, & Carolo."

M. GREEN.

Fineden.

[1799, *Part II.*, *pp.* 939, 940.]

Of the parish of Fineden, or, as Mr. Bridges, from "Domesday," writes it, Thingden, in the county of Northampton, you have a good description in that author, vol. ii., p. 259. The following epitaphs placed since his time on the south face of it, and in the churchyard, by the family of Dolben, who are lords and impropriators there, may be admitted into your useful miscellany as a supplement to his work.

1. "Near this place lieth the body of Mr. JOHN PERKINS, 27 years organist of this church."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

2. "JUDITH, Lady DOLBEN, wife of Sir William Dolben, bart."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

3. "Near the remains of her beloved mistress, Judith Lady Dolben, according to her desire, is interred the body of Mrs. MARTHA DURRON, . . . who died on the 30th of Dec., 1777, aged 4 . ."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

4. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. DEBORAH HAMPTON, who died Feb. 14, 1725, aged 64. She left lands to the value of 6l. *per annum* for the maintenance of a poor maiden of this parish who shall have had a good reputation to the age of 40 years."

5. "Near this place lieth the body of JOHN BURNETT, a faithful and affectionate servant, who, on the 25th of August, 1776, and in the 23d year of his age, was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse." . . .

6. "Near to this place lieth the body of Mrs. JANE ROBERTS, who, from her early youth to a very advanced age, spent her life in that family to which she did her first service. . . . She died Nov. 7, 1781, in the 80th year of her age."

7. "Here lieth the body of JOSEPH JAMES, who died April 23, 1739, in the 52nd year of his age."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

8. "This stone is erected to the memory of ELIZABETH CORNER, by her mistress, to whom she had been a faithful affectionate servant 28 years, and by whom she is sincerely lamented. She died the 25th of Oct., 1781, in the 58th year of her age. [She was servant to Mrs. Raynsford.]"

9. "Here lies JOHN DENT, in his last tenement. 1704."

10. "Respected be the memory of WILLIAM PAMPLIN, who . . . departed (we may trust) to a better world Nov. the 1st, 1781, in the 19th year of his age, lamented by those whom he served, and beloved by his fellow-servants."

A TRAVELLER.

Fotheringhay.

[1821, *Part II.*, *pp.* 577, 578.]

The collegiate church at Fotheringhay (see Plate) was originally projected by Edmund of Langley, who began by erecting a choir at the east end of the old parish church. His son, the Duke of York,

wished to rebuild the nave; but, dying at Agincourt, his trustees carried his intentions into execution in 1435. The buildings were not completed till the time of Edward IV., who erected the cloister, the windows of which were enriched with splendid painted glass. The remains of the collegiate church exhibit an admirable specimen of the architecture of that period.

The following account of this beautiful structure is taken from Mr. Bonney's "Historic Notices of Fotheringhay":

"A tower of two stories rises above the West end of the nave. The lower story is square, and is finished with a plain parapet, ornamented at the angles with octagonal embattled turrets. Upon these were originally placed figures, that were probably the symbols of the four Evangelists—no uncommon ornaments on the towers of Churches. Two of these remain, and seem to represent an angel and a lion, the symbols of St Matthew and St. Mark. The sides of this part of the tower are pierced with three small and four larger windows, under obtuse angled arches, and divided by plain tracery. The upper story is octagonal, embattled, and adorned at the angles with crotcheted pinnacles. In each of its sides is a lofty window of three lights, elegant tracery, and of more easy curvation than that of the windows in the tower below.

"The clerestory of the Church is strengthened by ten segments of arches, which spring from the top of the buttresses of the aisles: some of these are fallen into decay and gone. The buttresses are finished with a pinnacle; and between each is a window of four lights,* and handsome tracery. Both the aisles and the clerestory are embattled.

"At the West end of the Church, beneath the tower, is a spacious entrance, under an arch, within a square moulding, ornamented at the angles by an escutcheon, in the centre of a quatrefoil. Above this is a window of large dimension, divided into fourteen lights, and finished with elegant tracery. There is also a window at the end of the aisles, which projects Westward, so as to be nearly even with the wall of the tower. The entrance under the tower is flanked by two bold and lofty buttresses."

"The length of the Church from West to East is eighty-seven feet, including the walls, and the width sixty-eight feet. The height from the floor to the crown of the dome under the tower, which corresponds with the height of the nave, is forty-one feet; of the tower, from the floor to the roof of the octagon, one hundred and three feet four inches; and of the aisles twenty-seven feet to the top of the battlement. The height of the windows in the side aisles is seventeen feet; and of the arches that separate the nave from the aisles eighteen feet nine inches. The West door sixteen feet and three inches in

* Except the window towards the east, in the north aisle, which has only three lights.

width; and the great Western window twenty feet. The North porch is twenty-four feet wide, including the walls. The distance from the door, formerly leading from the Church to the cloister door, twenty feet and a half. The width of the porch and vestry between the church and cloister twenty feet and a half. The buttresses are three feet five inches and a half in their projection, and one foot and a half in thickness, except the North-eastern and South-eastern buttresses, which formerly belonged to the choir; and they are two feet two inches in thickness, but are of the same projection as the rest."

"When Queen Elizabeth came to Fotheringhay in one of her progresses, she observed the graves of her ancestors, the Dukes of York, neglected amongst the ruins of the choir. She therefore ordered that their bodies should be removed into the present Church, and deposited on each side the communion-table,* giving directions, at the same time, to her treasurer, that monuments should be erected to their memory. These monuments are a specimen of the bad taste of that age; they are composed of fluted Corinthian columns, supporting a frieze and cornice, ornamented with the falcon and fetterlock; a border of scrollwork, bearing grotesque heads and interlaced with fruit and flowers, surrounds an escutcheon on a tablet surmounted by a ducal coronet. That on the South side bears France and England quarterly, with a label of five points, for Edward, Duke of York, the founder, who was killed at Agincourt; on the cornice beneath was formerly this inscription:—'Edwardus Dux Eboraci occisus erat anno tertio regni Henrici Quinti, anno Domini, 1415.'"

"On the monument on the North side, which is the counterpart of the other, is France and England quarterly, with a label of five points, impaling a saltire, surmounted by a ducal coronet, for Richard, Duke of York, who was killed at Wakefield, and his Duchess Ciceley, daughter of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland. On the cornice above the base were originally these words: 'Richardus Dux Eboraci obiit mense Januarii anno 27° regni Henrici Sexti, anno D'i 1460. Cicilia Uxor Richardi Ducis Eboraci obiit anno 10mo regni Henrici Septimi, anno Domini 1495.' It is remarkable that this monument should not also have borne an inscription to the memory of Edmund, Earl of Rutland, killed by Clifford, whose remains were interred in the same grave with those of his father.

"Over each of these monuments is a wooden tablet. That on the south is thus inscribed:—'Edward, Duke of York, was slain at the battle of Agincourt in the 3d year of Henry the 5th, 1415.' And on the northern tablet is—'Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York,

* "On opening the graves, the bodies were found enclosed in lead. And round the neck of Cicely was a silver ribbon, with a pardon from Rome, written in a fine Roman hand, 'as fair and fresh,' says Fuller, 'as if it had been written yesterday.' —Mr. Creuso, who inhabited the college at the same time, gave this account to Henry Peacham."—(See Peacham's "Complete Gentleman," p. 169.)

nephew to Edward, Duke of York, and father to King Edward the 4th, was slain at Wakefield, in the 37th year of Henry the 6th, 1459; and lies buried here with Cicely his wife. Cicely, Duchess of York, was daughter to Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland.'"

The area of the church is fitted up with long pews of neat wainscot, erected in 1817, under the direction of Thomas Belsey, Esq., the present owner of the estate. The old wooden seats were purchased by the Rev. H. K. Bonney; and of some of them are formed the pulpit and desk which now ornament the neighbouring church of King's Cliffe. Others of these seats are now in the parish church of Tansor. They exhibit a specimen of carved woodwork, which may be ranked among the most beautiful now existing in the kingdom. Their form is that of the old Miserere, or monastic shelving-stool, and resembles those which are to be seen in the Church of Beddington, Surrey, an engraving and description of which are given in the seventh volume of the "Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet."

Figure A. is from page 396 of Dallaway's highly-interesting "Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry in England," and exhibits the falcon and fetterlock, the well-known cognizance (connoissance) of the House of York, differing from that represented on the carved seats, in being open instead of closed.

Respecting this peculiar badge, I transcribe a curious passage from Dugdale, referred to by Dallaway, at page 384. His words are as follow:

"Edward IV. The falcon on the fetterlock was the device of his great-grandfather Edmond of Langley, first Duke of York, fifth son to King Edward the Third, who, after the King his father had endowed him with the Castle of Fotheringhay,* which he new built in form and fashion of a fetterlock, assumed to himself his father's falcon, implying thereby, that he was locked up from the hope and possibility of the kingdom.

"Upon a time, finding his sons beholding this device set upon a window, asked what was Latin for a fetterlock, whereupon the father said, 'If you cannot tell me, I will tell you, hic, hæc, hoc, taceatis,' revealing to them his meaning, and advising them to be silent and quiet, as God knoweth what may come to pass. This his great-grandchild Edward the Fourth reported, and bore it, and commanded that his younger son, royal Duke of York, should use the device of a fetterlock, but opened, as Roger Wall reporteth."

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that the cap, which is exquisitely sculptured on one of the seats, contains four feathers. This, therefore, is the true crest of the Prince of Wales, originally that of the King of Bohemia, and adopted after the battle of Cressy by the Black Prince, who slew that monarch with his own hand. C. A. W.

* "*I.e.*, the keep, or highest fortification thereof, according to our venerable chorographer Camden."

[1827, *Part I.*, *pp.* 401, 402.]

The accompanying view represents the collegiate church at Fotheringhay and some adjoining buildings. The Castle Hill appears on the right side, while the river Nen (which served for the outer moat of that princely edifice) laves its banks on the left. Across this beautiful water, which produces pike, perch, tench, bream, ruff, roach, dace, gudgeon, bleak, minnow, the red and silver eel, and sometimes the salmon and trout, is thrown a handsome stone bridge leading directly to the town, which is formed of one principal street. The present edifice replaced one of a much older date in 1722, under the direction of Mr. George Portwood, of Stamford, the stone being brought from the quarry at King's Cliffe.

The former bridge owed its erection to the munificence of Queen Elizabeth in 1573, and consisted of four piers of stone covered with wood and fenced on each side, in one part by a wall, and in the other by a railing. A tablet, recording its erection, was inserted in the wall on the left hand, after having passed the bridge on the side nearest the college-yard.

During the great rebellion, the Parliamentary troops, in their barbarous zeal against monarchy, as they passed this place, erased with their swords the words "God save the Queen."

The most interesting object existing at this place, and which appears towering above the surrounding edifices in the accompanying plate, is the collegiate church. The beautiful tower, of two stories, may be seen to rear its highly ornamented head above the west end of the nave, and is calculated to command respect. The lower story is square, finished with a plain parapet ornamented at the angles with octagonal embattled turrets, on which were formerly the symbols of the four evangelists; two, those of St. Matthew and Mark, the lion and the angel, still remain. The sides of this story are pierced with three small and four larger windows, under obtuse-angled arches, the latter divided into two stories of four bays by plain tracery. The upper story of the tower, having the appearance of a lanthorn, is octagonal, surmounted with an embattled parapet, ornamented at the angles with crocketed pinnacles. Each face is occupied by a lofty window of two stories of three bays, with elegant tracery. From the buttresses, surmounted with crocketed pinnacles, which adorn the aisles, spring ten segments of arches, which, resting against the wall of the nave immediately under the embattled parapet, strengthen the clerestory. These are very minutely shown in the annexed engraving.

To the right of the view is the Castle Hill, which stands at the eastern extremity of the town, on which, in June, 1820, some of the remains of the ancient fortification were discovered on the removal of some of the earth. . . .

The castle was originally built by Simon de St. Liz, the second

Earl of Northampton, at the close of the eleventh, or beginning of the twelfth century. It came into the possession of Mary de St. Paul, Baroness de Voissu, daughter of Guido de Chatillon, married to Audomare de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who fell in a tournament on the day of their nuptials. . . .

It was the birthplace of Richard III., whose character has been so assailed by historians and poets, as scarcely ever to be mentioned but with feelings of horror. . . . But, as the clouds of prejudice pass away, we are enabled to discern some interesting traits of character worthy of commendation.

From the residence of a prince, Fotheringhay Castle became a prison for the unfortunate victims of royal justice or tyranny. The last who entered within its walls as a prisoner was Mary Queen of Scots, whose beauty and amiable manners appear to have secured for her, from our gallant countrymen, more pity than her conduct ought to have inspired. Here she received that punishment which her crimes had long rendered just, but the circumstances attending its execution were of too extraordinary a character to meet with praise, though they might admit of defence.

The ground-plan of the keep was "in the form of a fetterlock." I need not inform your readers that this was a favourite device of the House of York. Whilst the contention for the crown existed, the falcon was represented as endeavouring to expand its wings and force open the lock; but when the lords of this badge had attained the summit of their ambition, the falcon was represented as free and the lock open. L. S.

Great Oxendon.

[1799, *Part II.*, *p.* 851.]

Herewith you have a view of Great Oxendon Church, in the county of Northampton (Plate II.), an object of some notoriety in the highroad to Market Harborough. I shall not take up your room by describing what Mr. Bridges has already done in his History of the county, vol. ii., p. 56; but will only state that the church is very old, built of stone and slated, and much out of repair. It stands at some distance from the village it belongs to, which is pretty considerable, and in 1720 contained 78 houses and 343 inhabitants.

The font is ancient, of an octagonal form, made of a composition, and zigzagged on the outside.

On the south side of the chancel are two stone seats, the first one a little shorter than the other. M. Green.

[1793, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1178, 1179.]

The following inscriptions are from the church of Great Oxendon, near Market Harborough. They are on black slate Leicestershire slabs on the pavement, the three first within the rails of the altar.

1. "Subtus depositum jacet quicquid mortale fuit JOHANNIS MORTON, A.M. et R.S.S., mariti, patris, amici, proximique indulgentissimi, et perquam humani: ob exquisitam plantarum fossilumque peritiem naturalem hujusce comitatûs historiam limato ipsius celamo conscriptam, in morbis explorandis sagacitatem nec minus in eorundem remediis fausto omine adhibendis judicium; in munere denique pastorali obeundo studium indefessum, reipublicæ non parum benefici postquam huic ecclesiæ per annos 19 curatus, per 10 rector, operam impenderat, animam exhalavit Julii 18, 1726, anno ætatis suæ 55."

2. "Here lyes the body of the Rev. Mr. HENRY MORTON, late rector of this parish, son of the Rev. Mr. JOHN MORTON, who was formerly rector of the same. He changed this life for a better, the 6th of September, in the year of our Lord 1737, and of his age 32."

3. "Hoc tumulo conditur SUSANNA, Reverendi Johannis Courtman filia necnon Reverendi Johannis Morton uxor amans, parique cum ardore redamata: quam insignivit pietas et prisca fides, insolita rerum utilissimarum scientia, officiosa sedulitas, mira suavitas comitasque, virtutum omnium quotquot pulcherrimo, exemplo indigitavit, maritum feliciter æmulans. Obiit Sept. 2, 1728, anno ætat. 60."

4. "Subtus conduntur mortales exuviæ ANNÆ, Reverendi Henrici Morton & Annæ uxoris ejus filiæ. Obiit die Sept. 25, anno ætatis suæ 29, æræ Christi MDCCLX." . . .

5. "Beneath rests the mortal part of the Rev. WILLIAM FRANKS, M.A. He married Ann, the relict of the Rev. Henry Morton; was rector of this parish during the space of 13 years, which office he discharged with truly pastoral integrity. He died Dec. the 30th, in the 42d year of his age, in the year of our Lord 1752."

The family have now sold the living to a Mr. Bolton, whose son is the present rector. J. SIMCOE.

Greens' Norton.

[1826, *Part II.*, *pp.* 317, 318.]

The parish church of Greens' Norton has been re-pewed during the past summer. The principal motive to it was the desire of giving better accommodation to the labouring class of our increased and increasing population, as well as the absolute necessity of providing seats for a hundred and sixty children, embodied in a national school, and regularly conducted to their parish church every Sabbath-day. The appropriation of a large portion of the sacred edifice to free seats for the poor rendered it necessary to occupy some part of what was before vacant space. In the transept stood an ancient tomb of the Greenes, who gave their name to the place. This was a massive slab, resting on four walls of sandstone, once curiously carved and painted, but defaced anterior to the memory of any person in existence, and now (lately) in a state of insecure dilapidation. The slab was removed with all possible care, laid in the floor immediately over the vault of the persons it commemorates (its inlaid brass effigies and legend being in perfect preservation), and now forming a very handsome finish to the spacious centre aisle, and quite secure by its locality from the wear of footsteps. . . .

There were formerly two recumbent figures of soft white marble

or alabaster, lying by the side of the aforesaid tomb, upon walls in a most dangerous state of decay, insomuch that the churchwardens long since thought it their duty to remove them. These figures afterwards lay in an obscure corner of the church, from which, probably, they would have had no resurrection, but for the proper spirit actuating the persons now in office, and under whose superintending authority a fine country church has been beautified and made perfect for its sacred uses. These effigies have been removed to a very short distance under a vacant arch in the north wall, and an inscription has been prepared to explain the occasion of their removal, to include a copy of the long-lost inscription, which Bridges in his "History of Northamptonshire" has alone preserved, as once attached to some part of this monument. I annex a copy, which will show how ancient a memorial this is; and am happy to add that the researches of a friend have been rewarded by a discovery of the dates of these persons' deaths, who were the grandfather and grandmother of the Sir Thomas Greene who lay under the adjoining tomb. He died December 14, 1417; she April 13, 1433.

"Hic jacet Thomas Greene, Miles, filius et hæres Thomæ Greene, Militis, filii et hæredis Henrici Greene, Militis (quondam unius Justiciariorum D'ni Regis Edwardii Tertii), et Maria uxor ejus, filia D'ni Talbot, quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

R. B. Exton.

Helmdon.

[1748, *p.* 122.]

The learned Mr. Ward, Rhet. Prof. of Gresham College ("Philosophical Transactions," No. 439), gives it as his opinion that, as Arabian figures were not in use until about 1250, the date on Fig. 9 (miscellaneous plate facing p. 120), carved on a chimney-piece at Helmdon in Northamptonshire, which was before reckoned to be Anno Dom. 1133, should be read 1153.

[1800, *Part II.*, *p.* 1232.]

I send you, what has never yet been exhibited, an exact facsimile of the inscription on the mantel-tree at Helmdon, Northamptonshire; and, as it is undoubtedly a singular curiosity, I hope you will procure an accurate engraving of it, with the several characters in their full size, as they appear on the mantel, where, it is to be noted, they are in relievo, rising from the surface about one-sixth of an inch (see Plate II.).

As to the deciphering of this famous date, I have no hypothesis to serve, nor any prejudice for or against any opinion which has been advanced respecting it; but, having carefully examined the inscription four several times, and copied on thin paper with blacklead all the material parts twice as often, I am satisfied, upon the whole, that Dr. Wallis gave the true reading, namely, "an°. Do^{i}. m°. 133" (*i.e.*,

anno Domini 1133), though his plate* is not an exact delineation of some of the letters. The copy with which Mr. Gough, from examination on the spot, furnished Mr. Denne, is in some respects more accurate; but when his draught was taken, the upper part of the letters, and the entire characters above the line, were covered with plaster. This plaster, with the permission of the Rev. Mr. Russell, the present worthy Rector of Helmdon, I lately removed, and was thus enabled to see and to copy the whole inscription, which in most parts remains nearly as complete and perfect as when the carpenter first finished his work, exhibiting the characters which probably the master and builder of the original house had traced out for him.

Other instances have been adduced of the mixture of Roman and Arabian numerals in the same date, respecting which Dr. Ward observes that the mode of using them "was not promiscuous, but the largest numbers were always letters, and the lesser figures, as in the Helmdon date."† The first of these numerals Dr. Ward thought (judging, as it seems, from Dr. Wallis's plate) was "designed for a 2";‡ but the length of the stem or body of the letter, and that neither curved nor inclining, but perpendicular, seems evidently repugnant to such a supposition. His other conjecture is still less admissible—that "if it could be taken for a 1, he would much rather suppose it was designed for a letter than a figure, and the two following characters for a double *ll*, and so the whole to be only an abbreviation of the word *millesimo*." The professor himself confesses that "he does not remember ever to have met with such a double *ll*"; and he says that the 3 "was often made formerly," as these characters are, "with a curve at the bottom towards the right hand." It may be added that the tail of the *m* and the *o* above it are both of them decisive proofs that an abbreviation was intended in that part, and not at the end of the inscription.

It may not be improper briefly to advert to another circumstance on this occasion. Mr. Casley has remarked§ that in the twelfth century a hair-stroke first began to be made over the *i*, which dwindled into a point in the fifteenth century. This stroke, however, commonly bending from the right hand towards the left (*í*), was for a long time very rarely used, unless when two *ii*'s came together, for the purpose of showing them to be distinct letters. The *i*, therefore, occurring by itself in the Helmdon inscription has no mark at all over it.

R. CHURTON.

* In the "Philosophical Transactions," and his "Algebra," and prefixed to Mr. Denne's late "Dissertation" on the subject, *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. [See our review of that article, p. 1062.—EDIT.]

† "Philosophical Transactions," 1735; No. 439, p. 137. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 128.

§ Preface to Catalogue of the King's library.

[1801, *Part I., p.* 216.]

On examining your facsimile with some little attention, I could not agree with Dr. Wallis that the second and third numerals were intended for the same figure, as upon investigation it is manifest that the remaining outline of them is essentially different. Thus, rejecting the doctor's idea, I was constrained to consider if there was any other numeral to which the second would better apply, and the result was briefly this: Now, as it has been contended, and, I think, with great probability, that the Arabic numerals, as they are generally called, were derived from the Greek alphabet,* commencing with a slight stroke for the unit, and then adopting the *alpha* (α) for the 2, and so regularly on for the rest of the digits to the θ for the 9; and as it is well known that at different periods various parts of the character were omitted till it attained its present form, therefore I have little or no doubt but the second numeral was a 9, as the parts still remaining of the second figure will all be found in the outline of the Greek *theta.* Exclusive of referring to this origin for the character, I apprehend upon inspection it will appear very probable, by the curve and inclination of the top of the second figure, and by the contraction in the thickness of the stroke at the middle of the character, to which the top evidently inclines, that it was originally intended for a 9. Strong as these arguments appear to me, I think the inscription itself gives a corroboration of the opinion; for no sooner had it gained my assent, than the characters at the end of the inscription on the shield appeared to me not to be "WR.," as has been supposed, but "IV. R."—*i.e.*, the fourth year of the reign of Richard I.; and I find upon examination that as his immediate predecessor, Henry II., died July 6, 1189, consequently 1193, the date, as I now read it in the inscription, was the fourth year of the reign of the monarch to whom the initial alludes.

If this conjecture should appear satisfactory to you, your insertion of it in your next will much oblige, your occasional correspondent,

Z. Cozens.

[1802, *Part II., p.* 1016.]

Permit me to obtrude once more upon your notice the famous mantel-tree in the parsonage-house at Helmdon. Mr. Denne, in his examination of the well-known date rudely sculptured upon it, had proposed to read it "M° DOMⁱ AN° 533,"† and says: "There seems to have been a studied conceit and quaintness in arranging the inscription, brief as it is. I cannot refer to any other inscription in

* See *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. i., p. 144.

† Or, rather, "millesimo, quinquagesimo, Domini, anno, tricesimo, tertio," making a part of the character in the first panel stand for the 500. In this Mr. D. was evidently mistaken, for what was then to become of the first Arabic figure in the *third* panel?

which the word DOM^{i} is set before ANNO."* On this a writer in the *Anti-Jacobin Review* for August, 1802, p. 360, remarks: "Nor can anyone else, we believe. Such an arrangement, indeed, is impossible to be true in itself, and can only be attributed to some blunder in the reading. The first word, we may be sure, is ANNO; and the letters of Wallis's and Ward's copies may be formed into AN^{O}, the O, A, being complicated in a ligature with N, and the second stroke in A constituting equally the first in N. The second panel supplies us with the letters that should naturally follow DO^{i}, and that are recognised by all. The third panel, therefore, is the first to furnish a date; and, from what we have seen already of W. R., the instituted rector of 1523, we are constrained to read the whole as M^{O} 555. The letter with the O over it must plainly be M^{O}, for *millesimo*, and the three figures following, all so similar in general form, hooking in at the head towards the letter, ending in a curve from it at the tail, yet all three unequal in length, are ascertained to be all of them *fives*, by *five* the ascertained leader." "When W. R. vacated the benefice," says Mr. Denne, "or whether by resignation, cession, or death, is not known" (*Archæologia*, vol. xiii., p. 147). Yet it *is* known. "The next successor in Brydges' list of incumbents," notes Mr. Gough expressly (*ibid.*), "is placed under 1560, as 1570, the year of commencement to the Parish Register, is ten years after." From which the same writer infers that "William Renalde was instituted in 1523, but was succeeded in 1560; that he erected the house probably in the intermediate period; and that, in 1555, he furnished his parlour in it with a wooden chimneypiece, on which he had the initials of his name, with the date of the year, and the arms of the kingdom, carved."

I entirely agree with this reviewer in his reading of ANNO DO^{i} M^{O}, but not so with respect to the Arabic numerals 555. Whoever looks at the facsimile given in the twelfth plate of *Archæologia*, vol. xiii., as well as that in your magazine before referred to, will observe a manifest difference between the first and two succeeding figures, which last are nearly alike, so that I would read them M^{O} 533. If (as this writer remarks, and as I think) the first is an ascertained figure, I have little doubt but that the other two are *threes*, from comparing them with a very early specimen of Arabic notation which I have now before me. This is part of an old MS. Calendar on parchment, in which sort of computation, as well as in chronicles, mathematical, astronomical, and geometrical works, these figures were first used. Besides, it is much more probable that the incumbent would rebuild, or make these alterations in his house, ten years after his institution, than after retaining the living *two-and-thirty years*, and but so short a time before it was vacated. J. C.

* *Archæologia*, vol. xiii., p. 117.

[1803, *Part I.*, *p.* 29.]

One word more, with your leave, on the Helmdon mantel. The first of the three figures is by no means "an ascertained figure." In fact, this character, marking the century, is the only part of the inscription worth contesting. The upper part of the most ancient fives that I have seen (perhaps not earlier than the beginning of the fifteenth century), was a straight line without any head or curve, as at present to the right hand. The character in dispute has no resemblance to the 5, either in its original or present shape. An ingenious friend conjectured from the facsimile, that this controverted character was part of a v, and that the other half (to the right hand) and a final c, originally above it, to denote five hundred, might have been effaced. In consequence of this surmise, I visited the mantel again, once or more; and must now note a circumstance which the facsimile, copied from the surface of the inscription, could not exhibit. The lines or bodies of the letters are not absolutely perpendicular to the mantel-tree, but form an obtuse angle with it, being in general considerably broader as they rise from the plane of the mantel-tree, than at their exterior surface or summit. The letters therefore are nearer to each other in the inscription itself than they appear to be in the facsimile; and, in particular, the foot of the character in dispute, though not longer nor more curved than as it is accurately represented in your plate, almost touches the adjoining figure of 3. There is therefore no room to make it into a v; nor is there the least appearance that anything has been effaced, either here or above the letters in this part.

There are three o's in the inscription. That in DO^{i} is not strictly the black letter or angular o; the other two are of that form; but one of them stands upright, the other is laid on its side. The disputed character is not entirely the same in form with the *i* in DO^{i}, but it is much more like it than either the o's, or the two figures of three are to each other; and on the whole, I think, whoever attentively views this famous inscription, whatever he may wish to make of the disputed letter, he will not be able to satisfy himself that it is, or ever was, anything but an *i* or 1; but if he will insist that it is something else, it is far more like a 2, as Professor Ward would have it, than a 5. R. CHURTON.

Higham Ferrers.

[1789, *Part I.*, *p.* 409.]

Fig. 3 (Plate II.) represents a thin plate of iron with a face nearly as large as life embossed on it. In the mouth is a square piece of iron, with a hole in it, which serves as a knocker, and is fixed on the door of a cottage at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire. Here was formerly an inn, called the Saracen's Head, and this is supposed to be the sign.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent two heads on the south front of the college at Higham Ferrers.

[1815, *Part I., pp.* 393-395.]

Higham Ferrers, a town which gives name to a hundred, is situated on a rocky elevation, abounding with springs. It is about half a mile distant from the north-eastern bank of the Nen, and is a place of considerable note and antiquity.

Northward of the church is a spot called the Castle Yard, the site of a castle which is supposed to have been erected by one of the Ferrers family; but more probably by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund, younger son of Henry III., who obtained this lordship in the fiftieth year of that monarch's reign. In the fifth year of Edward II. he was at the head of the associated nobility, who under the pretext of supporting public liberty, demanded and obtained the dismissal of Piers de Gaveston, the Royal favourite. Afterwards he took the lead in the armed confederacy, which brought the two de Spensers to justice, and dethroned the King. The ground of the Castle Yard is divided into two parts by a deep foss running from east to west. That on the south side contains about two acres; the only remains are hollows, heaps of ruin, and foundations of walls. The northern division, both in extent and strength, appears to have been the most considerable work. It comprises nearly four acres, having on the east side a very large moat, about 50 feet wide and 500 long; and another on the south side of similar dimensions. This, it is conjectured, was properly the site of the castle; and the space to the south, the situation of the advanced and covering works.

The church (see Plate I.), a handsome structure, consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles to the south and north. Those of the chancel are divided from it by screens, decorated with carving. On each side the chancel are ten stalls; under the first, on the right is a carved head of Archbishop Chichele; and on the first to the left, an angel bearing a shield, impaling the arms of Chichele with those of the See of Canterbury. On the rest are carved various fanciful and emblematic devices. At the west end of the nave, on a handsome embattled tower, is raised a finely-proportioned hexagonal spire, with crockets running up the angles. The greater part of the present spire is not two centuries old; for, the old spire and part of the tower falling down, the re-edification was begun in 1632, by subscription, to which Archbishop Laud appears to have been a liberal contributor. In that year articles of agreement were drawn up between the Corporation and Richard Atkins, mason, of Higham Ferrers, by which the latter engaged, in consideration of receiving £135, to rebuild the steeple, then raised as far as the bell floor, so that the said steeple should be from the ground to the battlements 71 feet; and

thence to the top of the spire, 99 feet in height. This is attached to the tower by flying buttresses at the angles. The western front of the tower displays some curious architectural features. At the base is a pointed arched doorway, with two openings beneath flattened arches. The mouldings surrounding them are charged with sculptures of figures, foliage, etc. Immediately over these are ten circular compartments, or panels of basso-relievo, filled with very rude sculptures of the life of our Saviour; they probably were removed from an older church when Archbishop Chichele, who was a native of this town, erected the present tower. There are still some tracings to show the figures have been painted; and most of the backgrounds were of a fine light blue; the centre had a much larger figure, as appears by the projecting pedestal.

"The 1st division represents the Angel appearing to the Virgin Mary, and the salutation of the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth.

"2. The three Wise men bringing their offerings.

"3. The Angel appearing to Elizabeth.

"4. Christ among the Doctors.

"5. The Baptism of Christ in Jordan.

"6. The Angels appearing to the Shepherds.

"7. The Crucifixion.

"8. The Agony in the Garden.

"9. The Angels appearing to the Women at the Sepulchre, about which are four sleeping Soldiers who were intended for its guard.

"10. The descent of Christ into Hell to deliver Souls out of it."*

"On the north side within this porch is a figure sitting in the stocks, with a musical instrument in his hand."*

In the chancel under an arch on the north side of the altar steps is a freestone monument, covered with a marble slab, having a brass inlaid, on which is a portrait of a man, bearing on his breast this inscription.

"Fili dei miserere mei."

Above, and on the sides, were placed eighteen figures of Apostles and saints, most of which have been sacrilegiously removed. Round the frieze of the arch:

"Suscipiat me Christus qui vocavit me. In sinu Abrahe angeli deducant me."

On the marble beneath the portrait:

"Hic jacet Laurentius de St. Mauro, quondam rector istius Ecce, cujus anime propicietur Deus."

* Schnebbelie's "Antiquaries' Museum," in which volume is given an etching of the sculptures. They are also engraved in vol. ii. of the "Antiquarian Cabinet." In that work will likewise be found views of Higham Ferrers Church, the west doorway at large, the cross, and the chapel of the bedehouse, accompanied by a very satisfactory description of the whole.

Upon a marble in the north part of the chancel is this inscription, to the memory of the parents of Archbishop Chichele:

"Hic jacet Thomas Chichele, qui obiit xxxv° die mensis Februarii anno D'ni millmo cccc° et Agnes uxor ejus, quorum animabus propitietur deus. Amen."

On a stone in the same chancel are engraved figures in brass of a man habited as a monk, and a woman in the dress of a nun, included in a niche supported by pillars, representative, as supposed, of William Chichele, brother to the Archbishop, and Beatrix his wife. On various stones have been emblems and inscriptions, but most of the brasses are removed.

A college was founded here, in the year 1422, by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, for eight secular canons, one of whom was to be master, four clerks, one to act as grammar master, another as music master, and six choristers, for the support of which he endowed it with various estates. By the survey made of the possessions in 1535, it was found to have an annual revenue of £204 5s. 6d., and after different deductions, one of which was a penny a day to thirteen poor persons to pray for the soul of the founder, a clear income remained of £156 2s. 7d. per annum. This, with the house, in the thirty-fifth year of King Henry the Eighth's reign, were surrendered to the Crown. The building, which appears to have been of a quadrangular form, but now in a ruinous state, was some years since converted into an inn, and the chapel desecrated to the purposes of a kitchen. A portion of the revenue forms the endowment of the present free school, the house for which is a handsome stone building, situated at the north-west end of the church, having an embattled parapet (see Plate I.). It is 36 feet in length, and 16 feet in breadth; and is supported without by four buttresses on each side, with a pinnacle at the top of each. On the north side are three windows filled up; at the east end is a window of five divisions, and a like window at the west end. On the south side are three windows, consisting each of three divisions, and between the two upper windows to the east is a stone pulpit fixed in the wall, with stone stairs to ascend it. The roof was formerly wainscoted, and painted with different colours, but is now most of it fallen down. Great part of the windows on all sides is stopped up.*

"In the churchyard is a handsome cross standing on a large stone the corners of which are hollowed away in the form of seats; its basement consists of four circular steps; the whole measures 11 feet from the ground; the shaft, exclusive of the headstone, is 6 feet in length."†

The alms, or bedehouse, on the south side of the church, was also founded and endowed by Archbishop Chichele, for twelve poor

* Bridges, vol. ii., p. 178. † "Antiquarian Cabinet."

men and one woman, with a daily allowance of one penny. The oldest pensioner is styled the prior.

The town of Higham is a borough by prescriptive right, and was incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary. The corporation comprises a mayor, seven aldermen, thirteen capital burgesses, and other inferior officers. The aldermen are chosen out of the burgesses, and the mayor elected annually out of the body of aldermen. The mayor has a right of holding a court every three weeks for the determining actions for debt, in any sum under £40; and annually he holds a court-leet, previous to the expiration of his office. By virtue of the same charter, the place sends one member to Parliament, and the elective franchise is vested in all the inhabitants, except such as receive alms.

The town is small, consisting of two streets, a lane, and what is here called the market-stead, in which stands a cross, bearing a cube at top, and on the four sides are carved in stone different figures, emblematic of the crucifixion. The elevated situation of the town renders it clean and dry, and, from the salubrity of the air, it is generally considered a pleasant place for residence. By the returns under the Population Act, 1811, the number of houses is 145, and inhabitants 823. From its formerly having had three weekly markets, it was very probably then much more populous. Those kept on Mondays and Thursdays have long been disused, and the one held on Saturdays is much decayed, though there are still seven well-accustomed fairs.

Henry Chichele, justly the proud boast of this place, was born here, educated at Winchester School, and made by William de Wykeham one among the first Fellows of his newly-founded College at Oxford. After having been appointed to several preferments in the Church, in 1409 he was sent by King Henry IV. to the Council of Pisa, and was by the Pope consecrated Bishop of St. David's at Vienna, and afterwards advanced to the See of Canterbury by King Henry V. From motives of policy, he refused to accept of a Cardinal's cap. Though zealous for the spiritual power of the Romish See, and a violent persecutor of Lollardism, yet no man in his situation was ever a stronger assertor of the English liberties, or a more strenuous opposer of Papal usurpations and encroachments, than Chichele. He made and clearly defined the difference between State Popery and Church Popery, oppugning the one and espousing the other. When the Parliament which met at Leicester in the time of Henry V. formed a plan for the dissolution, he artfully, by his policy, rendered it abortive, satisfying the royal wishes by a grant of a large benevolence from the clergy, and promises of more. Of his love of learning, and his liberal encouragement for its diffusion, the noble institutions he founded and endowed are strong and lasting monuments. St. Bernard's Hospital, afterwards converted by the

additional bounty of Mr. White into a college, by the name of St. John's, in Oxford, was erected and supported at his expense. And if no other remained, All-Souls' College, in the same university, founded by him in 1438, would be sufficient of itself to immortalize his memory. He died in 1443.

[1831, *Part I., pp.* 497, 498.]

The church of Higham Ferrers was made collegiate by Archbishop Chichele, who also built near the church a school and a bedehouse. A view, comprising the church and school, has already been given.*

The monument represented in the accompanying drawing (Plate II.) is that of Laurence de Sancto Mauro, or Seymour, who died rector in 1337. Its slab is beautifully inlaid with brass, as may be seen engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments" (vol. ii., p. 332). The rector, in a rich cope, stands under a highly-decorated arch, surrounded with niches containing saints. Four brass shields of arms have been torn away, but some shields still remain carved in stone on the sides of the tomb. They appear to have been originally nearly the same on both sides of the tomb: (1) The three lions of England; (2) the same under a label, Plantagenet of Lancaster, Lord of Higham Ferrars; (3) two chevrons under a label of three, Seymour; and (4) checky. . . . On the south side the label of the second coat is of three points, and on the north of five.

The tomb is surmounted with a finely-formed arch, of which the side next the high altar is exhibited in the plate. It is principally with a view of showing the remarkable manner in which this arch has been adorned with painting, that the present drawings are communicated. During the repairs of the church in the year 1827, when an attempt was made to restore the mouldings to their early sharpness and beauty, by removing the accumulated filth and whitewash, this colouring was accidentally discovered.

The central moulding, within the arch, is painted with the lozenge pattern, shown at large in Fig. 1. The lozenge is of red and black, on a slate-coloured ground. The three knobs which are seen projecting from this part have iron rings in them, either for suspension of lamps, or a canopy or curtain, or perhaps to fix on bosses which have been broken off.

The outer members of the arch on each side are divided into compartments, in the manner shown at large in Fig. 2. The ground is alternately green and red, the latter not vermilion, but a kind of crimson, apparently laid on dry, whilst most of the other colours appear to have been laid on wet, and some with oil. The compartments are separated by a broad black line, close to which, on the crimson side, is another of brown, which was once gilt, and on the

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1815, Part I., p. 393; *ante*, p. 182.

green side a like stripe of white. The lowest compartment on the west side is green, with a pattern of black and white dragon-flies; the next above is red, with the same insect pattern; the two next are alternately green and red, with a pattern of white lions; then two compartments, green and red, of flies; two, at the turning of the arch, of lions; and so down the other side.

Instead of the cluster of heads (Fig. 3), there is on the north side a square florid pinnacle, and the shaft or buttress supporting it is corbelled at bottom with a bishop's head (Fig. 4), answering to Fig. 5 in the south chancel, the groundwork of the tracery of which was relieved with a coat of paint. Fig. 6 is the eastern corbel shown in the view.

The priest to whose memory this magnificent monument was erected was evidently one of wealth and rank. There can be little doubt that he was a member of the family which we find, from Bridges' "History of Northamptonshire" (vol. ii., p. 257), held a fourth part of the neighbouring manor of Thingdon, or Finedon, and which was probably a branch of that of which Dugdale has given an account in his "Baronage," the name Laurence occurring in both. Laurence de Sancto Mauro, whose principal manor was at Rode, in Somersetshire, died (as noticed by Dugdale) in 24 Edward I., 1295; his son Nicholas was of the retinue of Henry of Lancaster, whose father was the patron of the Higham rector. A Laurence de St. Maur held a fourth of the manor of Finedon in 3 Edward III., 1329.

Of Laurence the rector nothing further is recorded, than that he was instituted on the 8th cal., October, 1289, on the presentation of Edmund, the King's brother, and that his successor was instituted in 1337. His epitaph, which remains, gives him no other title:

"Hic jacet Laurentius de S't'o Mauro quondam rector istius ecc'e, cujus anime propicietur Deus."

On the arch over his head is written:

"Suscipiat me Cristus qui vocavit me—In sinu Abrahe' angeli deducant me."

The arms in the front of his tomb mark his connection with the royal house of Lancaster, as well as with the baronial family of St. Maur, or Seymour. C. W. C.

Hinton.

[1788, *Part II., pp.* 973, 974.]

Hinton Church is a small ancient building. Most parts of the walls are much out of the perpendicular, and appear ready to fall. The tower is low. It contains three small bells. Round the upper vase of one of them is this inscription, "Mater Dei memento mei," no date, a crown and fleur-de-lis alternately between the words. The interior view is antique, not being so metamorphosed by repairs

as most other ancient fabrics in the present day. Some remnants of the ancient painted glass and original carving remain in divers of the windows, pews, and stalls, particularly the partition between the church and chancel. In the north aisle of the church are two cumbent figures of stone painted black, one placed at the feet of the other. They are raised about three feet from the level of the floor on carved stonework, like figures of coffins. Among the carving are several stone shields, but plain. A singing gallery has long been built over them, which screens them much from public view. No inscription or any trace of their origin now remains. They are much defaced, and almost lost in dust and rubbish.* In this aisle also appear the steps leading to the rood-loft. The font has ancient Gothic carving round it. In the chancel a tomb and monument, whereon :

"Here lies buried Reynold Bray, late of Stene, in the county of Northampton, esq., and Anne his wife ; the one a younger son of Reynald Bray, that was brother to Edmund Lord Bray ; and the other a daughter of Thomas Lord Vaux, of Harrowdon. They had issue one son, named William, that dyed at the age of seven yeares, and five daughters, viz., Mary, married to William Sandys, Esq. ; Anne, married to John Sotherton, esq. ; Alice, married first to Nicholas Eselegh, Esq., and, after his death, to Ellis Hele, Esq. ;† and Margery, married to Francis Ingolsby, Esq. The said Reynold died the 28th of October, the 25th of Elizabeth, about the age of 44 yeares. And the said Anne died the 7th of May, 17th Jac., about the age of 77 yeares. And they both are now at rest in the Lord."

Arms : On a chevron, a crescent between three birds, erased at the thigh ; impaling, Checky, on a chevron three roses.

These arms are also on the back of the tomb, but the crescent omitted—perhaps neglected by the sculptor.

On a monument against the north wall, nearly opposite the foregoing :

"Here lieth the body of Salathiel Crewe, esq., the fourth son of Sir Thomas Crewe, late of Stene, in this county, Knt., who died the 13th of April, A.D. 1686, aged 73."

Arms : A lion rampant, a crescent for difference. On flat stone slabs :

1. "Thomas Freemantle, sometime fellow of Lincoln College, Oxon., 27 years rector of this church ; died June 3, 1719, aged 56."
2. "Mary Freemantle, daughter of John Newton, gent., and relict of Thomas Freemantle, late rector of this church, was here buried, May 19th, 1746, æt. 77."
3. "Mrs. Bridget Freemantle, 2d daughter of the Rev. Thomas Freemantle, rector of this parish, died 22d April, 1779, aged 81."
4. "Here lieth the body of Mr. Thomas Harris, late Rector of Hinton, who departed this life Dec. 2, 1661."

On an ancient stone a brass plate, in length 22 inches, in breadth 4 inches :

* They are supposed to represent John, Lord Lovel, first of his name, who held the manor in the reign of Henry IV., and his lady.—Bridges, i., 177.

† Bridges adds, "Temperance, married to Thomas Crewe, Esq."

"Hic jacet dūs Willm̄s Saunder' qu°dā Vicari^{9} de Fredesbury ī com̄ Kane' ac gardian^{9} Pontīs Rofenc' & postea Rector ecclīe de Hyntoñ ī com̄ Norht̄ Natus ī Adelstoke in com̄ Buks qui obiit. ij°. die. Februarij A°. Dñī. M°. cccc°. lij° cuj^{9} dīe ppicitur De^{9}. Aм̃eñ."

In the church, on a stone:

"Here lieth interred the body of Richard Gray, D.D., rector of this parish, and rector of Kimcote, in Leicestershire, commissary and official of Leicester, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, died 28th of Feb., 1771, aged 77."

On another:

"Mrs. Mary Farmer, died 10th April, 1663."

By the above, another Latin inscription, but now too much defaced to be copied. The name of "Edward Farmer, Jan. 30, 1666," is barely legible. I am informed he was the husband of the above Mary Farmer. J. Henn.

[1788, *Part II., pp.* 1050-1051.]

The register appears to have been remarkably well preserved, and as regularly kept. The christenings, marriages, and burials commence February 23, 1558. I have extracted therefrom a list of rectors from the year 1265, which appears to have been written by the late rector, Freemantle, and communicated to him by the Rev. Dr. Matthew Hutton, at that time rector of Aynho, in this county, and near this place.

Hinton Ecclesia Com' North'ton.

Instituciones.

1265. Ric. de Hinton subdiaconus presentatus ad Eccl. de Hynton per Hen. filium Hen. de Hynton, per mortem Willelmi, 8 Pont. Rich. de Gravesend Ep'i Linc.

1279. Ric. de Ernhall subdiac. pres. ad Eccl. de Hynton juxta Brakle per Rad'um de Wodeburgh militem, per mortem Rich. 2 non. Nov. 1279. Reg. Graves Ep'i Linc.

1287. Will. Burdon cl'icus pres. per Hen. de Hynton ad Eccl. de Hynton, vac. per mortem Ric. 13 kal. Jan. 8 Pont. Oliv. Sutton.

1314. Tho. de Hynton acolitus pres. per Will. de Hynton ad Eccl. de Hynton, vac. per mortem Will'i, 3 kal. Sep. 1314. Reg. Dalderby.

1347. Joh. de Hals. pr'br pres. p Edmund de Bereford ad Eccl. de Hynton, per resigna. Tho. de Hynton, ex causâ permutationis cum vicariâ Eccl. de Cudlyngton, 3 id. Martis, 1347. Regist. Tho. Beke.

1361. Will. de Hampton p'br pres. per Baldewinum de Bereford ad Eccl. de Hynton, vac. per mort. Joh. de Hals. 3 non. Oct. 1361. Reg. Jo. Gynwell.

1388. Walt. Maynard capellanus pres. per Tho. Attelude, Will Pursell, Alanum Ayote, et Johannem Hynton ad Eccl. de Hynton, per mortem D'ni Will. Hampton 12 Maii, 1388. Reg. Jo. Bockingham Ep'i Linc.

1391. Jo. Sweter p'br pres. per Will. Doyly D'num de Hynton juxta Brakley ad Eccl. de Hynton per resigna D'ni Walter Maynard, ex causâ permutationis de ipsâ cum Eccl. de Hoggeston 3 June, 1391.

1393. Tho. Capon rector de Stopham Aieu dioc. admissus ad Eccl. de Hynton, per resignacionem Jo. Sweter ex permutacione 5 Oct. 1393. Reg. Bockingham Ep'i Linc.

1394. D'nus Tho. Forester pres. ad rect. de Hynton per Will. Doyle D'num de Hynton per resignacionem Tho. Capon, ex permutacione cum vicariâ de Esthamme dioc. London 11 Nov. 1394. ob. 11 Feb. 1401. Reg. Buckingh. & Beaufort.

1401. D'nus Rob. Wodecock . . . . per Will. la Zouch D'num . . . . Toteneys, Tho. Grene de Norton Davy, et Egid. Mallory de Lychebarrow milites, ad Eccl. de Hynton. Inquisitores dicunt quod Eccl. vacat per mortem Tho. Forester, et incepit vacare apud Hynton 11 Feb. 1401. Item dicunt quod dicti presentantes habent jus presentandi racione dominis de Hynton, quod habent ex dono et feoffamento D'ni Thomæ de Hynton hæredis ejusdem ad quod pertinet advocatio dictæ Eccl. Item quod Will. Doyle domicellus ultimo presentavit ad eandem Eccl. D'num Joh'em jam defunctum. Reg. Beufort.

1404. D'nus Johannis Glapthorne p'br pres. per D'num de Harringworth racione feoffamenti D'ni Joh'is Lovel militis sibi factæ ad Eccl. de Hynton juxta Brakele. 7 Jan. 1404. Reg. Beufort.

1453. Will. Saundres rector ob. 1453.* Reg. Chedworth.

1453. Mauritius Geffray p'br. pres. per D'num de Lovel ad Eccl. de Hynton per mort. D'ni Will. Saundres 7 June, 1453. Reg. Chedworth.

1496. Tho. Wright rector ob. 1496. Reg. Smith.

1496. Magister Tho. Cawce, A.M. pres. per Reginald Bray milit. ad Eccles. parochialem de Hynton, per mortem D'ni Tho. Wright, ult. Feb. 1496. Reg. Smith.

William Clarke, rector to 1560.
John Powel, to 1569.
John Wright, to 1608.
Adam Morton, to 1653.
Thomas Harris, to 1661.
John Dod, B.D., to 1691.
Thomas Freemantle, A.M., to 1719.

* Compare this with the inscription, 974.

William Watts, A.M., to 1720.
Richard Grey, D.D., to 1771.
Samuel Bulkeley, A.M., present rector.

On an almshouse in the village this:

"Ex sumptibus Elizæt Hele, com' Devon armigeri, mariti Alicæ Hele, filiæ et cohæredis Reginaldi et Anne Bray, qui sepeliuntur in templo hujus parochiæ." J. Henn.

Kettering.

[1783, *Part I., p.* 104.]

I have sent you a view of the Gunpowder Plot House, in the garden at Newton Hall, near Kettering, in Northamptonshire, now the estate of the Duke of Montagu. It was in the possession of Francis Tresham, Esq., one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot in James I.'s reign, who was committed to the Tower for it, in which he died, before his trial, of the strangury, or else he had been executed with them. It is reported that the conspirators used to meet in this summer-house, as a retired place, to hatch their horrid plot; and, for greater security, they placed a conspirator at each window, Guy Fawkes, the arch-villain, standing in the doorway to prevent anybody overhearing them. To support their scheme, Thomas Tresham offered two thousand pounds; as Thomas Percy, another of the conspirators, did four thousand. Seven of them worked at the mine in the cellar under the Parliament House from the second of December till Candlemas, and provided themselves with baked meats, to have the less occasion for sending out. Only half the house is now standing, but it appears to have been very magnificent, with stone balustrades round the top. It is inhabited by a farmer; and no rewards will induce anybody to enter the Plot House after it is dark, as it is said Tresham and Guy Fawkes walk there. Robert Hinde.

King Sutton.

[1842, *Part II., pp.* 410, 411.]

The church at King Sutton has lately been new floored, and handsomely fitted up with new pews and free sittings, with this small difference: the pews have small low doors, the free sittings none, the whole with low backs, and not at all easy for sleeping in, but finished with substantial oak finials. A new oak pulpit and desk have been erected, and some very beautiful and ancient carved open tracery placed under the rood-loft. In cleansing the walls, etc., some well-preserved Norman stonework, as also two unmutilated piscinæ, have been disclosed. A pair of handsome new doors in the style of the fourteenth century have been put up under the tower entrance; on the panels is cut in relief the appropriate inscription:

"Enter ye His gates with thanksgiving."

The upper part of the very beautiful spire is rebuilt, strengthened, and ornamented.

The impropriator, William Willes, Esq., has nobly led the good intentions of his parishioners. He has raised the chancel, new floored it, and in various ways added to its beauty and usefulness, and altogether the church is now one of the most chaste and handsome in the county.

Lilburn.

[1800, *Part I.*, *p.* 25.]

Lilburn Church, in Northamptonshire (Plate II.), consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, leaded, and a south porch, tiled. At the west end is a tower steeple, in which are four bells. The church and chancel are 81 feet 3 inches long; the church 43 feet broad; the chancel 15 feet 8 inches.

The advowson belonged anciently to the Earls of Leicester, and by them was given to the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis, and at the Dissolution was granted by the Crown to the lord of the manor, which it still accompanies.

The inside contains nothing very remarkable, but the township is famous for having been the site of a Roman citadel, and old coins are frequently found here. B. L.

Mears-Ashby.

[1789, *Part II.*, *p.* 1100.]

I send you an epitaph, with which the worthy vicar of Mears-Ashby, near Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, has honoured the memory of his clerk, on a neat plain stone. M. F.

"In memory of JOHN MILLER, who died the 21st of March, 1788, in the 83d year of his age. He was 57 years clerk of this parish, an office which he faithfully performed to the day of his death."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

Naseby.

[1793, *Part I.*, *p.* 147.]

The parish of Naseby is one large common field, twenty miles round, and near six thousand acres, on an elevated situation, supposed to be the highest ground in England, from which three rivers issue, and from which forty churches may be seen on a clear day, and instances of longevity are very frequent. Scarcely a recollection of the battle which determined the fate of the royal cause here, 1645, remains. A particular detail of it from Sprigge is given in the "History and Antiquities of Naseby," by the Rev. John Martin, vicar of the parish.

[1793, *Part II.*, *p.* 985.]

The "History and Antiquities of Naseby" having been published without a view of the church, I send you a drawing of it (see Plate II.) . . .

Fig. 2 in the plate represents a sundial in the garden of the vicarage house, placed on a curious stone.

Fig. 3 is a thumb-ring in the possession of Mr. Mastin.

T. P.

[1793, *Part II., p.* 1001.]

The stone on which the sundial, alluded to above, is placed, was ploughed up, or rather the share of that instrument struck against it, in a field in the parish of Dallington, near Northampton, whence it was removed to Kingsthorpe, the next village, where it lay some time at a farmer's door. Mr. Ashby afterwards purchased it, and made a present of it to me, and I have placed it at the bottom of my garden. It seems to have puzzled all antiquaries who have seen it; some few, indeed, think it may have belonged to a monastery at Dallington, and have been a cornerstone of that building. The ring, in the same plate, was bought by a person who collects rags, etc., in the country, among scraps of other metals, such as iron, brass, etc., and brought to me as a matter of some curiosity. I have reason to believe it belonged to an ecclesiastic, a member of some monastery, from a niche or small bit being taken out as with a file in the inside, just under the crown or head. JOHN MASTIN.

Newnham.

[1826, *Part II., p.* 17.]

The village of Newnham, county Northampton, is situated between two and three miles from Daventry. By the late census of population, 1821, it contained 121 houses, and 574 inhabitants.

The name, says Mr. Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, is evidently derived from its being a hamlet to the parish of Badby, signifying in Saxon "new ham," or new home and habitation. Its situation is picturesque, at the southern base of a long steep declivity.

The church, or parochial chapel, is represented in the annexed view (see Plate II.). It is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of an embattled tower, with a low octagonal spire, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel. The tower originally stood on four open arches, flanked by buttresses, which are now filled up with rubble. The roof inside is groined, spreading from a corbel head in each spandrel. The tower is 19 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches; the nave and aisles, 51 feet 2 inches long; the north aisle, 11 feet 10 inches; the nave, 16 feet 5 inches; and south aisle, 12 feet 5 inches wide; and the chancel, 51 feet 7 inches long by 16 feet 7 inches wide. It is partially pewed, and some of the old parallel benches remain. The nave is divided from the pointed arches, resting on three pillars.

The arms of Newnham, between the words Thomas Newenham,

remain in painted glass in the eastern window of the north aisle; and in most of the windows are fragments of painted glass. At the east end of the south wall are two stone seats and a piscina.

Thomas Randolph, the poet and dramatist, was born in the village of Newnham in 1605. The house in which he was born we copied from Mr. Baker's work.*

Northampton.

[1848, *Part I., pp.* 247, 248.]

The accompanying inscription (see Plate) was originally engraved on an obelisk about six and a half feet high, but now reduced to nearly half the length, in which state it was dug up in the year 1823 in the street, outside the churchyard of All Saints', Northampton, at the south-east corner of it, part of it before having been above ground as a spur-stone, but in such a position as not to exhibit the inscription. . . .

The characters, which are capitals, might correspond to such as were used in the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, or fifteenth centuries, but they probably belong to the twelfth or thirteenth. The two lines are the ends of an hexameter and pentameter verse; and the solution seems to be that they were penned by some monk or scholastic person to mark the spot where the Danes or Northumbrians in some former age were repulsed in an attack on Northampton. The following restoration of the lines may be proposed:

"[Hic locus est iste incurs]u quo corruit hostis
[Quo cùm certaret vin]cere victus erat."

The correctness of the above restoration can scarcely be doubted from the following reasons: First, as having in the first line the terminating letter of a preceding noun, a relative pronoun, and the concluding clause of the first sentence; and, secondly, there being an evident antithesis in the second line, of which the last three words plainly furnish us with the purport.

The intelligent author of the Northampton Guide informs us (p. 3) that the Danes held Northampton from 917 to 921. In 1010 (p. 4) they took possession of the town, burnt it, and desolated the country. In 1064 the Northumbrians held the place for a short time. It is also recorded that King Henry VI. was defeated in a great battle by the Yorkists, in A.D. 1460, near Northampton.

It is necessary to add, in elucidation of the engraving, that the stone, when adopted for a spur-stone, seems to have been chiselled and trimmed at the top, so that it does not show the line of fracture of the upper part. B. P.

* See Plate in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1822, Part II., at p. 529.

[1850, *Part II., p.* 296.]

During the progress of repairs at St. Peter's Church in Northampton, some interesting discoveries have been made with reference to the original form and dimensions of that fine model of a Norman church. On taking down the eastern wall, whose exterior surface gave little indication of the treasures it contained, abundant Norman details have been recovered, which have enabled the very intelligent architect, Mr. Scott, to form a design for the restoration, which no one, on examining the evidences upon which it is founded, can fail to acknowledge as being at once well authorized and both ingeniously and tastefully arrived at. He makes it, however, a condition of the restoration to extend the chancel another bay, having ascertained beyond a doubt that such was its original form. It appears that the church was shortened at both ends, and that at the east end the central Normal buttress was lowered to make way for an Early Decorated window (the fragments of which were found), and then, together with the angular buttresses, set back to its recent position. A silver coin of Charles I. found in the stonework is supposed to mark the period when these changes were effected. The Norman remains discovered in the wall consist of fragments of clerestory arcading and corbel-table, corresponding with that now standing, and which must have been continued to the original east end; portions of windows with the chevron ornament, proving double windows to have existed; a detached capital and double springer; jambs of other single windows; the upper portion and capital of the central round buttress, and part of a gable-cross. In the central pillar buttress the church resembled the east end of St. Cross, the bisected front of a transept at Ely, and the trisected front at Tickencote. Other examples occur in Normandy. We cannot doubt that the friends of ancient architecture who abound in the neighbourhood of Northampton will earnestly support Mr. Scott's recommendation, in lieu of rebuilding the former east wall as at first proposed; but perhaps it is too much to hope that they can at present indulge his desire to carry out his Norman restoration "into at least one aisle, the existing wall of which (he suggests) would be found a mine of original detail if we might venture in taking it down." In any event, we cannot but rejoice in this triumph of architectural archæology, which applies the maxim of *ex pede Herculem* to such practical and satisfactory results.

[1856, *Part II., pp.* 399-402.]

Very little appears to be really known respecting the history of the church of St. Peter's, Northampton. It is supposed to have been given to the Priory of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, in 1084, by the founder, Simon de St. Liz (Senlis ?), the first Earl of Northampton. That priory was a cell to the great abbey of La Charité-sur-Loire,

one of the two great Cluniac abbeys in France, and was furnished with Cluniac monks from that abbey. The founder gave all the churches in Northampton to his new foundation, and it is assumed that this was one of them; but we do not find it specially mentioned by name.

The earliest mention of it by name that we have been able to find is about eighty years after this, in a charter of Henry II., at the time the Parliament was sitting at Northampton, confirming the grant of Simon de St. Liz, the third of that name, Earl of Northampton, the grandson of the founder. This latter date agrees much better with the character of the architecture than the former. It is of very late Norman, and very rich, the capitals beautifully carved, in a manner for which sculptors could hardly have been found in England before 1150; and the pillars are ornamented with bands —generally a mark of transition to the Early English style. This grant was also confirmed by Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese it then was. This bishop occupied the see from 1209 to 1234. It is not probable that he would have been called upon to confirm a grant made a hundred and twenty years before his time, though probable enough for one that had been made only forty or fifty years. There appears to have been some dispute about the matter, as King Henry III. recovered the patronage from the priory, and it continued in the crown until the time of Edward III., who granted it to the master, brethren, and sisters of St. Catharine's Hospital, near the Tower in London, with whom it stlll continues. The earliest incumbent on record is Thomas de Fiskerton, presented by the prior and convent of St. Andrew in 1220.*

The original plan of the church was oblong, with aisles, and rather long in proportion to its width, with a tower at the west end. The outer walls of the aisles have, however, been partially rebuilt, having had Perpendicular windows inserted, but the old Norman plinth-mouldings remain; the doorways are unusually small and plain for so rich a church. The aisles are low and narrow, and have a clerestory over them, the exterior wall of which is enriched with a Norman arcade, every sixth or seventh arch of which is pierced for a window. This arrangement is peculiar, and can only be accounted for by supposing that the architect had intended the arcade for ornament only, but that on completing his task the interior of the nave was found too dark, and to obviate the defect he pierced some of the divisions of the arcade. The consequence, however, of this is that the clerestory windows (from the arcade having been originally designed without any regard to the interior) are totally devoid of regularity, in some places appearing above the keystone of the arch, in others above the springing.

* See Bridges' "History of Northamptonshire," vol. i., pp. 445, 452; and "Mon. Ang.," vol. v., p. 185 (a mere reprint from Bridges).

The most remarkable feature of the church is the tower at the west end, about which there was always something puzzling to architectural antiquaries. It has a fine and rich tower-arch, and is also ornamented on the exterior with an unusual abundance of surface ornament of very rich character, an arch stilted up in a very unusual manner and not going through the wall, and small arcades of round-headed arches, with string-courses of ornament between. It has triple round buttresses at the angles—a very unusual feature, said to be unique in England, though more common in France, as at St. Remi, at Rheims, and many other places. To this tower a belfry-story had been added in the Pependicular style of the fifteenth century, with a battlement, and the buttresses carried up in imitation of the original work. Mr. Scott has discovered that the tower had been entirely rebuilt, and carried back one bay into the church, the foundations of the original tower being distinctly traced on the west side of the present one. The old materials were used up again, but in an ignorant, bungling manner; and it is most probable that the rich ornamental work which now enriches the external surface of the tower on the west side formed originally part of a rich Norman western doorway. It is singular that the tower-arch should have been so well rebuilt.* This arch is trebly recessed, and loaded with ornament from the ground to the summit.

The principal arcades or pier-arches of the nave have eight arches on each side, rather small, and not recessed, but the edges richly ornamented with zigzags. The pillars are alternately single and double, with a vaulting-shaft between carried straight up to the roof, with a capital at the top only, and that rather plain. These were evidently intended to carry a flat-boarded ceiling, according to the usual Norman fashion. The capitals of the pillars are enriched with ornaments of various kinds,† of late character. Some of the shafts have surface ornament, consisting of chevrons, the cable, and interlaced work resembling basket-work. The bases have late mouldings, and stand on square plinths, the angles in some cases ornamented with a sort of beak. These foot ornaments are another indication of a late date. There is a sepulchral arch of the fourteenth century in the wall of the south aisle. The font is fine, of the early part of the fifteenth century—an octagon, panelled with very bold and good work.

The east end was modern and very bad, evidently a piece of patchwork, in pulling down which Mr. Scott fortunately discovered sufficient fragments of the old work to make out the original design, and was thus enabled to effect a perfect restoration. On examining the ground eastward of the church, the foundations of the original east end were also discovered, so that in this instance a real, conscientious restoration was effected, and an example set of patience

* For engravings of this work, see Parker's "Manual of Surface Ornament."

† For engravings of these capitals, see Parker's "Manuals of Gothic Ornament," No. I.; Britton's "Architectural Antiquities"; and the "Glossary of Architecture."

and care amply rewarded, which we hope will excite the emulation of other architects, and lead to a more careful study of our ancient buildings, instead of the offhand manner in which what are miscalled restorations have usually been made of late years. One of the bases of the two easternmost piers built into the wall was found to have been worked out of portions of a churchyard cross covered with Runic patterns; but as the Norman work was of the latter part of the twelfth century, it does not necessarily follow that this cross was earlier than the eleventh, although it may have been so.

[1811, *Part II., pp.* 409, 410.]

Of the Round Churches, as they are usually called, built by the Knights Templars in this kingdom, that have come under my observation, there remain four in number: Temple Church, London; St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge; St. Sepulchre's, Northampton; and Little Maplestead Church, Essex. As I have thus set them down, so I count upon their succession in point of date and style of workmanship.

Each in plan gives a circular nave and an oblong chancel, or choir. The Temple Church: Nave, Saxon work; choir, style Henry III. St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge: Very early Pointed style; choir, Henry VII. St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton: Nave, early Pointed style; choir, later work. Little Maplestead Church: One regular design; style, Edward III.

To speak more directly of the Round Church at Northampton, of which a north-east view is annexed. . . . the plan of this church differs from the other three above-mentioned, each having their oblong choirs east and west, while the one under discussion is laid north and south. A circular range of columns and arches marks out the centre of the body and side surrounding aisle. The several windows show how often the church has given way to the styles of succeeding periods, from Henry III. to Henry VII. My sketches do not go into any of the decorations, of columns, mouldings, or ornaments. Considering the engraving, we find the east front divided into three parts; internally, three aisles (examining my plan). The circular nave shows but partially, being much built upon externally by the western tower. Taking the view altogether, there is much grandeur displayed. . . .

Against the wall (internally) of the nave of the above church there is a basso-relievo of a man between two fiends.* On the front of a wall contiguous to the church, a basso-relievo of Christ on the cross; above the head, three holes made by musket-shots. Adjoining the churchyard of All Saints', an octangular conduit, with perforated parapet, pinnacles, etc. St. Peter's Church: The greater

* Engraved by Mr. Schnebbelie in "The Antiquaries' Museum."

part rich Saxon work, both externally and internally, and in high preservation. The front of a house by Thaves Wharf presents a basso-relievo of four combatants; two are engaged, one with a sword, the other with a club; the other two are attacking each other, one wielding a two-handed sword, and the other defending himself with a quarter-staff.

Queen Eleanor's Cross still in existence, but the pinnacles are destroyed, and the finishing to the top of the memorial done with a modern clumsy piece of masonry, by way of a small cross. For this strange masonic conceit I have no apology, or for the more strange patching upon the fine tracery of one of the faces of the first story, a modern irrelevant tablet for an inscription, loaded with ornamental trophies and other discordant modern sculptural objects.

J. CARTER.

Mr. Britton, in his "Architectural Antiquities," has given three plates illustrative of this church: I. Plan, etc.; II. Exterior north view; III. Interior view.

[1813, *Part I.*, *pp.* 609, 610.]

In transmitting the annexed sketch of a brass plate at St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton (see Plate II., Fig. 5), I had intended contenting myself with a simple reference to Bridges (vol. i., p. 448), but an examination of his account (subjoined for that purpose) will evince that in this instance, at least, he is both inaccurate and superficial.

"Upon an ordinary marble in the body of the church is the portrait of a man in brass between his two wives, hand in hand; beneath the woman on the right are two sons and a daughter; beneath the other seven sons and two daughters,* and the following inscription underneath:

"Here lyeth the body of George Coles, of Northampton, with his two wives, Sarah and Eleanor, by whom he had 12 children. He gave to pious uses xi*l.* yearely for ever to this town, and deceased the first of January, 1640."

The figures are 2 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 4 inches, contracting at the top to 1 foot 9 inches. In contact with the two groups of children below, and completely covering the "mysterious knot of hand in hand," a square block of masonry has been raised lately to support the stove, but which the trustees of Coles' Charity, with a laudable regard to his memory worthy of his almoners, have ordered to be removed. On another brass tablet beneath, also in capitals, which, together with "the emblem" alluded to, are not to be found in Bridges', are the following quaint verses [omitted].

The whole is enclosed within a two-inch border of brass 6 feet 9 inches by 3 feet, on which, and not underneath the figures, as

* There are, in fact, four sons and five daughters.

erroneously stated by Bridges, is inscribed as above, with the trifling variations of substituting "resteth" for "lyeth," and prefixing "Mr." to "George Coles."

Before I dismiss Bridges' sins of omission, I may just remark that I counted no less than twenty inscriptions on slabs in this church prior to 1720, consequently overlooked by him, and amongst them one for "Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Fleetwood" (December 18, 1668)—a family whose mansion in this parish, after descending to the Churchills, was taken down about fifty years ago.

Mr. Geo. Coles is traditionally said to have been a barrister. His benefaction consisted of certain tenements conveyed by indenture upon trust to distribute annually, on the Thursday after the Purification of the Virgin Mary, the sum of £10 (£5 to the poor of All Saints', £2 to St. Sepulchre's, £2 to St. Giles's, and £1 to St. Peter's), and £1 for a sermon to be preached annually on that day; and the residue of the rents to be divided among such poor persons of Northampton at such times and in such manner as the trustees should think fit. Few charities are so well conducted or so faithfully distributed; and the rents have lately been very materially augmented through the expiration of leases, and the increased value of landed property. G. B.

[1800, *Part II., pp.* 928, 929.]

The view of the old Castle of Northampton (Plate II.) is taken from the meadows on the west side of the town, in Dallington lordship. The tower of All Saints' Church, and the top of a meeting-house, called Scarlet Well meeting, from a well of that name near it, appear above the ruins. The third building is in the castle, a barn belonging to a farmyard. The mount in the corner of the view is called Castle Hill, and is marked in the plan D. It is thought to be the remains of some more ancient fortress by Pennant; but might be some work, more probably, thrown up against the castle.

The double lines drawn within the ditch round the plan (see Plate II.) show the remains of the old wall. The single line marks a strong fence of modern construction. The length of the area, measured within the wall from east to west, is 486 feet; its breadth from north to south is 324 feet. At the south-east corner the earth has been dug away, and discovers a vast stratum of the ferruginous matter noticed by Mr. Pennant, about 20 feet perpendicular. The breadth of the ditch at the bottom is 18 feet. The inner bank on the eastern side measures about 30 feet; on the other sides not quite so much; the outer bank does not exceed 20 feet. Before the gate of the castle is a triple rampart of earth, the outer bank of which measures 35 feet, and the centre of it is about 158 feet from the edge of the castle ditch. *a a* show the points from which the

profile below is taken. B marks the round tower on the south side of the ruins. This bastion is in diameter 20 feet by 15, and 18 feet high. The sketch given below of this tower with part of the wall is intended to show the present appearance of the masonry. D gives a view of the hill called Castle Hill. The building and trees which appear above it lie at some distance beyond it.

The regularity and form of this ancient fortress give great reason to believe that it received its original from the Romans, which is rendered still more probable by many of their coins having been found near it. The present structure is said to have been raised by Simon St. Liz, the first Earl of Northampton, in the time of William the Conqueror ; but in the oldest part of the masonry which remains there is much of the appearance of the Roman manner of building, the stones being bedded in very strong mortar. The vast size also of the ditch round the castle intimates some very powerful workmen employed in making it. T. C. R.

[1860, *Part I., pp.* 385-388.]

Northampton Castle may be said to be quite destroyed. At least there are merely some outer walls left, presenting no architectural features. The buildings which St. Thomas must have found there have altogether vanished.

The biographers, as might be expected, give no formal account of the castle, but their narrative involves the incidental mention of most of the chief apartments. We make out a gate, a hall, a chapel, two chambers at the least, one of them over the other. The lower one was on the level of the hall. The hall itself was on the ground-floor, as it could be approached on horseback. I think we may infer from this that the castle, as it then stood, was not one of the early Norman square towers, but a building of greater size, more analogous to that of Oakham. If so, it must have been quite a new building in 1164, and we may fairly conclude that Henry as King and Thomas as Chancellor had themselves had a hand in its erection.

St. Thomas had his own lodging in the Monastery of St. Andrew, which, like the other religious houses at Northampton, is now completely destroyed. From thence he rode to the castle, accompanied by Herbert of Bosham and William Fitz-Stephen, and having his cross carried before him by Alexander the Welshman.* He rode through the gate of the castle, and got off his horse at the door of the hall.† He there took the cross into his own hands, and was met

* Will. Fitz-St., ap. Giles, i., 225. Roger of Pontigny (i., 136) makes Thomas carry his own cross, but the authority of William and Herbert (vii., 143), who were present, is higher.

† Appropinquante itaque eo ad castellum . . . *portæ* patuerant. . . . Ad *januam igitur regiæ* equo desiliens, . . . *aulam* ingressus pertransiit et in *ulteriorem domum* pervenit. Rog. Pont., i., 136. The different parts are here well marked.

by the bishops. Through the hall he passed into another apartment, accompanied by William and Herbert.* This apartment, which is called *camera*,† *domus inferior*,‡ and *domus ulterior*,§ would seem to have been the usual place for private audiences of the King,‖ whom St. Thomas probably expected to find there. Henry, however, not wishing to meet the Archbishop, had gone thence, and was in another upper room. They therefore did not meet,¶ but messages went to and fro between them. The room in which the King was is called by Alan "conclavis ulterior;"** while William Fitz-Stephen speaks of it as being "introrsus."†† From this one might have thought that it was a third apartment on the ground-floor, but it is clear from Herbert's more minute account ‡‡ that it was an upper chamber, and that the "running to and fro" of the bishops mentioned by Roger, was in truth performed up and down stairs. On leaving the castle, Thomas passed again from the *domus interior*,§§ through the hall,‖‖ mounted his horse at the door,¶¶ and rode again through the gate *** into the streets and back to St. Andrew's.

These notices would certainly make us think that Northampton Castle contained a greater number of rooms than the allowance given to a "King's house" in the first volume of the "Domestic Architecture" (page 5), namely, a cellar below and a "solar" or bedroom over it. The "cœnaculum" in which the King remained may very likely have been the King's bedroom, but the "camera" or "domus inferior" where the Archbishop entered was surely not a cellar. And I think it is clear that there must have been an internal staircase

* Will. Fitz-St., i., 226.

† In *cameram* se recepit.—*Ibid.*, i., 225.

‡ Quum aliqui de *cœnaculo*, in quo rex erat, ad *inferiorem domum* in quâ nos eramus descendisset.—Herb., vii., 145.

§ Roger, u. s.

‖ At least, if this be the *camera* (Will. Fitz-St., i., 218) where Thomas saw the King on the Wednesday before. So Alan., i., 346, Intraturus cameram Regis.

¶ Rex enim et archiepiscopus seorsum et non in uno loco constituti erant; mediatoresque verbi inter eos erant episcopi, qui frequenter huc illucque discurrebant. Rog. Pont., i., 138.

** Audiens autem Rex Archiepiscopum armatum venire, . . . citius recessit in conclavem ulteriorem, i., 346. "Armatum" means with the cross. "Conclav*is*" is Alan's Latin (or Dr. Giles's), not mine.

†† I., 230.

‡‡ One passage I have already quoted. Also, "Rex autem, qui in *cœnaculo* seorsum" (vii., 193), and more distinctly, "Quum vero semel aliqui aulicorum . . . de sæpe jam dicto cœnaculo *in magno imtetu descendissent*" (vii., 145), and "Rege cum paucis remanente et universis quotquot erant de cœnaculo ad *domum inferiorem*, in quâ nos eramus, *descendentibus*" (vii., 197).

§§ Extra *domum interiorem*, donec aulam intraremus (vii., 198). Perhaps *interiorem* may be a bit of Dr. Giles's editing for *inferiorem*.

‖‖ Herb., *loc. cit.* Rog., i., 192.

¶¶ Ascenso equo ad portam castelli pervenit., Rog., *ibid.*

*** Venienti ad ulteriorem portam., Al., i., 399. Cf. Will. Fitz-St., i., 236. Herb., vii., 148.

between the two. There is not a word to imply that the bishops and earls who ran to and fro had every time to run into the hall or out of doors. At the same time there is something alarming in the picture of such dignitaries running repeatedly up and down a newel staircase. Oakham Castle, according to one of the documents quoted by Mr. Hartshorne (*Archæological Journal*, v., 139), contained "one hall, four chambers, one kitchen"; that of Northampton may very well have had as many.

The chapel is only mentioned once, by Roger of Pontigny (vol. i., p. 132), in describing the interview between Henry and Thomas on the previous Wednesday. Roger says:

"Facto mane venit ad curiam, capellamque ingressus ubi Rex missam auditurus advenerat; eum cum debito honore salutavit. Sedensque juxta Regem humiliter et reverenter ei suggessit . . . . . Abnuit illico Rex . . . . . Confestim itaque post missam jubet Rex."

This reads as if Thomas found the King at mass, and as if King and Archbishop sat and talked together while mass was going on. The account given by William Fitz-Stephen is rather different.

"Archiepiscopus ad curiam venit, ad castrum Regis; in cameram primam intromissus sedit Regem exspectans, qui tunc missam audiebat: cui venienti venerabiliter assurgens," etc. (i., 218).

This certainly describes a more decorous state of things; the Archbishop, who had already heard mass at St. Andrew's, waits in the "camera prima" till the King comes out of the chapel, and then begins to talk. I tried to reconcile the two by supposing that the room, as in so many cases, opened into the chapel, so that "capellum ingressus" and "in cameram intromissus" would mean much the same thing, but one can hardly reconcile the two statements as to talking during mass or after mass. As to their respective authority, William was at Northampton, but was doubtless not present at this private interview; Roger, of course, was not there, but his information throughout must have been derived from Thomas himself; so I have always looked on his life as coming most nearly to an autobiography. Besides, his account of their talk has a very natural air, and agrees with that of the earliest biographer, Garnier (p. 52, ed. Hippeau).

If the "camera prima" of William—a phrase which surely implies several chambers—be that in which Thomas sat on the following Tuesday, I think we may infer that it stood between the hall and the chapel. Very possibly both it and the "cœnaculum" above may have opened into the chapel.

Another passage in William Fitz-Stephen throws light on a question of French domestic architecture in that age. Your readers probably remember a curious note in the "Glossary of Architecture" (art. Glazing) showing how long glass was looked at as furniture, taken in and out of the windows, and looked on as part of the personal estate and not of the freehold. In illustration of this, when Herbert of

Bosham has that wonderful dialogue with King Henry recorded by William (i., 266), among the bad customs in the domain of the King of the French he counts this:

"Item obeunte Episcopo, bona domûs, æs, omnia mobilia, etiam fenestræ et ostia exportantur, et Regis fiunt."

This seems to me to imply a window, glazed, but so glazed that the glass was not a fixture.

I have one more illustration to draw, though on a point not bearing on domestic architecture. You doubtless remember that most curious drawing of Wilars de Honecort, of the taming of the lion, brought about by beating little dogs before him. This custom is twice spoken of by the biographers of St. Thomas. The Archbishop did not excommunicate the King himself, but only certain of his bishops and barons by way of warning.

Sic nimirum ante leonem catuli aliquando verberantur." (Will. Fitz-St., i., 259.)

So the anonymous Lambeth biographer (ii., 109).

"Dignè demum ab Ecclesiâ per anathema cum ceteris Regis consiliariis ejecti sunt, ut catulis ita coram leone castigatis deferberet ira leonis et qui deviârat in consulto caloris et ætatis terrore victus rediret ad viam sanitatis et salutis." [The text is that of Dr. Giles.]

I do not know whether any account of Northampton castle exists. If there is any, it would be well to compare it with these incidental notices. EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

[1765, *p.* 124.]

In the parish of Hardingstone, in the hundred of Wimmersley, and in the county of Northampton, is that ancient monument called Queen's Cross, being one of those which King Edward I. caused to be erected in memory of Queen Eleanor of Castile, his Queen, who died November 21, in 1291, of a fever, at Grantham (or, according to Walsingham, at Herdeby near Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire.)

The cross stands upon a rising ground, on the east side of the London road, somewhat more than half a mile south from Northampton. The ascent to it is by eight steps, each about 1 foot broad, and 9 inches high; and it is divided into three stories or towers, the first of an octagonal form, each side being 4 feet wide, and 14 feet in height. On the south and east sides are the arms of the county of Ponthieu in Picardy, viz., three bendlets within a bordure, and in another escutcheon those of the kingdom of Castile and Leon, viz., Quarterly, first, A castle triple towered; second, A lion rampant; the third as the second, and fourth as the first. On the north side, in two separate shields, are the arms of Castile and Leon, as above, and of England, viz., Three lions passant-guardant; on each of these, and on the west side just below the arms, in high relief, is a book, open, and lying on a kind of desk. On the north-east side, in two

escutcheons, are the arms of England, and those of the county of Ponthieu. The arms on the west, south-west, south-east, and north-west sides, are entirely obliterated. The second story, of a like shape with the former, is 12 feet in height. In every other side, within a niche, is a female figure, crowned, about 6 feet high (which are still in very good condition), with a canopy over its head, supported by two Gothic pillars, crowned with pinnacles. The upper tower is 8 feet in height, and has only four sides, facing the four cardinal points of the compass. On each of these sides is a sundial* put up in 1712. The top is mounted with a cross, which faces the north and south point, three feet in height, and added when the whole was repaired by the order of the Bench of Justices in 1713. On the western side of the lower story, and fronting the road, are the royal arms of Great Britain, carved in stone, within the garter, and crowned, with the sword and sceptre in saltire behind the shield, and Queen Anne's motto, viz., "Semper eadem," under it; there is also a pair of wings conjoined under the shield, to which they form a mantling. Beneath the arms is a square tablet of white marble, containing the following inscription:

"In perpetuam Conjugalis Amoris Memoriam Hoc Eleanoræ Reginæ Monumentum, Vetustate pene collapsum, restaurari voluit, Honorabilis Justiciariorum Coetus Comitatus Northamptoniæ MDCCXIII. Anno illo Felicissimo in quo ANNA Grandæ Britanniæ suæ Decus, Potentissima Oppressorum vindex, Pacis Bellique Arbitra, Post Germaniam liberatam Belgiam Præsidiis munitam, Gallos plus vice decima profligatos Suis Sociorumque Armis, Vincendi modum statuit; Et Europæ in Libertatem vindicatæ PACEM restituit."

On the south side of the bottom story is fixed a white marble escutcheon, charged with this inscription:

"Rursus emendat et restaurat
Anno { GEORGI III. regis 2do.
DOMINI 1726."
N. Baylis.

[1822, *Part II.*, *p.* 606.]

The following morceau is from the *Post Boy* of March 23, 1714. To most of your readers it will probably be new, from the scarcity of the print.

"*Part of a Letter from Northamptonshire.*

"The Justices of the Peace of this County, out of a due respect to their ancestors, and a great regard for antiquity, have caused our ancient and noble monument near the town of Northampton (called Queen's Cross), which was ready to tumble down, to be repaired. This monument was erected by Edward I. above 400 years ago, in memory of his Queen Eleanor, who, when he was stabbed by a

* When these dials were first drawn, they had these mottoes upon them. On the east, "AB ORTV SOLIS"; the south, "LAVDATVR DOMINVS"; the west, "VSQVE AD OCCASVM"; the north, "AMEN. MDCCXII."; but these mottoes were omitted when the dials were repainted in 1762.

Saracen with a poisoned dagger, in the Holy Land, is said to have sucked the wound, and thereby saved his life at the great peril of her own, as was then adjudged by the physicians. Edward lost this his affectionate wife in his expedition into Scotland, at Herdeby in Lincolnshire, and she was buried in Westminster Abbey. In every place where the corpse rested, the King ordered a monument to be built. Authors are neither agreed upon the number nor places; however, this at Northampton is mentioned by Stow and Camden, and was undoubtedly one of the finest, and so deserves to remain the last, as it probably now will; most of the others being gone to decay. And for the encouragement of posterity to keep up the memory of so good a Queen, and of that happy age in which it was repaired, the following inscription upon a large marble table, with her present Majesty's arms over it, is fixed to one side of the pedestal, which makes a beautiful octagon:

"'In perpetuam conjugalis amoris memoriam, hoc Eleonoræ Reginæ monumentum, vetustate penè collapsum, restauri voluit honorabilis justiciariorum cœtus comitatûs Northamptoniæ, MDCCXIII. anno illo felicissimo, in quo ANNA grande Britanniæ suæ decus, potentissima oppressorum vindex pacis belliq: arbitra, post Germaniam liberatam, Belgiam præsidiis munitam, Gallos plus vice decimâ profligatos, suis, sociorumq: armis, vincendi modum statuit; et Europæ in libertatem vindicatæ, PACEM restituit.'"

ANCALIS.

[1791, *Part II., p.* 789.]

Against the front of the George Inn at Northampton is this inscription on a white marble tablet, lately renewed:

"JOHANNES DRYDEN, ar. Ashbeiæ Canonicorum in hoc agro natus, Vir gravis, probus, sagax, colendus, PANDOCHÆUM hoc quod spectas magnificum in natalis patriæ ornamentum et decus ingenti sumptu statim ab incendio struxit, et moriens anno 1707° ad ΠΤΩΧΟΔΙΔΑΣΧΑΛΕΙΟΝ fundandum optabili exemplo piè legavit Dedisce jam, lector, culpare tempora: At Northantoniæ felici gratulare, ubi cernis tantum virtutis, morum, religionis, ex ipsa vel caupona procreari. Lapidem hunc beneficii indicem Robert Pigott, R.P."

Some of your correspondents may perhaps trace out this John Dryden and this Robert Pigott, Esqs., which is more than I can do from the Dryden pedigree in Bridges' "History of Northamptonshire," vol. i., p. 226; nor do I find any mention of this inn or inscription in his account of the town of Northampton. R. G.

Oundle.

[1835, *Part II., p.* 540.]

In repairing Oundle North Bridge lately a stone was discovered with the following inscription:

"In the year of our Lord 1570, these arches were borne down by the waters' extremetie. In the year of our Lord 1571, they were builded again with lime and stone."

This was the "terrible tempest" mentioned by Stow in his

Chronicle, which happened on October 5, and which, among other damage, broke Wansford Bridge (see Thompson's "History of Boston").

Pattishall.

[1806, *Part I., p.* 215.]

At Pateshull the arch dividing the nave from the chancel is a semicircle. The entrance to the rood-loft on the south side, and under it a square recess. In the north wall of the north aisle a piscina in an arch stopped up, and in it two slits (see Fig. 9).

In the south wall an arch. A pointed door into the north aisle. The nave rests on three pointed arches on hexagon pillars; two aisles, a head over the west door; the font new. Over a door in the north wall the inscription in Fig. 10 commemorating John Gyllyng, who was one of the rectors presented to the divided moiety, in the gift of the prior and convent of Dunstable, by Sir Lucas St. Martin, deacon and nuncio of the Apostolic See, 1307, and who seems to have held it till 1349 (Bridges, vol. i., p. 268).

On the outside of the East wall on a brass plate this worn inscription, supplied from Bridges:

"D. O. M. S.
Gratissimæ memoriæ Johannis Stewart generosi,
Et [Janæ] uxoris ejus charissimorum parentum,
Felices cineres utriusque parentis honorem
Tunc vobis [statuere pii] post funera nati,
Officii memores hæc ultima munera vobis
Solverunt, unumque pie posuere se[pulchrum],
Ut [queis] un[us amor] de[dit una viv]ere sic[v]os
Conso[ciet tumulus vosque una co]nt [egat unus]
[Parcite Cœlicolæ] fœlices parc[ite manes]
Quod vos tam te[nui tumularunt] cespite nati.
Nicholaus et Johannes Stew[arti, F. F.]
M. M. P. P."

This John, who died in 1577, and Jane, who died in 1591, and their son Nicholas, who died in 1628, and his wife Anne, who died in 1615, are commemorated on a tombstone below. They were parents of Dr. Richard Stewart, Fellow of All Souls', 1613, Prebendary of Worcester, 1628, and Salisbury, 1629, King's chaplain, Dean of Chichester, 1634, Clerk of the Closet, and Prebendary of Westminster, 1638, Provost of Eton, 1639, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Prebendary of St. Pancras, Dean of St. Paul's, 1645, turned out of all his preferments in the rebellion, and retired to France, where he preached at Paris an excellent discourse on the English Reformation, afterwards published. He died 1651, soon after the King's defeat at Worcester, who honoured him with two visits as he lay on his deathbed.

Dr. Lucas, of Northampton, is rector of one moiety in the crown.

Thomas Welch of the other in his own alternate presentation.

Gillespie (a Scotchman) curate.

Peterborough.

[1799, *Part I., p.* 273.]

The monument of Queen Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII., in Peterborough Cathedral (see Plate I.) was upon the steps adjoining the door opening from the north aisle near the east end thereof into the choir. The brass shield within the lozenge compartment on the upright stone or blue slate fixed to the wall, and which no doubt contained "France and England, quarterly, impaling Spain," etc., had (at the date when the sketch was taken) been long since torn away. Indeed, the monument in its complete state was certainly unbefitting so great and good a princess. . . . In her will she appointed her body to be buried in a convent of Observants, who had done and suffered much for her; but the King ordered it to be laid in the abbey church of Peterborough, which he afterwards converted to a cathedral (Stow, p. 572). Hall (fol. 227), observes: "Anne Boleyn, her successor in the royal bed, wore yellow for her mourning at the Queen's death." ROWLAND ROUSE.

[1814, *Part II., p.* 313.]

Benedictus, Abbot of Peterborough, 1177. "It seems the nave or body of the church did not please him; therefore he built it after a better manner, from the lantern* to the porch as it now is" (Gunton's "History of Peterborough").

Thus what becomes of the prior dates of Clugny, 1131, and Arezzo 1216, (the first, according to Mr. H.'s view, having not the least particle to warrant that Peterborough, in the course of forty-six years, could possibly become a copy from it), so necessary with our author and his Continental friends to "establish with them the origin of Gothic (Pointed) Architecture"? Could such an extensive, regular, complete, and magnificent design as the west front of Peterborough, as singular in form, as it exhibits a pre-eminence in splendour surpassing all others, either here or abroad, have been brought bit by bit from foreign insignificant piles, gleanings of our arts, which might have been created at any period? Correct your anti-national habits, I pray you, good Mr. H.; and learn, henceforward, to pay more attention and due reverence to your country's works; and hide your unaccountable predilections, and your forced "History," in dark oblivion, "forgetting and forgot."

Remarks on the annexed plate: The building (song school) raised within the centre arch (which arch is less in the opening than those on each side) is a later construction; probably of the fourteenth century, done, it is imagined, to act (how beautiful in form!) as a sustainment to some visible injury the arch itself might have undergone. The three grand arches, the receding walls, with their en-

* Transept tower.

richments of doorways, windows, groins, columns, pediments, compartments, niches, statues, ornaments, attending towers, pinnacles, and spires, constitute a gigantic and gorgeous west porch. The tower on the right restored, according to Gunton. In the distance, centrically, is the transept tower, on which, to give an assimilating effect to the whole contour, I have introduced a spire. Whether the tower originally was so adorned is not certain, but it is not beyond a reasonable supposition to conclude that it once had such a glorious termination. At present the tower, it is understood, shows some late inappropriate fanciful modern decorations, set up upon the destruction of the old embellishments thereon. Be this as it may, the great porch, our instructive lesson, stands yet unaltered.

[1827, *Part II., pp.* 486, 487.]

The Abbey of Medeshamstede, afterwards Burgh St. Peter, was one of the numerous ecclesiastical foundations scattered over the wide extent of fenland which served as a natural barrier between the kingdoms of East Anglia and Mercia. . . .

From the Scriptorium of Peterborough we have derived one among the most valuable and authentic of our ancient records—the "Saxon Chronicle." . . .

The chancel of the cathedral, with its massy pillars and semicircular termination, affords one of the most perfect specimens of the Anglo-Saxon churches before the introduction of aisles and transepts. These were added by subsequent builders, and, apparently, without disturbing the original foundations, as laid in the tenth century. The screens and all the woodwork of the choir are modern, and, though in good repair, are unworthy of the magnificent structure to which they belong. These incongruities are to be immediately removed, and Mr. Edward Blore, the eminent architect of London, has been engaged to furnish designs * of a more appropriate character for the interior decorations of the chancel.

The service is performed in a most impressive manner. Yesterday, the only Sunday I have spent in the city, the bishop and the dean were both at the cathedral, and both assisted in the communion service. The sermon was preached by the prebendary-in-waiting. A full and efficient choir were in attendance, and the hymns and anthems were well sung; but I thought the chanting somewhat hurried and indistinct. Indeed, this branch of our ancient church music, the antiphonal chanting, is sadly neglected in most choirs; it is usually performed in a very slovenly manner, and, in consequence,

* The estimated expense will exceed £5,000, and the Dean and Chapter, having expended a large sum in substantial repairs, published an address to the inhabitants of the city and diocese of Peterborough, soliciting their contributions to the more ornamental parts of their design. The sum required was raised in a few weeks, including £500 from Earl Fitzwilliam, and £2,050 from the Dean and Chapter collectively and individually, in addition to their former subscription.

it is neither understood nor appreciated by the congregation. As I shall probably revert to this subject on a future occasion, I will not enlarge upon it at present.

There was no offertory, and no prayer for the Church militant. I am not aware by what authority this part of the ante-communion service is now so commonly omitted on Sundays, though retained on other festivals. The words of the Rubric are explicit on this point: "Upon the Sundays and other holy-days, if there be no communion, shall be said all that is appointed at the communion, until the end of the general prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant in earth." In the Established Church of Ireland, I understand the ancient custom is still continued. M. H.

[1830, *Part II.*, *p.* 355.]

In the course of the present repairs at Peterborough Cathedral—where the two screens and all the internal fixtures of the choir are being rebuilt by Mr. Blore with a beauty and delicacy almost unexampled in modern workmanship—the stone coffin and remains of the Abbot Alexander, who died in 1226, together with his effigy, were brought to light. The latter is of a hard Purbeck marble, and where not wantonly mutilated (which it evidently has been, probably by the Puritan soldiery) retains all the sharpness of its original appearance. It is a very fine specimen of the sculpture of the time, and is ornamented with some particularly beautiful foliage; upon the whole, it much resembles that at York of Archbishop Walter Grey, who was a contemporary. The identity of the corpse was ascertained by a small oblong piece of lead, four inches in length, inscribed in an open outline character—"ABBAS ALEXAND'." This will be preserved in the cathedral chest; the workmen (who alone were present at the discovery) do not appear to have met with any ring or other article of value.

Raunds.

[1791, *Part II.*, *p.* 824.]

In the church of Raunds, in the county of Northampton, on a screen which parts the south aisle from the chancel, is a curious painting, on boards, of the history of Joseph and his brethren. It seems to be a work of great antiquity; probably the performance of some painter of the fourteenth century.

I send you a description of it, and beg you will allow it a column in your instructive and entertaining magazine.

The painting is in eight compartments. In the first, Joseph is sleeping, with the eleven sheaves bowing to his sheaf, and the sun, moon, and eleven stars, making obeisance to him, as described in his dream from verse the 5th to the 9th of the 37th chapter of Genesis.

The second division contains Joseph's interview with the person who sends him to Dothan in search of his brethren. 17th verse.

In the third, Joseph is just taken from the pit, and selling by his brethren to the Ishmaelites. Verse 28.

In the fourth, Joseph in prison, interpreting the dreams of the chief butler and baker. Verse the 9th of the 40th chapter.

In the fifth, Joseph is brought before Pharaoh, and interprets his dream. 24th verse of 41st chapter.

In the sixth, Joseph, with servants under his direction, filling storehouses with sacks of corn in the years of plenty. Verse 48.

Seventh. The brethren astonished at finding the cup in Benjamin's sack. Chapter xliv., verse 12.

Eighth. Joseph discovering himself to his brethren.

There were inscriptions under each of them: three of them are entirely obliterated. I send you facsimiles of the remaining five (see Plate III.), hoping some ingenious correspondent who may have met with paintings of the same kind will give the lines perfect as they are to be read.* J. T.

P.S.—The inscription marked with the letter A is on a tomb of an uncommon size in Raunds Church.†

[1791, *Part II., pp.* 1103, 1104.]

The inscriptions in Raunds Church are from the Latin Vulgate published by Sixtus V., but not altogether corresponding with it. Thus, in the first, only the second line corresponds with that version:

"Video quasi solem & lunam & stellas xi adorare me."—GEN. xxxvii. 9.

Line 5 does not agree with that version in words, though in sense:

". . . tatus est & ait Pharao, bene interpretatus
est somnium meum & ideo eris totam terram camb'
est quod semt esse fames in terra."

Only this line with the version:

"Et adhuc restant anni quinque."—xlv. 6.
"Ideo venite ad me, & ego reficiam vos."

Line 7, only the two last lines correspond with the version:

"Et huc ad hoc venistis expoliare regem
Jam experimentum vestri vos capiam Deum enim timeo."

"Quia omnia quæ olim videbam perfor . . .
Nunc apparent michi bene ania per omnia."

The last is a mere monkish rhyme. Q. R.

* They are barely mentioned in Bridges' "History of Northamptonshire," vol. ii., p. 186.

† In Bridges' "History of Northamptonshire," vol. ii., p. 187, the name in this epitaph is read Wales, and the date 1496, which corresponds with the date of his death. He was vicar from 1477 to 1496.

Rothwell.

[1787, *Part II., p.* 759.]

The inscription annexed is from a brass plate under the figure of a priest in the area of the chancel in Rothwell Church, in the county of Northampton. It commemorates William de Rothwell, who was Archdeacon of Essex, 1351, on the presentation of Edward III. during the vacancy of the See of London. Newcourt (i. 72) says, he was chaplain to that prince, who gave him the eighth prebend in St. Stephen's Collegiate Church at Westminster, 1351, and that of Cropredy, in the county of Oxford, in the church of Lincoln, the same year. Browne Willis confirms (Cath. II., 260, 262) Newcourt's account; and adds, that he died in the reign of Edward III., and was buried at Rothwell, his native town, with this epitaph undated. Mr. Bridges, in his "History of Northamptonshire," by a strange oversight, says, William de Rowell was chaplain and vicar of this church when the vicarage was first ordained, 1220, and succeeded, 1222, by another vicar (ii. 62, Reg. Hug. Wells Ep. Linc.). But, not to mention that this is too early a date for brass plates, the above extracts clearly show that the person for whom the epitaph was intended lived above a century later.

Mr. Gough, in his "Sepulchral Monuments," p. 103, has given this inscription; but whether he had not obtained the copy which he has engraved before he printed the copy from Mr. Bridges, we find a disagreement between his two copies; his engraved one, however, is right, and corresponds with this here exhibited, and has the addition of some precatory lines. J. P.

[1849, *Part I., p.* 196.]

The restoration of the fine chancel of Rothwell Church, under the superintendence of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, is progressing very satisfactorily. Coats of whitewash, twenty and thirty fold, have been removed from the pillars, and the corbel-heads and other ornaments, heretofore clogged up, come out very sharp and fine. Three semi-Norman clerestory windows have been opened on the south side, and the stonework of the arches made good. The plain stonework inserted in the Decorated sedilia, probably of the Perpendicular period, has been removed from the easternmost one, and the groining and pillars are now seen detached. Fragments of the original Perpendicular glass have been found embedded in the plaster. It is a plain pattern quarry, not uncommon in the neighbourhood. A few fragments of encaustic tiles have likewise been found. These relics are reserved for the Architectural Society's collection. On one of the semi-Norman arches is some original coloured diaper work, which has been carefully preserved. The substantial repairs, which include a new roof, have been thoroughly and correctly done by the lay-impropriator.

Rushton.

[1841, *Part II., pp.* 594, 595.]

The magnificent and very curious mansion of Rushton Hall was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham, who received the honour of knighthood at Kenilworth in 1575, during the visit which Queen Elizabeth then made to the Earl of Leicester. It still remains nearly in its original state, forming three sides of a quadrangular court, and connected on the fourth or entrance side by a Doric screen. . . . The earliest date upon the exterior of the edifice is 1595, a little previously to the period of the erection of Audley End in Essex, the model of which latter building is said to have been procured from Italy.* With regard to Rushton Hall, however, the foundation was certainly earlier than the above date, and the designs were probably furnished by Sir Thomas Tresham himself, which is inferred from his acknowledged taste and delight in the study of architecture. From other dates upon the building, the edifice is shown to have been carried on and finished by the Cockayne family.

At the extremity of the grounds of Rushton Hall is the very singular Triangular Lodge represented in our plate, and for which we are indebted to that handsome and interesting work, the "Architectural Remains of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I.," by Charles James Richardson, F.S.A. It was built by Sir Thomas Tresham, at the same period as the Hall. His arms are over the door, and underneath is this inscription:

"TRES TESTIMONIVM DANT.
5555."

It is two stories in height, and bears the following dates, 1580, 1593, 1595, 1626, 1640; likewise 3898, 3509; with emblematical sculptured designs. The words placed in the centres of the three gables form this motto, "MENTES TVORVM VISITA." On the fillets below are these sentences:

"APERIATUR TERRA, ET GERMINET SALTATOREM."
"QUIS SEPARABIT NOS A CHARITATE CHRISTI."
"CONSIDERAVI OPERA TUA, DOMINE, ET EXPAVI."

Almost every feature, it will be observed in the view, takes either a triple or a triangular form. The window which appears in the centre of the upper story is formed of three copies of the same device which forms the armorial shield of Tresham, which, under the heraldic term party per saltire, was divided into four *tri*angles, and charged in base and chief with three *tre*-foils, also in allusion to the

* There is no evidence in support of this supposition. On the other hand, the architectural drafts of Audley End have been found among the designs of John Thorpe, now in Sir John Soane's Library.—See Lord Braybrooke's "History of Audley End and Saffron Walden," p. 81, and Richardson's "Architectural Remains of Elizabeth and James I."

name. And in the same spirit, indeed, the whole of the structure before us may be regarded as a great architectural pun upon the TRES-*hamia domus.*

The building contains a chamber of hexagonal form, with a table corresponding to it in the centre.

In this building, according to tradition, and also in a summer-house at Newton belonging to another branch of the Tresham family, some of the consultations were held preparatory to the Gunpowder treason, in which Francis Tresham, son of Sir Thomas Tresham, was deeply implicated, and on which account, it will be remembered, he died a prisoner in the Tower of London.

We regret that we are not able to give a more complete account of the emblematical and heraldical ornaments of this curious structure; but we may refer to another of Sir Thomas Tresham's architectural works, richly dight with heraldry, all the shields upon which are engraved in a plate of Mr. Baker's "History of Northamptonshire."* This is the market-house at Rowell, about three miles from Rushton Hall. It consists of two stories, an Ionic raised upon a Doric, both much enriched. A Latin inscription records it to have been the work of Sir Thomas Tresham in 1577, but it was never entirely completed. There are also some remains of another unfinished mansion of the same knightly architect, called Liefden House,† upon the estate of the late Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick, at Farming Woods.

Southwick.

[1804, *Part II., p.* 997.]

Bridges, in his Northamptonshire History (art. Southwick), makes mention of two curious portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Brandon, in the manor house; these I have lately had an opportunity of seeing. In the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. xx., in the life of Maurice Johnson, of Spalding, he is said to have presented a sketch, taken by himself, from the above-mentioned portrait of Charles, Duke of Brandon, to the Society of Antiquaries, of London, of which Society he is said to be the reviver. I should be surprised at the historian not having noticed a portrait of Edward IV. on a board, to be seen there, and which has every mark of originality, had he known anything of it. To me it appears curious, and to have lain long neglected amid the rubbish and recesses of an old chapel. I enclose a sketch of it taken by a young lady at my request; it is inscribed "MARIA HEN. SEP. FILIA. FRANC. REG.," etc.

* Another plate gives a view of Rowell Market-house and the contiguous church. This plate was "presented from the surplus of a fund raised in 1827 by a few individuals of the county for preserving this interesting ruin from destruction."

† There is a view and description of this ruin in Bridges' "Northamptonshire," vol. ii., p. 373.

The enclosed copy, as to dimensions, is exact, and I can assure you, as I have the original before me, in every respect correct.

E. J.

[1805, *Part II.*, *p.* 697.]

The annexed portrait of Mary, Queen of France, afterwards wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, is from a portrait on a board in the manor house at Southwick, co. Northampton. E. J.

Stamford Baron.

[1846, *Part II.*, *p.* 305.]

In the course of the formation of a new branch railway from Syston to Stamford, and thence to Peterborough, the excavators have dug through part of the site of what is called The Nuns at Stamford, or, more precisely, the nunnery of St. Michael at Little Wothorpe, in the parish of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton. They disturbed some ancient foundations, and among them broken mullions of windows and other carved stones, five stone coffins, a quantity of human bones, coloured glass, etc. On a coffin-lid, adorned with an elegant cross flory, is this inscription:

"Hic jacet domin' Johannes Petrian capellan' cui' aīe p'pitiet' deus. Amen."

A small crucifix of jet, pierced with a hole, to be strung and worn round the neck, was found on June 29, and is in the possession of Dr. Brown.

Staverton.

[1806, *Part I.*, *pp.* 215, 216.]

In Northamptonshire, on the edge of Warwickshire. The living is a vicarage, appropriated to the eldest A.B. of Christ Church, Oxford, from Westminster School, and is now held by William Chase, instituted September 21, 1784, B.D. 1777, whose curate at £80 is —— Jenkins, from Brasenose.

In the south wall of the north chancel is a handsome niche, and a piscina by it.

Against the north side is a man in a gown, a woman, six sons, and four daughters.

"Here resteth the body of Thomas Wylmer, gent., who had to wife Elizabeth Crudge, and had issue by her fix sonnes and foure daughters, which Thomas decessed the 31 day of January, Anno Domini 1586."

Arms: Gules, a chevron cheque, between three eaglets, displayed or. Crest: an eagle's head or, between two wings expanded vaire.

A niche on the north side of the window, richly flowered at the top and bottom.

In the chancel:

"In hope of a joyfull resurrection of the Rev. Francis Baker, who died February 4, 1773, aged 73."

A lozenge by the north arch for the Rev. Ellis Jones, died September 14, 1784, aged 58.

The chancel rests on three pointed arches, the nave on six.

Against the north wall:

"Mem. Mr. Thomas Graby, who deceased September 28, 1767, did by his will bequeath to the Vicar and Churchwardens of this parish, and to their successors for ever 200*l.* 3 per cent. Bank Annuities; the yearly interest of which to be by them distributed at the communion-table on Christmas Day in every year to such poor persons of the parish as are not chargeable to the poor-rate, and are deemed by them proper objects of charity."

Over the north door:

"James Darby, died 1733, aged 59.
His wife Rose, 1748, aged 65.
Their daughter Martha, 1737, aged 18.
Their son Richard, 1751, aged 38.
Their daughter Elizabeth, 1766.
Mary, 6, 1758."

He gave to the master of the free-school here £30, of which £20 is given to the present clerk, Burnham, and the rest to repair the house in which he lives and keeps the school.

Mr. Darby also gave an engine.

John Tite, first teacher of the school in this parish 36 years, died August 17, 1803, aged 72; Burnham, the clerk, succeeded.

The font was the gift of the Rev. W. Chase, vicar, 1793—a marble mortar on a wooden pillar.

A cross for Burnham, 1694, in south aisle. In north chancel (a Sunday-school), east wall, a perk, flowered, a square hole, and a slit into the chancel.

Edward Short, curate, died 1300, aged 65, from Fleckenhoe, co. Warwick.

John Summon, curate twenty years, died July 16, 1799, aged 59.

Stean.

[1786, *Part I., p.* 450, 451.]

I am surprised that some of your correspondents should not have furnished you with an account of Stean church, or chapel, near Brackley in Northamptonshire. It is as curious a building as any in Britain, and, in my memory, stood near it the mansion house of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, who, with his lady, and many other persons of note, are there buried, and handsome monuments erected therein to their memory. The mansion-house, Lord Crewe's, a house once of much hospitality, has scarce left a wreck behind, and for many years even the chapel was frequented only by rooks and daws, who built their nests among the monuments; but the late Dr. Richard Grey, Rector of Hinton, obtained Queen Anne's Bounty to add to this little rectory, and during his life, and I believe since, divine service has been performed there once a month. Such who visit the sequestered spot will be surprised to see Lord Crewe's monument decorated with a bunch of grapes, and therefore I will explain it. After Lady Crewe's

death, the bishop often spent hours at the feet of their joint monument, to contemplate on mortality as well as immortality; but he took occasion to express to Dr. Grey, his chaplain, that he did not like the sight of a ghastly skull with which the sculptor had embellished it. Dr. Grey, therefore, without loss of time, sent for the artist, and asked him whether he could not convert the skull into some object less offensive. "Yes," said he, after a short consideration; "I can turn it into a bunch of grapes"; and it was forthwith done. The principal monuments in this little church are: to Sir Thomas Crewe, Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, temp. Jacobi et Caroli Primi, and his lady; John Lord Crewe and his lady, first baron of Stean; Thomas Lord Crewe, his eldest son, and lady; Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, and his first lady, Penelope Lady Crewe, and his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Foster; Temperance Brown, daughter of Thomas Crewe; John Crewe, Esq., aged 15.

Lord Crewe was a temporal as well as a spiritual lord, and so warmly attached to the abdicated King James that, when he lay dying on the slab before his parlour fire, he said to Dr. Grey, "Dick, don't you go over to them." POLYXENA.

[1786, *Part II.*, *p.* 581.]

The furniture for the altar, desk, and pulpit of Stean church is of crimson velvet, formerly made use of for the chapel royal at St. James's when Bishop Crewe was Clerk of the Closet to Charles II., which, together with the Bible used by the King himself, and a set of Common Prayer-Books suitable to it, was given by his lordship in his lifetime, and is still preserved in the church. D. H.

[1786, *Part II.*, *p.* 933.]

The following is from the Harleian MS. 6365, a quarto, containing inscriptions in several churches in Oxford, Berkshire, and Northamptonshire.

STEAN CHAPEL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

On a monument of white marble, by the north wall, over the proportion of a man lying by his side, this inscription:*

"Thomas Crew, Miles, serviens D'ni Regis ad legem, Proloquutor Parliamentorum annis 21 Jacobi & 1° Caroli 1 Feb. A.D. 1633, obiit ætatis suæ 68. Peregrinus in patriam. Temperance Crew, the wife of Thomas Crew, Esq., and one of the daughters and coheirs of Reginald Bray,[1] by Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Vaux, died in the Lord[2] 25 Oct., 1619, and in the year 28[3] of her age, and now rests[4] from her labours, and her works follow her."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

Upon the monument these arms:

Crew B. a lion rampant, arg. g. gu. semé de lis and fretty of 6 or.

* VARIATIONS IN BRIDGES.

[1] Esq. [2] The year of our Lord. [3] 38. [4] Resteth.

Crew impaling Bray, Arg. a chevron between 3 eagles' legs erased at the thigh, sa.

Crew with the former quartering, impaling Bray, quartering Verry, Arg. and b. 3 bends gu.

Over against this, another fair marble monument, by the south wall, with this inscription:

"Here rest preserved under this marble arke, the pretiouse[5] reliques of Temperance, wife of John Browne, Esq., 3d daughter of Sir Thomas Crew, Kt., the King's Serjant-at-Law, a constant lover of best,[6] of a disposition amiable and chearful, and a wit high and pleasant, her spirit of a divine[7] elevation and her discretion justly tempered, of a winning curtisie, and of a conquering meekness, her faith that of the Church's, whose fruits were her daily charitys and[8] her saint-like patience in her sickness. This becomming mortall translated her into immortality[9] 22, 1634, aged 25 years. She left no other posterity but her fame and dear memory, to which this is sacred.[10]

John, Math } Christmas { fratres, fecerunt

1635."

The arms above it are:

Browne, viz.: Or, a chevron barré or; 6 arg. b. between 3 birds[11] . . . quartering Sa. 2 bars and a talbot in full course in chief arg. impaling Crew.[12]

On the one side, Browne, with his quarterings.

On the side, Crewe.

On the one side, under a death's head (*Disce mori*); on the other side, under another death's head, crowned (*Mors mihi corona*).

In the east window, Crew impaling Arg. two bars gu., impaling Bray.[13]

In the windows of the dining-room in the house are these arms:

1. The arms of England.

Villars, Duke of Buckingham—a martlet in dexter chief, quartering Sa. a fesse between 3 estoyles or cinquefoils arg.; 2. Sa. a chevron between 3 cross crosslets arg.; 3. Per pale gu. and sa. a lion rampant arg. Bellers—4. B. a bend arg. between 6 mullets of 6 points or; 5. Arg. a cross between 2 annulets in the 1st and 4th. [These, with the garter, crest and supporters of Villars.]

Herbert, Earl of Pembroke—with quarterings.

Sands—Arg. a cross raguled sa., quartering, 1. Verry 3 bends gu.; 2. Arg. a chevron between 3 eagles' legs erased sa.—Bray.

Arg. 6 lions rampant sa., quartering, 1. Arg. a pale fusilly sa.—Savage; 2. Arg. a fesse humett sa.; 3. quarterly, in the 2d and 3d a fret or.

Or, a chevron b. on a canton b. an anchor or, quartering, 1. B. a bend arg. cotised between 6 martlets or.—Delabere; 2. on a bend 3 chaplets.

VARIATIONS IN BRIDGES—*continued.*

[5] And dear. [6] The best. [7] Dainty. [8] The trial of her. [9] Sept. [10] Disce mori, mors mihi corona. [11] Omitted. [12] Crest, a bird A. [13] Bridges adds, Arg. a chevron between 3 cinquefoils g.—Crew impaling Waldegrave.

B. 2 bars Arg. on a canton sa. a wolf's head erased arg.—Wilbraham.

Arg. 2 bars gu.

Crew impaling Bray.

Within the garter Barré of 8 arg. and b. on 6 inescutcheons sa. as many lions rampant arg.—Cecil, quartering, 1. B. a lion rampant arg. holding a tree eradicated v.; 2. Sa. 3 tents, in fesse point, a bezant; 3. Arg. on a bend cotised gu. 3 cinquefoils arg; 4. Arg. a chevron between 3 chess rooks erm.; 5. as 1.

Vaux—Chequè arg. and b. on a chevron arg. 3 roses gu., quartering,

1. Thirning—Arg. a fesse between 2 pairs of pincers and an annulet gu.

2. Green—B. 3 stags tripping or.

3. Mabelthorp—Gu. a chevron or, between 3 cross crosslets in chief a lion passant guardant or.

4. Harwedon—Arg. on a chevron between 3 ravens' heads erased sa., 3 bezants.

5. Lucy—Gu. semè de lis, 3 lucies hauriant or.

6. Arg. 3 chevrons gu.

7. Cheyney—quartering Arg. sa. over all a bend fusilly gu.

8. Mocket—Gu. 3 martlets [qy. if not hawks?] arg.

9. Pabenham—Arg. 2 bars [qy. if not Barré of 6?] b. over all a bend gu. charged with 3 mullets or.

10. Engaine—Gu. a fesse dancette between 6 cross crosslets or.

11. Empson—Arg. a chevron, and in the dexter canton a cinque foil sa.

12. Beckering—Chequè arg. and gu. a bend sa.

13. Burton—Arg. on a bend b. 3 lozenges of the first, each charged with a saltire gu. between 6 cross crosslets or.

Crest: a parrot's head sa. beaked or, on a wreath arg. and gu. Supporters, 2 falcons [griffins] Arg. armed or.

[1788, *Part II., p.* 1051.]

The mansion-house at Stean (about a mile westward from Hinton) is now taken down; the kitchen part thereof only remains; the chapel is standing, and much the same as before described in Mr. A.'s extract from the Harleian MSS. in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lvi., p. 933. J. Henn.

[1790, *Part I., p.* 420.]

I have compared the account from the Harleian MSS. with the inscriptions in Stean chapel, and find some small variations, both from Mr. Bridges and the MS. If you think the subject worth reviving, the account here sent may be relied on.

To fulfil my promise, I send you a view, and, I believe, the only

one ever taken, of the chapel; and which, though unskilfully, is nevertheless faithfully taken from the spot (see Plate III.).

This little Gothic edifice was erected early in the last century, as appears by an inscription, somewhat defaced,

"BVIL . . BY
T . C
162 . ."

on the west side of the chapel; and over the door is the text. The chief entrance is by a portal on the south side, where the old mansion stood. On each side of the door are the arms of Crewe and Bray. The building is nearly square, and is adorned with many Gothic pinnacles. The cemetery is situated on the north side, and is divided from the chapel by a pair of folding gates, painted marble. It is entered by a descent of two steps, and is in length 31 feet 6 inches; in breadth 11 feet, and the height about 18 feet. Above are fixed in various positions, fifteen ensign staves, most of which have flags, whereon are armorial bearings, now too much torn or injured to be fully described. Here also are hung up sundry pieces of old armour, as spurs, helmets, gauntlets, a basket-hilt broad-sword, an episcopal crosier staff, etc. The arms in the east window are now destroyed.

[1790, *Part I.*, *pp.* 493, 494.]

Opposite to this is another monument of variegated marble with sundry carvings and ornamental devices, whereon:

"Here rest preserved under this marble arke the precious and dear relicks of Temperance, wife of John Browne, esq., 3d daughter of Sir Thomas Crewe, Knt., the King's Sergeant-at-Lawe, a constant lover of the best."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

"She died the 22d of September, 1634, aged 25 years."

Above is a representation of an angel sounding a trumpet, and on a label under, "Arise and come to judgment." The arms on this monument, and the inscriptions under the deaths' heads are also as before described, with Mr. Bridges' addition, note 13.

On a blank slab:

"Here lyeth the body of the Rt. Rev. and Rt. Honble Nathanael, Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, who died Sept. 18, 1721, æ. 88."

By the side of this another:

"Here lyeth the body of the Rt. Honble Dorothy, Lady Crewe, and daughter of Sir William Forster, of Balmbrough, in the county of Northumberland, Kt., who died Oct. 16, 1715, æ. 42."

On another:

"Elizabeth, Countess of Arran, fifth daughter of Thomas Lord Crewe, died 21 May, 1756, æ. 77."

Two more black slabs lie near this without inscriptions. On another near the entrance :

"Here lyeth interred the Rt. Honble Penelope Lady Crewe, wife of Nathanael Lord Crewe, Baron of Steane, and Lord Bishop of Durham, daughter of Sir Philip Frowde, Knt., who died in the 44 year of her age, Mar. 9, A.D. 1699."

Arms, somewhat defaced : Crewe, impaling, within a bordure ermin, 3 lionells rampant crowned. Crest, on a ducal coronet, a gamb erect. Supporters, dexter, a lion gorg'd, with a ducal coronet ; sinister, a gryphon.

On another lying north and south :

"Here lyes Mary, wife of Thomas Crewe, esq., eldest daughter of Sir Roger Townshend, of East Rainham, in the county of Norfolke, Bart., and Mary his wife, second daughter of Horatio Lord Vere, Baron of Tilbury, who died July 4, 1658."

Arms : Crewe impaling a chevron ermin between 3 escallops.

At the west end, a white marble monument, within a wreath of flowers. At the top the arms of Crewe, at the bottom a Death's head.

"John Crewe, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Crewe, died in the 15 yeare of his age, Aug. 12, 1669, and is here interred."

Opposite this another elegant monument of variegated marble : a mitre between two barons' coronets standing on the top ; at the bottom of the monument the bunch of grapes before noticed.*

"Near this place lyeth the body of the Rt. Rev. and Rt. Honble Nathaneal Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham and Baron of Steane, 5 son of John Lord Crewe. He was born Jan. 31, 1633, was consecrated Bishop of Oxford 1671, translated to Durham 1674 ; was clerk of the closet and privy counsellour in the reigns of K. Charles the Second and K. James the Second, and died Sept. 18, 1721, æ. 88,"

"Near this place lieth the body of the Rt. Honble Dorothy Lady Crewe, wife of Nathanael Lord Crewe, and daughter of Sir William Forster, of Balmbrough, in Northumberland, Knt., who died Oct. 16, 1715, æ. 42."

Arms, underneath : Crewe, impaling a chevron, vert between 3 bugle horns sable, strung gules. Above, a baron's coronet. Supporters, a lion and a gryphon as before. Motto : *Degeneranti genus opprobrium.*

Next to this, eastward, another elegant monument of veined marble embellished with various sculpture, enclosed with iron palisades, gilt and ornamented ; in an oval wreath the following words :

"Here lieth interred the Rt. Honble Thomas Lord Crewe, Baron of Stean, eldest son of John Lord Crewe, and Jemimah his wife, died in the 14 year of his age, Nov. 30, 1697."

Arms, above : Crewe quartering Bray ; coronet and crest, Crewe. Below, a cipher elegantly cut in marble, under a baron's coronet.

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786, Part I., p. 450 ; *ante*, pp. 216, 217.

On another marble monument about the middle of the north wall, opposite the gates:

"John Lord Crewe, Baron of Steane, son of Sir Thomas Crewe, Knight, and Temperance, his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Reginald Bray, of Steane, in the county of Northampton, Esq. Died in the eighty-second year of his age, Dec. 12, A.D. 1679."

"Jemimah, Lady Crewe, wife of John Lord Crewe, daughter and coheir of Edward Waldegrave, of Lawford, in the county of Essex, Esq., died in the 74 year of her age, Oct. 14, 1675, and is here interred."

Arms: Crewe, quartering Bray, a crescent for difference, impaling party per pale. Supporters, Crewe as before.

The Communion-table is of black and white marble; round one side is this:

"The gift of Nathanael Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham 1720."

The chapel appears in good repair; the crimson furniture is much faded. This rectory is now, I am informed, worth upwards of £40 per annum, and is united to Hinton. Divine service is as usual performed here once per month. I observed no font in this chapel. On an obelisk of the gateway near the chapel, "DVRATE."

Stean lordship belongs now to the Rt. Hon. Earl Spenser, of Althorpe, in this county. J. HENN.

Stoke Albany.

[1791, *Part I., p.* 980.]

On perusing Bridges' "Northamptonshire," I am much pleased with the following concise epitaph (vol. ii., p. 340), which is said to have formerly had place, in the church of Stoke Albany, on the altar-tomb of a man completely armed, lying on his back, with his hands clasped in the gesture of prayer:

"Hic jacet Johannes Ross le bonne compagnon."

If anyone can furnish a clue to the history of this good companion, it will be esteemed a singular favour; and still more so, if any of your ingenious correspondents in that neighbourhood (it is not very far either from Rockingham, Harborough, or Kettering) would kindly furnish you with a drawing of this curious monument, particularly of the figure of the knight. J. N.

[1792, *Part I., p.* 115.]

Being at Market Harborough a few days since, and recollecting the wish expressed above, I with pleasure turned my horse's head to the village of Stoke Albany, which I found to be only an agreeable hour's ride. But, judge of my surprise when I heard that the effigies of the *Bon Compagnon*, after whom the inquiry was made, had been, about two years ago, removed . . . by the express direction of a respectable clergyman, because the figure looked black and unhand-

some. The gallant warrior was first turned upside down, in order to make a seat, but this appearing still worse than the figure, the whole was broken, and the fragments buried under an adjoining brick pavement. On the arch, however, which could not be so easily removed, and under the battlements of the church, the founder's arms still remain, a monument of his munificence; while the chasm which the loss of his effigies has occasioned perpetuates the opprobrium of its removal. M. GREEN.

Sulgrave.

[1789, *Part I., pp.* 397, 398.]

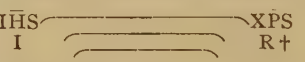
Whether Sulgrave derives its name from the little rivulet Sou, or Sow,* having its first spring at this place, and the termination Grave, a final syllable in the names of many places, and is from the Saxon ȝpæf, signifying a grove, or cave, would perhaps be difficult to ascertain. In many old writings it is termed Solgrave, Soulgrove, etc. Whatever woods or groves may formerly have been, no vestiges remain at this time, the article wood being very scarce; but since the canal to Banbury, about six miles distant, has been completed, there is a plentiful supply of coal.† The villa (which consists of upwards of ninety families, about twenty of which are freeholders) is situated in a kind of hollow, and of course extremely dirty and unpleasant during the winter season. The soil is chiefly of a binding, heavy, clayish earth, though in some places of a lighter contexture, and yielding plentiful crops of corn and grass for grazing. The field was enclosed in 1761, before which there were some old enclosures belonging to some particular farms. The total space of ground belonging to this parish is about 1,200 acres. About a mile northward from the town, on an eminence called Barrow Hill, appears a tumulus, or barrow, which gives name to the hill, and on which grows a large ash-tree, called Barrow Hill Tree; from whence, as it is generally supposed here, nine counties may be discerned, *i.e.*, Northampton, Warwick, Worcester, Oxon, Gloucester, Berks, Bucks, Bedford, and Hertfordshires, and, when a clear horizon, part of Hampshire and Wiltshire. Whether this be a fact, or supposition, I cannot say *probatum est;* but the prospect from this hill is wonderfully extensive. As every ditch, hillock, or mound, is not to be supposed Roman or Saxon vestigia, and as there is no military road near this place, all that can be observed of it is only that it is factitious. In a small close adjoining to the churchyard, westward, is a remarkable mount, called Castle Hill, and gives name to the close; a foss appears round the north side, though now very faintly. It is said a castle formerly stood there. This must have been at a very early period, and long before the situation of the church was

* This river is called the Tove in the maps, and runs to Towcester.

† At about fifteen-pence to eighteen-pence per hundredweight, brought home.

removed. The church of old time was situated five or six hundred yards north-west from the present building. This spot still retains the name of The Old Churchyard, and was, till lately, enclosed with a hedge. Bones, etc., are often discovered there. It is not used as a cemetery, and is now almost forgot. Near this place, in a sequestered situation, was anciently a grange,* belonging to St. Andrew's, a monastery in Northampton, of which there are at this time no remains. There are near this spot two springs, one of which is mineral, and is called Vigo; the other is called Holy Well. Here are also two other springs, Stock Well and Mark Well; from these four the River Tove has its origin; their flow is not diminished even in the driest season.

A steam engine is now erecting for grinding corn, by the proprietor of this rural spot, a man of ingenuity and acumen. The present church, which stands in a higher situation than the ancient one did, appears to have stood some centuries, as the date on the south porch testifies. In a stone shield over the entrance are the letters E.R, with a fleur-de-lis and date underneath, 1364, and also the letters



on each side the entrance into the porch. The building has a very heavy appearance, and is no way remarkable, more than on account of its strength. The tower is pyramidical from the base to the battlements, and contains a tolerable ring of five bells. On the great bell, which is hung somewhat higher than the others, is the date 1602. The third and fourth have this couplet round their upper vase:

"Be yt known to all that doth me see,
That Newcombe of Leicester made mee.
1610."

The others are of later date. In the chancel stands an ancient iron-cased chest, which had aforetime three locks, in which are the parish-books from the close of the last century. The old register was destroyed about the beginning of the present century, when the vicarage-house was burnt down. The present incumbent has erected a new vicarage on the same spot where stood the ancient one.

In the chancel, a plain slab, whereon, in Latin:

"The Rev. George Fisher, vicar of this church, died Oct. 15, 1724, æ. 73."

On another:

"Infra Conduntur Cineres Johannis Loggin, A.M., nuper hujusce Ecclesiæ, necnon Ecclesiæ de Chalcombe, Pastoris perquam fidelis, Pius honestus, eruditus et beneficus, Summâ modestiâ tàm in rebus divinis quam humanis enituit. Uxorem

* See Johnson's "Dictionary," article Grange.

† Whether this letter is R or B, I am not determined, the latter part of the curve being broken off in such a manner as to render it a doubtful point.

et tres liberos superstites reliquit, Johannem, Franciscum, et Annam, Morte repentinâ correptus.

7m° die Julii anno { Salutis 1741. / Ætatis 44.

Dilectissimi conjugis memoriæ Sarah vidua superstes Hunc lapidem sacrum voluit & mœrens posuit."

Arms, three piles in chief, a lion courant in base; a crescent upon a mullet for difference. Crest, on a wreath, a stag's head erased at the neck, gorged with a belt, coming behind with a ring.

On another, by the above, in Latin, somewhat obliterated; the following is a translation, partly literal:

"Here is buried Francis, the youngest son of John Loggin [formerly vicar of this church], and Sarah his wife. A boy of few years, but of the best expectation, inasmuch as he was at no time cause of grief to his parents, unless in dying. He, who hath said that the kingdom of God consists of such, hath taken into His bosom this little flower of tender age, early cropped off, yet ripe for heaven. He was born Jan. 25, 1732-3; he died Aug. 2, 1744, in the 12th year of his age."

J. HENN.

[1789, *Part II., pp.* 703, 704.]

There are some stones without inscriptions, perhaps defaced by time. In the church is a tolerable painting of the arms of George II.

Against the south wall, in the aisle, are three elegant monuments in bas-relief, of beautiful variegated marble, ornamented with Ionic columns, and topped with urns burning; the first of which is a joint monument, as may be understood by the inscriptions following:

"To the memory of JOHN HODGES, Esq., and MOSES HODGES, Doctor of Divinity. . . . He departed this life Feb. 8, 1723-4."

Arms for Hodges: Or, in a canton sable, a ducal coronet of the first, two crescents of the second, chief and base.

Crest: On a wreath, a goat's head [in bronze] erased, langued gules, gorged with a ducal coronet, or.

"MOSES HODGES, D.D., was in religion, learning, and loyalty, an ornament to the Church of England, and, by his orthodox preaching, and pious example, a great encourager of all Christian duties, especially that of charity, which crowned all his virtues. Worn out with indefatigable pains in the discharge of his parochial duty as vicar of St. Mary's, in Warwick, he retired to Harvington, in the county of Worcester, where he was rector, and resigned his soul to God Nov. 21, 1724, in the 62d year of his age. He married Martha, the daughter of John Jephcott, D.D., by whom he left only four daughters, Mary, Theodosia, Anna, and Lydia; Martha, the eldest, being married to Daniel Danvers, Esq., but, to his unspeakable grief, buried in his lifetime. As a testimony of their gratitude to the best and dearest of relations, this monument was erected by Martha, the widow, and Mary, the daughter, of Moses Hodges, D.D."

Arms, Hodges impaling Jephcott, viz., Azure, on a fess argent, three cocks' heads erased, gules, between three stars of eight points, or.

Secondly,

"Near this place lies buried the body of Martha Hodges,* wife of Moses Hodges, D.D. . . . She entered on immortality Dec. 27, 1741, aged 74."

* In the body of the church, not far from the monument, is a plain slab, whereon is "M. H. 1741." It perhaps covers this lady's ashes.

Arms: In a lozenge, Hodges impaling Jephcott.

Thirdly,

"Underneath are deposited the remains of Theodosia Hodges, daughter of Moses Hodges, D.D., and Martha his wife, who, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience, resign'd her soul to God, who gave it, Nov. 14, 1757, aged 55." . . .

Arms: In a lozenge, Hodges.

Over these monuments are fixed three achievements.

1. In a lozenge, Hodges with Jephcott in pretence, impaling Jephcott.

2. Hodges, impaling, Sable, two chevronels ermine, between three eaglets displayed or. Crest, Hodges.

3. Hodges impaling Jephcott. Crest, Hodges.

A neat marble monument against the north wall, in the body of the church, and opposite the foregoing, whereon:

"The Reverend John Lord, A.M., son of Lawrence Lord, Esq., late of Cottisford, in the county of Oxford, died Nov. 8, 1772, in the 60th year of his age; also of Anna his wife, daughter of Moses Hodges, D.D., who died April 20, 1762, aged 61."

Arms: Argent, on a fess gules, two pheons or, between three cinquefoils sable, impaling Hodges.

Crest: On a wreath, a dove volant, contourned, proper, in the bill an olive branch.

On an ancient stone stab in the aisle, near the pulpit, a brass plate, whereon, in the old black character:

"Here lyeth buried the bodies of Laurence Washington, gent., and Anne his wyf, by whome he had issue IIII sons and VII daughters; which Laurence died the day of 15 ; and Anne deceased the 6th day of October, anno Domini 1564."

On this stone also is a brass shield, much defaced; the arms appear to have been two bars; also, the effigies of the mother, the four sons, and seven daughters, that of the father being now gone.

J. Henn.

[1789, *Part II., pp.* 795-798.]

The Church of Sulgrave is dedicated to St. James, and was very early given to the convent of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, by Bartholomew, the son of Godfrey de Sulgrave, with the consent of his superior, Lord Robert de Pinckney; and this donation was confirmed by Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, in whose time the vicarage was ordained.

In the 19th of Edward I. the rectory was valued at nine marks, and the vicarage at six.

In the 26th of Henry VIII., the rectory was valued at nine pounds, and the vicarage at ten, out of which three were allowed for synodals and procurations.

Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the rectory and advowson fell to the Crown, and in 6th Edward VI. were granted to Thomas Lynell and Peter Bold.

The patronage of the vicarage continued in the prior and convent of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, who had the right of presentation till the 31st of Henry VIII., and presented the following incumbents:

1222. Robert de Northampton.
1264. Thorald.
Robert de Wardenton.
1302. Robert de Middleton.
John de Boeton.
1325. Hugh Paine.
1347. Henry Warren de Buckingham.
1363. Will. Wycock.
1369. 24 September, John Wilford.
1391. 23 May, John Warde.
1423. 16 September, Thomas Bythebrooke.
1428. 13 March, William Jewester.
1429. 7 June, William Goueld.
1430. John Irby.*
1438. 12 September, Henry Hopton.
1441. 7 February, Thomas Hastings.
1448. 31 August, Walter Blode.
1451. 29 March, John Edwin.
1452. 27 April, Robert Cornwell.
1453. 21 April, Rich. Monmouth.
Will Andrews.
1464. 9 November, John Baldwin.
1475. Edward Fox.
1489. 9 March, John Alysander.
1496. 23 December, Richard Wryght.
1510. 27 February, John Hogelin.
1511. 25 September, John Hinton.
1540. 21 November, William Marshall,† M.A.
1547. 5 December, Ralph Greenhall.‡
1561. 17 September, Hugh Charnock.§
1655. Richard Fisher.‖
1685. George Fisher.¶
1725. John Loggin, M.A.

* Whose institution appears not in the Bishop of Lincoln's Register.

† By virtue of this turn being given to Will. Wrey, by consent of the priory of St. Andrew's, he was the last presented by their title.

‡ By the Crown.

§ By the Bishop, on a lapse. He died Rector of Milton Reynes, near Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

‖ The next by record. He died March 24, 1686.

¶ Perhaps succeeded his cousin R. F. He died 1725.

1741. 7 July, Richard Lydiat, M.A.
1750. Thomas Lydiat.*
1753. James Wilmot, D.D.†
1760. 20 December, Richard Wykham,‡ M.A., the present vicar.

In this parish is a charity-school, built and endowed by John Hodges, Esq..§ for ten poor boys. The late Mr. Robert Gardiner,‖ of this parish, hath added six more, who have each a coat and a hat annually, on the 14th day of February. He augmented the endowment to £9 per annum. These poor children are educated until they are capable of being put apprentice or to service. The sum of 33s. is yearly laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's Day. This arises from a sum of money left by a John Timcock, of Culworth, and John Walker, of this parish, which has been laid out in the purchase of a piece of land in the adjoining parish Helmdon. The before-mentioned R. Gardiner also left an annual sum for the performance of divine service on the 14th day of February, for ever.

The old mansion-house is situated at the east end of the town ; it is now much dilapidated. There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth once visited this mansion, but I find no good authority for it. In the kitchen window are the following arms finely painted on glass, but, alas! now much injured; they were removed from the part taken down a few years ago.

1. Wasshington and Butler—Argent, two bars gules, three mullets in chief of the second, impaling, argent, a chevron or, between three urns of the second. Date 1588.

2. Wasshington and Kitson—Wasshington, impaling Sa. three fishes hauriant arg. a chief or.

3. Wasshington with a crescent for difference, impaling Arg. and sa. paly of five, a canton ermin.

4. Ihon Wakelay maried the dauftear of Wasshington, 1588. Arg. on a cross sa. five lions rampant or, impaling Wasshington as the third.

In the back porch, leading to the garden, are two ancient figures in plaster-work, very rude and uncouth, on each side against the wall, the one a lion, the other a dragon. These probably were once supporters to a coat of arms, or, perhaps, placed in the porch as emblematical of the rank of the family then resident at the mansion ;

* Succeeded his brother R. L.

† Now Rector of Barton, in Warwickshire.

‡ Presented by his brother, the late W. H. Wykham, of Swalcliffe, in Oxon, Esq. The right of presentation has been many years in this family. Before the field was enclosed, the tithes were set at about £100 per annum.

§ See his monumental inscription, *ante*, p. 225.

‖ This gentleman lies buried on the north side of the churchyard without any tombstone to his memory ; I believe *by his own desire*. He died in 1777. I think the 14th of February was his birthday.

for, over the doorway of this porch, in the garden, is a circular shield quartered: the first,* three fleur-de-lis, the third three lions passant guardant, the second and fourth quite defaced; all within the garter the inscription is also lost; the supporters, dexter a lion, sinister a dragon, in the same rude style as those before-mentioned in the porch; the letters "E. R." appear above, the fleur-de-lis on one, and the rose on the other side of the arms; a crown is placed over the shield—I suppose it to be of Edward III. Another shield, or rather the shadow of one, appears underneath the before-mentioned, over the doorway, but time hath long since devoured the characters thereon. The arms of Wasshington, cut in stone, are on each side the doorway, one of which has the crescent for difference.

Account of Manors (anciently) in Sulgrave, from a MS. written by the late Mr. R. Gardiner, of this parish.

At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Gilo, brother of Annault, held four hides in Sulgrave, to whom Hugh Landrie and Otbert were under-tenants. The arable land was ten carucates; in demesne were three carucates, with one servant and twenty villeins, and six cottagers had five carucates; there were eight acres of meadow. The whole had been valued at nine pounds, but was then rated at seven. It lay within the soke of Warden.

This Gilo is also sometimes named Gilo de Pinckenni, and was the founder of Weedon Pinckney, as a cell to the monastery of St. Lucian. His barony was held of the Crown *in capite* by the service of fifteen knights' fees, for which his successors paid yearly into the hands of the Constable of Windsor Castle £15 towards the guard of that castle. In the beginning of Edward I.'s reign, Henry de Glynton is certified to hold one knight's fee in Sulgrave of William de Pinckney, and John de Monthalt half a knight's fee of William de Colworth. This John de Monthalt died in the twenty-second year of this reign, seised of a manor in Sulgrave, which was held of Robert de Pinckney by the service of a sixth part of a knight's fee. To Richard de Colworth succeeded his son William Fitz-Richard, under whom Main de Pinckney was an inferior tenant. But the superior lord of the whole fee was Henry, the lineal descendant from Gilo de Pinckney; for, by inquisition taken in the thirty-second year of this reign, it appears that Symon de Pinckney held one fee in Sulgrave of the said Henry and his predecessors, and Phylippia, the widow of William de Colworth, another. The successor of John de Monthalt in Sulgrave was Oldam de Monthalt, his son. This gentleman died in the thirty-fourth year of this reign, and, by inquisition at his death, was found to have been joint tenant of the manor of Sulgrave with Margaret his wife.

* In those days France was quartered before England, as being the greater kingdom.

As of the inheritance of William de Gayton, one-third part of it being settled in dower upon Ann, the wife of Walter de Gayton, it was held by the service of half a knight's fee, and descended to Elizabeth, their only daughter, a minor of two years of age.

The barony of Pinckney was at this time [1306] in the hands of the Crown, Henry, the last possessor, having sold and alienated part of his fees, and by deed, bearing date September 4, in the twenty-ninth year of this reign, granted and given up the rest to the King, his heirs and successors for ever. In the fourth year of Edward III., the prior of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, and Stephen de Trafford, were lords of Sulgrave, by the service of an annual payment of 20s. towards the guard of Windsor Castle—10s. each. This Stephen had taken to wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Adam de Monthault, and in her right became possessed of this manor. She died the eighteenth year of this reign, and left it to Stephen de Trafford, her son and heir, who, in the twentieth year of the same reign, upon collecting the aid to make the King's son a knight, accounted for half a knight's fee in Sulgrave, as held of the fee of Pinckney. This Stephen de Trafford, in the thirtieth year of this reign, made a grant of this manor of Sulgrave to Sir Fulke de Birmingham, during life; and, in the forty-fifth year of the same reign, passed it to Henry de Ardern, who levied a fine of it the same year.

But, besides these two manors, there appears to have been at this time [1371] a third manor in Sulgrave, formerly in the possession of William de Pinckenni, which was held by Henry de Ellington, of the manor of Moreton Pinckney, by the service of one knight's fee and a half, and an annual payment of 20s., and from him called Ellington's manor. This Henry de Ellington, in the twentieth year of Edward III., upon making the King's son a knight, accounted for one moiety of a knight's fee in Sulgrave, as held of the honour of Windsor, and the fee of Pinckney. From him it passed to John Statesbury, gentleman, who, upon an action brought against him, in the thirty-third year of this reign, by the prior of St. Andrew's, for cutting down a certain quantity of underwood in Sulgrave, made it appear that the said underwood was his own property, as lying within his own manor of Sulgrave, called Ellington's manor. In the male line of this family it continued till the reign of Henry VIII., and then descended to a daughter Susan, the wife of Robert Leeson, Esq., of Whitfield, with whose posterity it also remained for several generations, and from them had the name of Leeson's manor; and by indenture of March 7, 4 James I., was, *inter alia*, granted by Thomas Leeson, and Thomas his son, to Lawrence Makepeace, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and which then since passed to Thomas Trist, Esq., of Colworth, and from thence called Trist's manor; which said Thomas Trist, Esq., in the 15th of Charles I., by feoffment, conveys the said manor of Sulgrave, with the rights, etc., to Thomas Whitton, his heirs

and assigns, for ever; and in the 15th of the same reign, a feoffment, whereby John Whitton, and Mary his wife, convey this manor to Richard Walker, his heirs and assigns, for ever. This R. Walker died intestate, whereby this manor descended to his only son, John Walker, who, by his last will, dated March 5, 1714, devises the said manor to his nephew, Walker Prestidge, in which family it yet continues.

To return to the manor of Stephen de Trafford. From Sir Henry de Ardern it descended to Ralph de Ardern, his eldest son, who, in the 7th of Henry IV., made a conveyance of it to Hellen, the widow of Sir Henry de Ardern, his brother. This Hellen, in the ninth year of the same reign, gave it back to the said Ralph, from whom it passed to Robert de Ardern, his heir at law, and of whom it was purchased, in the 18th of Henry VI., by Richard Danvers, of Culworth, Esq., who levied a fine on it the same year; in this fine it is called the manor of Netherbury, in Sulgrave. It remained in this family till about 1604, when it came into the hands of —— Crewe, Esq., and from his descendant has since passed into the family of the Hodgeses. Upon the surrender of the monasteries, 29th Henry VIII., the manor of Sulgrave, which belonged to the monastery of St. Andrew's, in Northampton, was given up to the Crown, and a fine was levied on it the same year, between the King, and Francis, prior of St. Andrew's, to the use of his Majesty. In the year following it was granted to Lawrence Wasshington, Esq., the son of John Wasshington, Esq., of Warton, in Lancashire, by Margaret, the daughter of Robert Kitson, of Warton, and sister to Thomas Kitson, alderman of London. He died in the 26th* year of Queen Elizabeth, and left his estate in Sulgrave to Robert Wasshington, his eldest son, by Anne, daughter of Robert Pargiter, of Greatworth, in this county, by whose posterity it was long enjoyed, and from whom it was called Wasshington's manor. This is now in the family of the Hodgeses.

The monks of Canons Ashby had, at their dissolution, annual revenue 7s. 8d.; and the nuns of Catesby 35s. 4d. These, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., were all granted, with the manor of Sulgrave, to the before-named Lawrence Wasshington.

The Reverend Moses Hodges Bartholomew, of Edgcot, in this county, is the present lord of Sulgrave manor. J. Henn.

[1799, *Part I., p.* 380.]

The enclosed sketch of Sulgrave Church may not be altogether unacceptable, relying on your accustomed candour, and the faithfulness of the representation, for its acceptance (Fig. 3).

A Traveller.

* See the inscription on his tombstone, and also the account of arms in the mansion-house, *ante*, p. 228.

Thorpe Mandeville.

[1791, *Part I., pp.* 110, 111.]

The village of Thorpe Mandeville, situate about two miles west from Sulgrave, in the county of Northampton, appears to have once been a place of more note, although now, like Adderbury, only a wreck is left behind. The situation is delightfully rural, the country hereabouts being hilly, and the prospects around exceedingly pleasant. The mansion of the Kirton family was, about twenty years since, standing westward from the churchyard, but, having become ruinous, was taken down, and the spot is now grown over with grass. Another mansion is situate east from the churchyard, which I suppose not of earlier date than sixty or eighty years. The old rectory is south-east from the church; the house has been lately repaired by the present rector, the Rev. Wm. Deacle, D.D., but without robbing it of its antique external appearance. The mansion of the Humfreys, patrons of the living, is about 200 yards south from the church. . . .

The churchyard is not without its yew-tree, whose spreading top and hollow trunk testify its antiquity; the little ancient church therein consists of a body and north aisle, covered with lead; the tower is also covered with the same, on which are sketches of some ancient formed shoes, with dates early in the last century; it contains three small bells of about the same date. I found in the church a piece of stone effigy, consisting of the head and shoulders, and part of the arms clasped over the breast. This had aforetime doubtless been placed on some sepulchre in this church; but the situation thereof must remain undiscovered, it being occasionally removed from place to place whenever it happens to be in the way of the sweepers. As it is an antique relic, I thought it worthy of note. At the east end of the aisle is an ancient monument of stone, ornamented with cherubs and various sculptural devices, the effigies of a man and three sons, and a woman and five daughters, in ingenicular posture, and sundry shields; whereof, Quarterly, 1st. Sa. a chevron surmounted of a bar gu.; 2. within a bordure . . . a crescent sa.; 3. party per pale or and gu. a bar between three leopard's heads counterchanged of the field; 4. a bar between three bugle horns. Crest, on a wreath, a dove argent. On the top of the monument, on each side, is a cherub supporting shields; that on the left hand: Quarterly, 1. Gu. a goat's head erased sa.; 2. defaced; 3. Sa.; 4. as the first. On the other hand: Quarterly, 1. Gu. a chief palised sa.; 2. Gu. a cross sa. gutty de or.; 3. defaced; 4. as the first. Above all, at the top, on a pedestal, a Calvary cross on a death's head; the following inscription in capitals underneath:

"Here lye the bodies of Thomas Kirton, Esquier, Common Serjavnt of the citye of London, and Marye his wife; who being maried togeather 38 yers, and hauinge had issue betweene them 12 children, 6 sonnes and 6 davghters, Marye

died the 22 of Februarie, in the yere of ovr Lorde God 1597, being 60 yer of age. Thomas Kirton, Esq., was buried XXI of April, MDCI."*

On a square marble in the wall at the west end of the aisle :

"To the perpetual memory of Kirton Gostelowe, youngest son of Thomas Gostelowe, Gent., who, for his ingenuity and hopefulnes, lived much beloved, and died extreamly lamented by all his relations, June 10, 1696. Ætatis suæ 16°. Memoria justi manebit."

On a square marble in the north wall :

"Near this place lyeth the body of Raphael Humfrey, of the Inner Temple, Esq., who dyed Nou. 29, 1680. Also 3 of his sons, namely, Nathanael, born June 3, 1674, who died Aug. 13, 75. Raphael and Cole, born Aug. 27, 76; Cole dyed July 21, 79; Raphael died Apr. 14, 81. His widow Dorothy, daughter of Wm. Collins, of London, Esq., earnestly follows. The said Dorothy, his widow, dyed 29 Dec., 1717, æ. 80, and lyeth here interred."

Arms. Humphrey. Gu. a cross bottony arg., impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, a dragon sa. langued gu. 2 and 3 party per pale arg. and az. Over all a bull gu.

On another :†

"Near this place lyeth interred the body of Dorothy Barlee, the only surviving daughter and child of John Barlee, citizen of London, deceased, by Susannah, his wife, one of the daughters of John Winston, of Canons Ashby, in co. of Northampton, clark, deceased, which said Dorothy changed this life for a better Apr. 28, 1714, æ. 58. Also of Ann Humfrey, widow, daughter of the said John Winston, deceased 25 Nov., 1711, æ. 98; and of Elizabeth, her daughter, deceased 5 Mar., 1719, æ. 71."

Arms : Ermine, three bars wavy sa., impaling party per pale, arg. and gu. a lion rampant supporting a tree proper. Over all, an escutcheon of pretence as the first.

On a stone slab :

"Near the remains of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Edmund Kirton, of this parish, Esq., and wife to Mr. Joseph Palmer, late of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in co. of Middlesex, mercer, who was born May 2, 1678, and dyed Oct. the 24, 1738, æ. 61."

On another :

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Dorothy Winstone, widdow, who was buried July 16, A.D. 1670."

On a stone slab in the church :

"Ann Humfrey, widow and relict of Raphael Humfrey, sen., Gent., deceased, one of the daughters of John Winston, of Canons Ashby, ob. 25 Nov., 1711, æ. 98."

On another :

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Raphael Humfrey, sen., who died the last of August, and was buried the 2d of Sept., 1681."

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* This last line appears very lately cut.

† This inscription is likewise on a slab in the body of the church.

On a stone slab in the chancel :

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Sarah Wilson. 1789."

"Incumber not yourselves with earthly things ;
Death soon a change and dissolution bringes.
Sarah, like Mary, hath chose that better part
Which doth defy Death's power, or humane art."

On another :*

"Mrs. Katherine Wainewright, wife of the Rev. Mr. Robert Wainewright, S.T.B., Rector of this church above 40 yeares, dyed May 1, A.D. 1712, æ. 57."

On a narrow slab :

"ANNE GOSTELOWE."

On another :

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Rob. Pargiter, R. of this church, eldest son and heir of the Rev. Dr. Tho. Pargiter, of Gritworth, in this county, and grandson of Robert Pargiter, of Gritworth, Esq., who died 15 July, 1720, æ. 36."

On another :

"The Rev. Mr. Robert Wainewright, S.T.B., R. of this church above 40 yeares ; dy'd in June A.D. 1711, æ. about 70 yeares."

In the chancel, which is handsomely wainscoted to the height of about 8 feet, is the entrance into the vestry-room, over which door are the arms of Humfrey, cut in the wainscot, and underneath "N.H. 1724 ; and over this door also is a handsome marble monument, whereon :

"To the memory of Nathaneal Humfrey, L.L.D., late R. of this church, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county. He was son and heir of Ralph Humfrey, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., by Dorothy his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheirs of Wm. Collins, of Nailsey, in the co. of Somerset, Esq. He died Mar. 3, 1744, æ. 68. Also of Abigail, relict of the said N. Humfrey, and one of the daughters of the Rev. Tho. Pargiter, of Gritworth, D.D. She died Aug. 10, 1752, æ. 70."

Arms : Humfrey impaling Pargiter, viz., Barry of 4 or and sa. 3 mascles counterchanged. Crest : Humphrey, a toucan sa. beak'd gu. collar'd or.

On another marble monument near the foregoing :

"Hic prope subjacet R'dus Robertus Pargiter, A.B., nuper rector hujus ecclesiæ, filius et hæres Thomæ Pargiter, de Gritworth, S.T.P. Bonus, justus, et pius, suis charus, omnibus urbanus, sui sæculi ornamentum illustre. Qui in muneribus fidei et doctrinæ illustre extitit exemplar. Et heus nimis cito terras deserens magnum sui desiderium reliquit. Ob. die 22 Julij, A.D. 1720, æ. 36."

Arms : Pargiter, with a label for difference : Crest : a hand holding a sphere.

On a slab in the aisle :

"Mrs. Sarah Humfrey, wife of Mr. Nathanael Pargiter Humfrey, departed this life Nov. 22, 1765, æ. 34."

* On the left of this lies the late rector Humphrey, who died 1787. No stone at present is laid over his remains. He has left a widow, four sons, and one daughter.

Wappenham.

[1793, *Part II.*, *p.* 1179.]

I send you an impression I took from a brass in Wappenham Church (see Plate I., p. 4), which Bridges calls an ecclesiastic; but it evidently appears to be a person in armour, with his beaver up. This is all of it remaining; it was a whole length, with an inscription, but the rest is broken off and gone. J. SIMCOE.

Welton.

[1794, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1085, 1086.]

The following epitaph in Welton Church, Northamptonshire, has been evidently placed there since one, to the same person, in Bridges, i., 98, was transcribed:

"M. S.
RICHARDI NICHOLS, A.M.
Clerici.
Qui in Deum pius,
In seipsum rectus,
In suos comis,
In omnes benevolus,
Integerrimam servavit conscientiam,
Quo non alter sincerus magis, aut cordatus:
Temporibus incertis non dubius,
Gulielmo Sceptrum Angliæ suscipienti,
Piè et non perduellionis ad instar
Juramentum rejecit.
Quod suorum et ipsius damno,
Curâ, et emolumentis Ecclesiæ relictis,
Animosè testatus est.
Sed quod not licuit conscionibus,
Apprimè præstitit exemplo,
Factis non minus valens.
Natus die quarto Octobris An° 1662; denatus 29 Decembris 1717. Ætatis 55."
"HANNAH NICHOLS ejusdem RICHARDI uxor, infra jacet: Mulier marito tali digna: Sed qualis erat, dies supremus indicabit. Obiit die 18 Octobris
Anno { Salutis 1729. / Ætatis 68."

Whilton.

[1797, *Part II.*, *pp.* 931, 932.]

Whilton Church is of modern date, within the present century, built by —— Rose, Esq., from whom the estate and manor have devolved to the present rector. This gentleman has laid out above £300 in making this church elegantly neat, which is a greater sum than is often raised throughout the kingdom, by brief, for building a new one. The pews are regularly placed, and accommodated with books, hassocks, etc., that the congregation may readily kneel, and join in the responses of the service. The furniture of the desk and

pulpit is rich and becoming; that of the altar splendid, but without the smallest mark of ostentatious finery. A beautiful organ has been lately erected, of sweet tone and full power, which leads a well-instructed choir.

The following articles are omitted:

1822, part ii., pp. 102, 103. Extracts from Dibdin's "Ædes Althorpianæ."

1828, part ii., pp. 393-395. Family of Onley, of Northamptonshire.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Prehistoric Antiquities:—Entrenchment at Marston Trussel.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 281, 282.

Roman Remains:—Discoveries at Brixworth, Castor, Chesterton, Hemsborough Camp, Marston St. Lawrence, and Wansford.—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., pp. 235-245.

Anglo-Saxon Remains:—Ancient names of Peterborough.—*Archæology*, part ii., p. 276.

Architecture:—Daventry Church; Geddington Cross; Peterborough Cathedral; Burleigh House; Kirby House.—*Architectural Antiquities*, part i., pp. 4-7, 97, 358, 374, 378; part ii., pp. 33, 41-44, 253.

Folklore:—Witchcraft.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 246, 247.

Ecclesiology:—Peterborough Cathedral and Cathedral School.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 39, 46, 110, 125, 172, 173, 235-240, 270.

Northumberland.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

[1819, *Part I., pp.* 10-13.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Ottadini, Gadeni, and Brigantes.

Roman Province.—Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Æsica, Great Chesters; Borcovicus, House-steads; Bremenium, Rochester; Cilurnum, East Chesters; Condurcum, Benwell; Corstopitum, Corchester; Habitancum, Risingham; Hunnum, Halton Chesters; Magna, Caervoran; Pons Ælii, Newcastle; Procolitia, Carrowbrugh; Segedunum, Wall's End; Vindobala, Rutchester; Vindolana, Little Chesters.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Northumbria.

Antiquities.—Roman or "Picts'" Wall, with numerous Roman earthworks, buildings, and inscriptions at the stations above mentioned, particularly at House-steads, called by Dr. Stukeley the Palmyra of Britain. Entrenchments of Black Dykes, Bolam; Castel Banks, Castle Hill, Clinch and Ingram circular camps, Green Castle, Hairlaw Camp, Maiden Castle, Old Rothbury, Outchester, Spindeston, Trodden Gares, Whalton Camp, Whitchester, and Whitby Castle. Three Stone-burn Druidical circle, thirty-eight yards in diameter. Castles of Alnwick, Ayden, Bamborough, Bellingham, Bellister, Berwick, Blenkinsop, Bothal, Cartington, Dunstanbrough, Edlingham, Etal, Featherstonehaugh, Harbottle, Hepple, Horton, Houghton, Langley, Morpeth, Mitford, Newcastle, Ogle, Prudhoe, Shewingshields, Stawardle-peel, Thirlwall, Tynemouth, Warkworth, Werk, and Widdrington. Towers of Berwick (bell), Callaby (West), Cockle Park, Cockley, Halton, Hexham, Lilburn, Lough-horsley, Seghill, Welton, Witton, and Wooler. Abbeys of Alnwick, Blancheland, and Hulne. Priories of Brinkburn, Hexham, and Tynemouth. Churches of Hexham, St. Andrew, and St. Nicholas, Newcastle. Seaton Delaval Chapel. Rothbury font. Blackfriars' Monastery,

Newcastle. Elsden Rectory-house. Warkworth Hermitage. Monk's Stone, near Monkseaton. Burrowden House.

Alnwick was the second abbey of the Premonstratensians in England (the first was at Newhouse, in Lincolnshire), and was founded by Eustace de Vescy in 1147. Its abbots were frequently summoned to Parliament.

Hexham was an episcopal see from 674 to 821. In its beautiful church are the tombs of Alfwald, King of Northumberland 788, and its prior Richard, of Hexham, historian, 1190. The parish, containing eight townships, ranked as a county palatine till 33 Henry VIII.

Hulne and Aylesford, in Kent, were the first houses of Carmelite or Whitefriars in this kingdom. Hulne Abbey was founded by John Fresburn, a Carmelite, brought over by Lord John Vescy in 1240. John Bale, the biographer, resided and composed his works at this place.

The steeple of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, extremely light and elegant, is built in the shape of an Imperial crown, and is 194 feet high. In the old library of this church is the Bible of Hexham Priory, a splendidly illuminated MS. about 600 years old.

In Tynemouth Priory had sepulture Oswin, the martyred King of Northumbria, its patron saint, 652; Malcolm, King of Scotland, and his son Edward, 1093.

Present State and Remains.

Rivers.—Allen, East and West, Alne, Alwain, Blythe, Bovent, Brennich, Cherlop, Coquet, Cor, Derwent, Dill, or Devil's Beck, Erringburn, Font, Glen, Hart, Hestild, Hoc, Irthing, Knare, Line, Nent, Otter, Perop, Pont, Rede, Ridley, Ridland, Seaton, Shele, Till, Tippal, Tweed, Tyne, North and South, Wansbeck. The name of the province of Bernicia, which with Deira formed the kingdom of Northumbria, was derived from the river Brennich, on which is the cataract called Linhope Spout, a fall of fifty-six feet.

Inland Navigation.—Blythe and Tyne rivers.

Lakes.—Kim-mere, Eland.

Eminences and Views.—The Cheviot chain, Aumond; the Bannocks, Bilden Hill, Blacktree, Borcum Hill, Byres Fell, Camp Hill, Catcleuch, Chattlehope, Clinch Hill, Cocklaw, Dale Castle, Earl's Seat, Ellis Craig, Flodden Hill, Fox Craig, Glanton Pike, Glassenhope, Harnham Hill, Hanging Shaw, Harwood Moor, Hawkhope, Hedgehope, Ingram Hill, Leam Beacon, Motelaw, Newton Tor, Ottercaps, Plin Meller, Redsquire, Rosedon Edge, Samyel Craig, Scotch Coltherd, Silverton Mountain, Snowhope, Tindale Fell, Tinney Hill, Two Pikes, Warkworth Castle, Whitesquire, Yevering Bell.

Natural Curiosities.—Bates and Coquet Islands; the Farn Islets;

Eglingham, Halliwell, Snowhope, and Thurston medicinal waters; Halystone and Jesmond Holywells; wild cattle in Chillingham Park.

Public Edifices.—Alnwick town hall, built 1731; clock-house, built 1786; Free School, rebuilt 1741; Lancastrian School, founded 1810; shambles. Berwick town hall, built 1754; its turret 150 feet high, architect, Dodd; bridge 15 arches, 1,014 feet long and 17 broad, finished 1634, architects Burrel and Braxton, cost £24,960; pier, barracks, fortifications, schools. Coquet and Fern Islands light-houses. Haydon bridge, 5 arches; school, hospitals. Morpeth town house, built 1714; county gaol. Newcastle Exchange and Guildhall, finished 1658, architect, Trollop, cost £10,000; mansion-house, rebuilt 1691, cost £6,000; All Saints' Church, circular, Stephenson, architect, cost £27,000; County Courts, founded 1810, Stokoe, architect; infirmary, founded 1751; bridge, 9 arches, 300 feet long, finished 1781; Assembly Rooms, erected 1776, Newton, architect, cost £6,701; Freeman's Hospital, erected 1681; Keelman's Hospital, built 1701, cost £2,000; Lunatic Asylum, Royal Jubilee School, butcher market, baths, theatre, opened 1788. North Shields, two light-houses; Clifford's fort. Seaton sluice-harbour.

Seats.—Alnwick and Keelder Castles, Duke of Northumberland, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Adderstone Hall, C. B. Forster, Esq.; Anderson Place, Newcastle, — Anderson, Esq.; Backworth, R. W. Grey, Esq.; Bavington, Little, Sir Cuthbert Shaftoe; Beaufront, John Errington, Esq.; Belsay Castle, Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart.; Benton Parva, T. C. Bigge, Esq.; Biddleston, Thomas Selby, Esq.; Blagdon, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.; Blenkinsop Castle, J. B. Coulson, Esq.; Bolam, Rev. J. H. Beresford; Bywell, Rev. S. Hodgson; Callaly, John Clavering, Esq.; Capheaton, Sir John Swinburne, Bart.; Carey Coats, Delaval Shaftoe, Esq.; Carham Hall, Anthony Compton, Esq.; Cartington Castle, — Alcock, Esq.; Causey Park, W. O. W. Ogle, Esq.; Charlton Hall, Colonel Kerr; Cheeseburne Grange, Ralph Riddel, Esq.; Chesters, Nat. Clayton, Esq.; Chillingham Castle, Earl of Tankerville; Chipchase Castle, Colonel Reed; Chirton, Edward Collingwood, Esq.; Chirton, A. M. L. de Cardonnel, Esq.; Close House, C. Bewicke, Esq.; Copeland Castle, — Ogle, Esq.; Cornhill House, Henry Collingwood, Esq.; Craster, Shaftoe Craster, Esq.; Edderstone, J. Pratt, Esq.; Eglingham, Ralph Ogle, Esq.; Ellingham, Thomas Huggerston, Esq.; Elswick, John Hodgson, Esq.; Eslington, Sir T. H. Liddel, Bart.; Etal, Earl of Glasgow; Ewart, Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, Bart.; Fallowden House, Hon. General Grey; Featherstonehaugh Castle, Right Hon. T. Wallace; Felton Hall, Ralph Riddel, Esq.; Fenham Hall, William Ord, Esq.; Ford Castle, Lady Delaval; Glanton Pike, J. Mills, Esq.; Gosforth House, J. C. Brandling, Esq.; Haggerston, Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart.; Hallington Hall, Christopher Soulsey, Esq.; Harbottle, — Clennel, Esq.; Hartford

House, William Burden, Esq.; Heaton Hall, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.; Hermitage, John Hunter, Esq.; Heslieside, W. Charlton, Esq.; Hexham Abbey, T. R. Beaumont, Esq.; Horton Castle, Earl Grey; Houghton Castle, William Smith, Esq.; Howick, Earl Grey; Humshaugh, late H. Richmond, Esq.; Ilderton, Saunderson Ilderton, Esq.; Jesmond House, John Anderson, Esq.; Kirkekaile, Sir Charles Lorraine, Bart.; Kirkley, — Ogle, Esq.; Lemmington, Nicholas Fenwick, Esq.; Lilburn, Henry Collingwood, Esq.; Lindon, C. W. Bigge, Esq.; Littleharle Town, Lady Aynsley; Longwitton Hall, James Fenwick, Esq.; Matfen West, Sir William Blackett, Bart.; Milburne House, Ralph Bates, Esq.; Minster Acres, J. Silvertop, Esq.; Mitford, Bertram Mitford, Esq.; Mounce-Know, Sir John Swinburn, Bart.; Netherwitton, Walter Trevelyan, Esq.; Newbrough, Mrs. Bacon; ——, Rev. Henry Wastell; Newton Hall, Joseph Cook, Esq.; Newton Low, Marmaduke Gray, Esq.; Nunwick Hall, James Allgood, Esq.; Otterburne Castle, — Ellis, Esq.; Pallinsburn, G. A. Askew, Esq.; Park End, Thomas Ridley, Esq.; Paston, — Selby, Esq.; Ridley Hall, — Lowes, Esq.; Roddam, late Admiral Roddam; Sandho, Edward Charlton, Esq.; Sandho, Thomas Huggenton, Esq.; Seaton Delaval, E. H. Delaval, Esq.; Shawden, William Hargrave, Esq.; Spital, John Kersopp, Esq.; Stagshaw Close House, G. Gibson, Esq.; Stanington Vale, John Hall, Esq.; Swarland, A. Davidson, Esq.; Swinburne Castle, Mrs. Riddel; Thirston, Thomas Smith, Esq.; Thrapwood, Rev. Thomas Tweddel; Tone, William Hodgson, Esq.; Twizell House, J. J. Selby, Esq.; Walwick Grange, Rev. Robert Clarke; Westwood, John Ord, Esq.; Whitfield Hall, William Ord, Esq.; Widdrington Castle, Viscount Bulkeley; Wylam Hall, Christopher Blackett, Esq.

Produce.—Coal, lead, zinc, limestone, freestone, whinstone, marle, corn, sheep, cattle, salmon.

Manufactures.—Colliery machines; the first steam engine in this county was erected at Byker, in 1714; the coal pit at Willington is 280 yards deep. Coal tar; the first apparatus for extracting tar from pit coal was established at Scotchwood, near Lemmington, by Lord Dundonald. Shipbuilding, cordage, glass, iron, steel, copperas, white lead, pottery, soda, paper, leather, gloves, hats, and cotton.

History.

A.D. 626, at Walltown, Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumbria, baptized by Paulinus, the first Bishop of that kingdom.

A.D. 628, at Widdrington, Cadwallon, King of the Britons, defeated by Edwin, King of Northumbria.

A.D. 635, at Dilston, Cadwallon, King of the Britons, defeated and slain by Oswald, King of Northumbria.

A.D. 642, Bamborough Castle successfully defended by the North umbrians against Penda, King of Mercia.

A.D. 653, at Welton, Penda, King of Mercia, and Sigebert, King of Essex, baptized by Finian, Bishop of Lindisfarne, in the presence of Oswy, King of Northumbria.

A.D. 705, in Bamborough Castle, Osred, the young King of Northumbria, besieged by the pretender Edulph, but in a sally made by Brithric, Osred's general, Edulph was defeated, taken prisoner, and beheaded.

A.D. 788, at East Chesters, Alfwald I., King of Northumbria, assassinated.

A.D. 795, Tynemouth Priory plundered by the Danes, and again in 869.

A.D. 938, at Brunanburgh (Bromridge or Brinkburn), the allied Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and Dano-Northumbrian army under Anlaff totally defeated by Athelstan, when Constantine, King of Scotland, six petty princes of Ireland and Wales, and twelve earls, were slain.

A.D. 993, Bamborough Castle and Tynemouth Priory destroyed by the Danes.

A.D. 1072, at Newburne, Copsi, Earl of Northumberland, murdered by Osulph.

A.D. 1093, Alnwick successfully defended against Malcolm, King of Scots and his eldest son, Edward, both of whom were surprised and slain by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland.

A.D. 1095, Tynemouth Castle, under Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, who had revolted in consequence of receiving no reward for his victory at Alnwick, after a siege of two months, taken by William Rufus; but the Earl escaped to Bamborough Castle, which Rufus immediately invested, but, being unable to take the place by siege, he commenced a blockade by building a castle called "Malvoisin" or "bad neighbour," to intercept supplies from the surrounding country, when the earl, endeavouring to escape, was taken prisoner at Tynemouth, and his wife surrendered Bamborough Castle to the King on his threatening to put out Mowbray's eyes if she refused. The earl was carried to Windsor Castle, where he was imprisoned for 30 years.

A.D. 1173, Harbottle Castle taken by William, King of Scotland, but at the siege of Alnwick, shortly afterwards, he was defeated and taken prisoner.

A.D. 1174, Berwick burnt, and its inhabitants butchered by Earl Duncan.

A.D. 1188, at Brigham, William II., King of Scotland, with many of his nobles and prelates, met Hugh, Bishop of Durham, and rejected Henry II.'s demand of tenths as a tax for a crusade.

A.D. 1209, at Newcastle, John, King of England, and William, King of Scotland, met to negotiate a peace in vain.

[1819, *Part I., pp.* 105-109.]

A.D. 1215 and 1216, Northumberland ravaged; the castles of Alnwick, Berwick, Mitford, and Werk, destroyed by an army of Flemings under King John, in consequence of the barons of this county having done homage to Alexander, King of Scotland, at Felton Hall.

A.D. 1244, at Ponteland, peace concluded between Henry III. of England, and Alexander III. of Scotland through the mediation of the Prior of Tynemouth.

A.D. 1384, Berwick treacherously delivered to the Scots by the Deputy-governor to the Earl of Northumberland; but the Earl, by menaces and bribery, soon afterwards recovered it.

A.D. 1388, at Otterburne, August 9, the English defeated, 2,500 killed and wounded, and their commander, Sir Ralph Percy, who was also wounded, and 1,000 men taken prisoners by the Scots; but their general, the brave Earl Douglas, was slain. This battle was commemorated in a song (preserved in "Percy's Reliques"), from which, with many variations from real history, the famous ballad of "Chevy Chase," eulogised by Sir Philip Sydney and by Addison, was afterwards composed.

A.D. 1406, Berwick Castle, defended by the retainers of the Earl of Northumberland, surrendered to the forces of Henry IV., the garrison being intimidated by a cannon shot (the first ever fired in England) which demolished great part of a tower.

A.D. 1414, at Yevering, Scots defeated by Sir Robert Umfranville, Lord Warden of the Marches.

A.D. 1419, Werk Castle taken, and the garrison butchered by the Scots, but shortly afterwards retaken by the English, who crept up a sewer from the Tweed into the kitchen, and retaliated upon the Scottish garrison.

A.D. 1422, Berwick successfully defended against the Scots.

A.D. 1461, Berwick granted by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., to the Scots.

A.D. 1463, at Berwick, landed from France Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., whence she advanced to Bamborough Castle, which she took, and proceeded to Hexham, near which place, on Lyvel's Plain, June 24, she was defeated by John Nevill Lord Montague, brother of the "King-making" Earl of Warwick, when her general, the Duke of Somerset, with the Lords Ros and Hungerford, were taken prisoners, and she herself, with her son, Prince Edward, narrowly escaped by flight through a forest, where they were attacked and plundered by banditti, but at length safely embarked on board a small vessel, which conveyed them to Flanders. In this battle about 2,100 men were slain; the Duke of Somerset was beheaded at Hexham, and the victor obtained the title of Earl of Northumberland, which he afterwards resigned on being created Marquis of Montague. After this victory

Bamborough and Dunstanbrough castles were taken from the Lancastrians by the Earl of Warwick, who also besieged Alnwick, but, the garrison, consisting of French troops, were rescued by an army of Scots under the Earl of Angus. A few days before the battle of Hexham a body of Lancastrians, on their march to join the Queen, were defeated at Hedgeley Moor, and Sir Ralph Percy slain by Lord Montague.

A.D. 1482, Berwick taken from the Scots by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., and has ever since remained in the hands of the English.

A.D. 1513, Etal Castle taken by James IV. of Scotland, but a division of his forces was routed on Milfield Plain by the men of Durham, under Sir William Bulmer, and soon afterwards, on Branxton Westfield, near Flodden Hill, September 9, the Scotch army totally defeated by the Earl of Surrey, when their King, James IV., the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, two bishops, four abbots, twelve earls, and seventeen barons, with about 10,000 men, were slain. Of the English there fell only one man of rank, Sir Brian Tunstall, "stainless knight," and about 2,000 men. This battle is admirably described by Sir Walter Scott.

A.D. 1523, Werk Castle (November) successfully defended against the Scots and their auxiliaries, the French, commanded by the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland. At this siege Buchanan the historian was present.

A.D. 1640, at Newburne, August 28, the royal army under Lord Conway defeated by General Leslie and the Scots.

A.D. 1644, Tynemouth Castle, with thirty-eight pieces of ordnance, taken by General Levin and the Scots. Newcastle, under its gallant mayor, Sir John Morley, successfully defended in a siege of three weeks in February, against the Scots, but in a second siege, after an heroic defence from August 14 to October 22, it surrendered to the Earl of Callender and General Levin.

A.D. 1648, Tynemouth Castle, on its governor, Colonel Henry Lilburn, declaring for the King, taken by assault by Sir Arthur Hazelrigge, and Lilburn beheaded.

A.D. 1715, at Greenrigs, October 6, the friends of the Stuarts assembled under Mr. Thomas Foster, the member for this county, and on Waterfalls Hill were joined by the Earl of Derwentwater; after which they proceeded to Rothbury. October 7 they marched to Warkworth, where their chaplain, on Sunday, October 9, prayed for King James III. October 10, they passed through Alnwick to Morpeth, where their number was about 300 horse, but they would not entertain any foot, great numbers of which offered themselves. Finding the gates of Newcastle shut against them, they marched to Hexham, where they proclaimed James III., and on October 19 returned to Rothbury, where they formed a junction with the Scots

under Viscount Kenmure; after which, October 20, they marched to Wooler, and thence proceeded to Kelso in Scotland.

A.D. 1761, at Hexham, March 9, a large concourse of people assembled to oppose the ballot for the militia, when Ensign Hart and a private of the North York Militia being killed, the magistrates ordered the soldiery to fire, by which forty-five of the rioters were slain and 300 wounded.

BIOGRAPHY.

Acca, Bishop of Hexham, theological writer (died 740).
Akenside, Mark, poet and physician, Newcastle, 1721.
Alnwick, Martin of, Franciscan philosopher and divine, Alnwick.
Alnwick, William, Bishop of Norwich, Alnwick.
Askew, Anthony, Greek scholar, collector, Newcastle, 1722.
Astell, Mary, learned and pious, Newcastle, 1668.
Bate, John, divine, Greek scholar (died 1429).
Beverley, St. John of, Archbishop of York, Harpham, about 640.
Bewick, John, engraver on wood, Ovingham (died 1795).
Brand, John, antiquary, historian of his native town, Newcastle (died 1806).
Brown, John, poet, dramatist and divine, Rothbury, 1715.
Brown, Lancelot, "Capability Brown," landscape gardener, Camboe, 1715.
Brown, Stephen, Lord Mayor in 1438, benefactor, Newcastle,
Burdon, William, political and miscellaneous writer, Newcastle, 1764.
Cary, Valentine, Bishop of Exeter, Berwick (died 1626).
Chambers, Sir Robert, Chief Justice in the East Indies, Newcastle, 1737.
Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord, victor at Trafalgar, Newcastle, 1749.
Copeland, Sir John, took David, King of Scotland, prisoner, in 1347.
Delaval, George, admiral, North Dissington.
Duns, John, "Duns Scotus," "Doctor Subtilis," Dunstan (died 1308).
Dynley, John, Scholar, Newcastle (flor. 1450).
Ebba, St., prioress of Coldingham, murdered by the Danes, 630.
Elstob, Elizabeth, Saxon scholar, Newcastle, 1683.
Elstob, William, divine, Saxon scholar, Newcastle, 1673.
Fenwick, Sir John, conspirator against William III., 1645.
Fresburn, Ralph, founder of first house of Carmelites in England (died 1274).
Gibson, Thomas, physician, Morpeth (died 1562).
Grey, Sir John, K.G., first Earl of Tankerville, Horton (flor. temp. Hen. V.).
Hall, John, Justice, adherent of the Stuarts, Otterburn, 1672.
Hewson, William, anatomist, Hexham, 1739.
Hexham, John de, Prior of Hexham, historian, Hexham (flor. 1154).
Hexham, Richard de, Prior of Hexham, historian, Hexham (died 1190).

Holdsworth, Richard, Dean of Worcester, defender of Episcopacy, Newcastle, died 1650.

Horsley, John, author of "Britannia Romana," 1685.

Hutton, Charles, mathematician, Newcastle, about 1737.

Knott, Edward, Jesuit, Pegsworth, 1580.

Margaret, Countess of Lenox, daughter of the Earl of Angus, and Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Harbottle, 1518.

Nesbitt, John, dissenter, author of "Marks of Cadency," 1660.

Newcastle, Hugh of, defender of Duns against Aquinas, Newcastle.

Ogle, Sir Chaloner, admiral, Kirkby, 1680.

Richardson, Joseph, lawyer and poet, Hexham, 1774.

Ridley, Nicholas, Bishop, of London, martyr, Willimoteswick, 1500.

Rushworth, John, editor of "Historical Collections," 1607.

Stockdale, Percival, soldier, poet, and divine, Branxton, 1736.

Swinhoe, Gilbert, dramatist (flor. temp. Car. I. and Car. II.).

Thornton, Roger, benefactor to Newcastle, Thornton (died 1429).

Turner, William, physician, author of "Herbal," Morpeth (died temp. Mariæ).

Tynemouth, John of, author of "Sanctilogium Servorum Dei," (flor. 1336).

Umfranville, Sir Robert, K.G., Vice Admiral of England, Prudhoe (slain 1419).

Walker, George, author of "Doctrine of the Sphere," Newcastle, 1734.

Widdrington, Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Baron, Cheeseburne Grange.

Widdrington, Sir William, first Lord Widdrington, loyalist (slain 1651).

Woodlark, Robert, founder of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, Wakerley (died 1490).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Dilston Hall was the residence of James Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded on Tower Hill for his adherence to the Stewarts, Feb. 24, 1717. The Hall has been taken down, and his large estates were granted by Act of Parliament to Greenwich Hospital.

Howick was the rectory of Isaac Basire, traveller in Syria and Palestine.

Lesbury and Long Houghton were the vicarages of Percival Stockdale, soldier, poet, and divine, the "Belfield" of Miss Burney's "Cecilia."

At Morpeth, in 1732, died John Horsley, author of "Britannia Romana," who was for many years minister of a dissenting congregation at that place.

At Newburgh, in 1763, died Alice Wilson, aged 111.

At Newcastle, in 1339, a great part of the bridge was carried away, and one hundred and twenty persons were drowned by a sudden flood; and again, Sept. 7, 1771, the bridge was washed away, and

seven persons drowned. From May 7 to December 31, 1636, 5,037 persons died in this town of the plague. In St. Nicholas Church was buried its lecturer, John Rowlet, author of "The Christian Monitor," who died 1686. Here is also a monument by Flaxman for Rev. Hugh Moises, master of the free-school, who died 1806. Of this school also was master Richard Dawes, author of "Miscellanea Critica," and here were educated the martyr, Bishop Ridley; Horsley, the Roman antiquary; Akenside, the poet; the late Admiral Lord Collingwood; the present Lord Chancellor Eldon; and his brother, Sir William Scot. In St. John's Church is the monument of John Cunningham, pastoral poet, 1773. In this town died, in 1744, Adam Turnbull, keelman, aged 112; in 1764 Ralph Hart, aged 115; and in 1766 Roger Dove and Elizabeth his wife, whose united ages were 202. Anderson Place was the residence of Charles I. when in captivity with the Scots, at which time one of their ministers after his sermon gave out the 52nd Psalm, which begins:

"Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself,
Thy wicked works to praise?"

when his Majesty stood up and called for the 56th Psalm, beginning:

"Have mercy, Lord, on me, I pray,
For man would me devour,"

which the congregation, with good feeling, immediately sang.

At Ogle, in 1766, died Matthew Richardson, aged 111.

Simonburn was the largest parish in the diocese of Durham. It was thirty-two miles long, but three parishes have been recently taken out of it. Wallis, the historian of Northumberland, was curate here for several years.

At Tynemouth, in St. Leonard's Hospital, Margaret, Queen of Edward I. resided in 1303, and Isabella, Queen of Edward II., in 1322.

At Warkworth, John Harding, the metrical chronicler, was constable to Sir Robert Umfranville. The hermitage is described by Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, in his pleasing ballad of "The Hermit of Warkworth."

Scenery and Antiquities of Northumberland.

[1833, *Part I., pp.* 595-598.]

Chineley Burn collects her waters from streamlets that rise beyond the famous Roman barriers—the dyke of Hadrian, and the wall of stone attributed to Severus. One of her rills comes from Craig Lough, one of the many moorland lakes from which the district in which they lie is called the Forest of Lowes or Loughs. Craig Lough has a range of high basaltic cliffs frowning over its southern margin, and which, many centuries since, were crowned with the turreted ramparts of the Roman wall, and are still deeply scarred with its foundations and ruins. This rill, soon after leaving the lake,

passes "Bradley on the Marches of Scotland," where Edward the First, the "Scottorum Malleus," in his last expedition against that country, and in his last sickness, halted for two days in September, 1306, and tested different public documents.

Brooky Burn, a second branch of Chineley Burn, rises to the west of Craig Lough, on Lodum, another high basaltic hill, the brow of which is also traversed with the ruins of the Roman wall, of which, for considerable distances together, from five to seven courses of stones are still remaining in their original beds. From the top of this hill, the prospect to the west, through the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, extends into Galloway, far beyond Dumfries, to the Criffell Hills; and along the coast of the Irish Channel as far as Whitehaven, all the plain, and the western mountains of Cumberland, and the line of the Roman wall to its utmost extremity at Tolway firth, lie mapped before you in this direction. To the north, Tarnbecks, at Irdinghead, appears seated in the centre of the broadest mosses and moors in England; and over it the blue heads of Pearlfell and Midfell, above Keildur Castle. On the east, the heights of the Mootlaw, and the plantations of Minster Acres, bound the horizon. Crossfell, air-tinted and high, rises in the south; and between it and the eye, you have a broad picture of the fine woods and meadows, and the great shining mirror of the South Tyne, about Lord Wallace's seat at Featherstone Castle. On the south side of Lodum is Snelgile, a deep and dark gash in the basaltic rock, which collects the first waters of this branch of Chineley Burn; and farther down its side, in the crevices of moist parts of the rock, allium schœnoprasum, chive-garlick, that never knew garden culture, throws out its blossoms in June. After crossing the military way, Brooky Burn begins to tune her harp, and hide her course under woody banks, as she speeds away to her nuptials with the nut-brown daughter of Craig Lough. A good way down her course, in a solitary place on her right bank, is a long scar of soft black schist, embedded with iron stones, some apparently of the septaria kind, and others flat and round, as if they had been the chambers of some ancient species of Nautilus. This scar could not, I think (but my examination of it was slight), fail to afford to the crucible, the blow-pipe, and the microscope, interesting subjects of research.

Knag Burn, the third and most easterly source of Chineley Burn, rises also in the mosses beyond the Roman wall, which it crosses at Borcovicum, the Palmyra of Britain; and, after flowing through the ruins of the bath of that famous station, empties itself, at the distance of about a mile, into Grindon Lough, another of the lakes of the Forest of Lowes, out of which it finds its way by a subterraneous course of two miles at least, through a stratum of limestone, into Chineley Burn, a little below the junction of the Craig Lough and Brooky Burns.

The name Chineley may be derived from the brook, near the junction of its three branches, beginning to cut off Borcum, a high hill on its left bank, from a chine or ridge, or backbone of land, that extends a great way to the west. After running between this ridge and Borcum, through a deep, narrow gorge, and toiling as it passes in the wheels of Bardon Mills, it assumes the name of Bardon Burn, and under this metamorphosis strikes its chords in still higher strains to the villagers of Millhouse; and soon after is hushed, and vanishes in the Tyne.

Just at the head of the gorge, and immediately below the meeting of the Craig Lough and the Brooky Burns, stands Chesterholme—in a lovely and a sequestered spot—"procul arte, procul formidine novi." It is a sweet picture of mosaic work, inlaid upon an emerald gem: a cottage in the Abbotsford style, upon one of those charming green holms, or meadows, bordering upon a river, which in Northumberland are very generally called haughs. The Rev. A. Hedley, M.A., who built it about a year since, and now resides in it, was an intimate friend of the "Great Talisman of Historical Romance." The heath-headed and pillar-crowned mountain of Borcum towers above it on the south-east. On the west, a steep green bank, shelved by parallel cattle-trods, hence, perhaps, called Skelf-me-delf, has its brow compassed with the ruins of the ramparts of the Roman station of Vindolana, and closes the prospect. On the north, the two woody denes, which branch off at a neat farm-house, snugly seated between the meetings of the Craig Lough and Chineley Burns, and one hundred yards or so above the cottage, soon steal out of sight, and wind away in different directions, through rising pasture grounds, which skirt the borders of the sky; and on the south the united mountain stream glides from pool to pool, through broad crevices of dove-coloured marble, and under a rustic wooden bridge, till it is suddenly thrown aside by a high sandstone cliff, dappled with lichens, and overhung with variegated woods. I do not know where I could take an admirer of simple scenery and antiquarian objects better than to the cottage of Chesterholme. From one door you look down a covered passage built of stones carved by Roman hands, and opening upon the tree-fringed sides and the rocky channel of Chineley Burn, where you have hazels and heg-berry, and alder, and broad plane trees, and the undying sounds of waters; and the sides of the passage formed of altars and bas-reliefs, and its cordon of broad stones, moulded in front, pierced in the upper surfaces with Lewis holes, and which once supported the battlements of the walls and gates of Vindolana. An arcade, too, has been here built for the reception of antiquities found in that station, which already contains some exceedingly fine altars and other inscribed stones. One of them is dedicated, by an Italian prefect of the fourth Cohort of the Gauls, to Jupiter and the rest of the immortal Gods, and the Genius

of the place, which Cohort the "Notitia Imperii" places at Vindolana, so that the altar and the "Notitia" unite in proving the identity of the station. There is also here another fine altar to Jupiter, the Genius, and the guardian Gods; and one simply "Sacred to the Genius of the Pretorium," besides a small one, "Deo Neptuno Sarabo Sino," and another, "Veterebus Pos. Senaculus."

Few places have been richer in inscribed stones than Vindolana. Camden and Cotton carried away one to the Syrian goddess; others have been dispersed and lost; and it would be well if such as have been discovered in later years, and in the generous warmth of friendship given to different collections before Mr. Hedley came to reside here, were restored to the classic arcade at Chesterholme. Formerly Vindolana was called, in English, The Bowers, and the Bowers-in-the-wood; and latterly its name has been Little Chesters. Much of its walls still remain; in one place thirteen courses of them have been bared; and both within and without them the rich greensward that covers all their vicinity has the custody of the carcases of numerous Roman buildings.

Chesterholme, too, has its Museum, formed for the reception of cabinet antiquities, found in researches in Vindolana; and this, in January, 1833, was enriched by a spearhead about a foot long, the umbo or boss of a shield, and nearly three hundred brass coins, found among the ruins of one of the towers of the western gateway. The coins belong to the Emperors Constantinus, Constantius, Constans, and the tyrant Magnentius, and were strewn over one of the moulded cordon stones of the tower, and intermixed with the soil above and about it.

Just to the north of the station an ancient Roman road, now called the Cawsey, and formerly Carlisle Street, passed from the North Tyne to Caervoran, the Magna of the Romans, which, as well as Vindolana, Borcovicus, and Æsica, is situated within the parish of Haltwhistle. Here, between the meeting of the Craig Lough and Brooky Burns, is a large tumulus of earth, and by the side of it a tall, round, but uninscribed mile pillar; and a mile further west another similar pillar stood on the north side of the Cawsey, till it was some years since split into two posts, for the gate about thirty or forty yards to the west of its ancient site.

Below a rustic wooden bridge, and the Sandstone scar, which shut out the prospect to the south from the windows of Chesterholme, and amidst huge masses of fallen rock, Chineley Burn is fed with the underground stream from Grindon Lough. It boils up through wide chinks of the limestone, which forms the bed of the burn. Chaff thrown into Grindon Lough rises up here; and from this place, for nearly a mile below, the course of the burn is rapid, and its bistre-coloured waters, in floods, dash from side to side; and the rocky bank on the left is in some places clothed with wood, and, in others

in spring, superciliated with the golden flowers of broom, and in autumn with deep fringes of withering fern. The right bank is generally more upon a slope, and interspersed with forest trees, and divided into small enclosures of pasture and meadow, by quickset hedges of unshorn hazel and hawthorn. Two farmhouses, too, though in secluded situations, enliven the solitude that reigns around them. One of these, called Low Foggerish, is at the lower end of a dene or dell, and has at its west end a thick grove of oaks, all overhung with ivy. Old apple and plum trees, luxuriant in growth, but wild and unpruned, and a garden filled with grosser bushes that have never felt the knife, half surround this lonely habitation, which in olden time would have been admirably suited for the residence of one that could wish to deal in the unearthly mysteries of which the dark hieroglyphics carved on a stone in its front seem to be the symbols. The annexed sketch of this curious stone was made in July last. Here we have the umbilicated moon in her state of opposition to the sun, and the sign of fruitfulness. She was also, in the doctrines of Sabaism, the northern gate, by which Mercury conducted souls to birth, as mentioned by Homer in his description of the cave of the nymphs, and upon which there remains a commentary by Porphyry. . . . The cross in Gentile rites was the symbol of reproduction and resurrection. It was, as Shaw remarks, "the same with the ineffable image of eternity that is taken notice of by Suidas." The crescent was the lunar ship or ark that bore, in Mr. Faber's language, the Great Father and the Great Mother over the waters of the deluge; and it was also the emblem of the boat or ship which took aspirants over the lakes or arms of the sea to the Sacred Islands to which they resorted for initiation into the mysteries, and over the river of death to the mansions of Elysium. The cockatrice was the snake god. It was also the basilisk or cock adder. The Egyptians considered the basilisk as the emblem of eternal ages. . . .

The corner of the stone which is broken off, probably contained some symbol. I am not hierophant enough to unriddle and explain the hidden tale of this combination of hieroglyphics. We know that the sea-goat and the Pegasus on tablets and centurial stones, found on the walls of Severus and Antoninus, were badges of the second, and the boar of the twentieth, legion; but this bas-relief seems to refer, in some dark manner, to matters connected with the ancient heathen mysteries. The form of the border around them is remarkable. The stone which bears them was, I apprehend, brought in its present form from Vindolana, where, as I have observed, an inscription to the Syrian goddess was formerly found. The station of Magna also, a few years since, produced a long inscription to the same goddess in the Iambic verse of the Latin comedians, and a cave, containing altars to Mithras, and a bust of that god seated between the two hemispheres, and surrounded by the twelve signs of the

Zodiac, besides other signa and ἄγαλματα of the Persian god, was opened at Borcovicus only about ten years since. These, therefore, and other similar remains found in the Roman stations in the neighbourhood of Vindolana, induce me to think, that the symbols under consideration, and now for the first time taken notice of, were originally placed near the altars of some divinity in the station of the Bowers-in-the-wood. I know of no establishment that the Knights Templars had in this neighbourhood. V. W.

Alnwick and its Neighbourhood.

[1756, *pp.* 73-76.]

The borough of Alnwick, which is the county town of Northumberland, is situated on the north side of a hill, near the river Aln or Ale, over which there is a stone bridge, at the distance of about thirty-four miles north from Newcastle. It is a post town, and famous for being near the ground where many battles were fought between the Earls of Northumberland and the Scots kings.

The town is populous, and in general well built; it has a large town house, where the quarter-sessions and county courts are held, and members of Parliament elected; the assizes, probably for the convenience of the judges, are held at Newcastle. It has also a spacious square, in which a market is held every Saturday, a fair for the sale of black cattle once a fortnight, and five general fairs in the year, one called Lucy fair, a week before Christmas; another called Palm fair, a week before Easter; the third on May 1, old style, the fourth on July 23, and the fifth on Michaelmas Day. It appears to have been formerly a fortified town, by the vestiges of a wall still visible in many parts, and three gates, which remain almost entire. It is governed by four chamberlains, who are chosen once in two years out of a common council consisting of twenty-four, and defended, or rather ornamented, on the northern side by a stately old Gothic castle, which has ever been the seat of the noble family of Piercy, Earls of Northumberland. As the audits for the receipt of rent twice a year have been generally held at this castle, it has been always kept in tolerable repair; and it is now repairing and beautifying by the present Earl of Northumberland.

I know of no custom that is peculiar to this place, except the manner of making freemen of Alnwick common, which is indeed not less singular than ridiculous. The persons that are to be made free, or, as the phrase is, that are to "leap the well," assemble in the market-place very early in the morning, on April 25, being St. Mark's Day. They are on horseback, with every man his sword by his side, dressed in white, with white nightcaps, and attended by the four chamberlains and the castle bailiff, who are also mounted and armed in the same manner. From the market-place they proceed in great order, with

music playing before them, to a large dirty pool, called the Freemen's Well, on the confines of the common. Here they draw up in a body at some distance from the water, and then all at once rush into it like a herd of swine, and scramble through the mud as fast as they can. As the water is generally breast-high and very foul, they come out in a condition not much better than the heroes of the "Dunciad" after diving in Fleet Ditch; but dry clothes being ready for them on the other side, they put them on with all possible expedition, and then, taking a drachm, remount their horses, and ride full gallop round the whole confines of the district, of which, by this achievement, they are become free. After having completed this circuit, they again enter the town, sword in hand, and are generally met by women dressed up with ribbons, bells, and garlands of gum-flowers, who welcome them with dancing and singing, and are called "timber-waits."* The heroes then proceed in a body till they come to the house of one of their company, where they leave him, having first drunk another drachm; the remaining number proceed to the house of the second, with the same ceremony, and so of the rest, till the last is left to go home by himself. The houses of the new freemen are on this day distinguished by a great holly-bush, which is planted in the street before them, as a signal for their friends to assemble and make merry with them at their return. This strange ceremony is said to have been instituted by King John, in memory of his having once bogged his horse in this pool, now called the Freemen's Well.

About seven miles south-east of Alnwick stands Warkworth, a pleasant village, situated on a rising ground close on the south side of the river Cocket, over which there is also a stone bridge. At the south end of the village, which is the highest part of it, stands an old castle, whence there is a very beautiful and extensive prospect. It commands the country for many miles to the west, the sea at about the distance of a mile to the east, and a small island about three miles from the shore, opposite to the mouth of the river, called Cocket Island. Upon this island, which was lately purchased by the Earl of Northumberland, are the remains of a large old building, which has been long uninhabited, except by the people that in the summer season go over thither from Hauxley to burn the ware into kilp, who take shelter in it when the weather happens to be rainy or tempestuous. There is also in this island a rabbit warren, but neither wild fowl nor coal mines.†

Warkworth gives title to the eldest son of the Earl of Northumberland, who is styled Lord Warkworth.

About a mile beyond Warkworth up the river is a remarkable cave called the Hermitage. It is situated close by the riverside, and is cut

* Perhaps a corruption of timbrel-waits, players on timbrels, waits being an old word for those who play on musical instruments in the streets.

† In the *Universal Magazine* for October, 1754, it is said to have both.

into the solid rock. The roof is arched, and the sides are decorated with pillars in the Gothic taste. It is divided into two apartments of the same dimensions, one of which seems to have been a lodging-room, and the other a chapel. At the east end of the chapel there is an altar, with a cross cut in the wall above it, and in the window there is the figure of a woman in a recumbent posture at full length. At one end of this figure there is another, which seems to be weeping over it; and at the other end there is a bull's head.

About two miles and a half north of Warkworth stands Alnmouth, a sea-port, whence large quantities of corn are annually shipped; and about three miles north-west, on the banks of the Aln, is Hull Abbey, which was also lately purchased by the Earl of Northumberland. Here are still to be seen the remains of several chapels and a square tower of neat workmanship; also a stone, on which there is an English inscription in old English characters, that is so covered with moss as to be scarcely legible, but it seems fairly to prove that the buildings to which it belonged are not of great antiquity.

About ten statute miles west of Alnwick, on the river Aln, stands Eshington, a seat of Lord Ravensworth, where the family usually resides during some months of the sporting season.

About four miles East of Alnwick is Howick, the seat of Sir Henry Grey, Bart., one of the present representatives of the borough. The situation of this seat is extremely pleasant, having a fine prospect of the sea to the east, and of the country to the south, and being well sheltered to the north by nature and art.

About two miles north of Howick, on the banks of the sea, stands Dunstanborough Castle, now in ruins. This place is the property of the Earl of Tankerville; the soil is not remarkably fruitful, nor are any diamonds found there, as has been lately asserted.* There is, indeed, a bright spar found near the castle at a small depth among the sand and gravel, which is evidently the chipping of the stone with which it was built, for it is found only in this spot, and the same spar may be seen in the walls of the building.

About twelve miles north-west of Alnwick stands Chillingham Castle, a seat of Lord Tankerville. It is a large old building, of a quadrangular form, in good repair and well furnished. Several writers have related that in sawing a block of marble for the chimney-piece of the great hall, a living toad was found in the body of the stone, which exactly filled the cavity where it lay, as a figure of metal fills a mould in which it is cast. I shall not take upon me to determine how much of this strange story is true, but content myself with giving an account of such circumstances relating to it as came within my own knowledge. The chimney-piece of the hall was not marble but freestone, and in that part which lay transversely from side to side, and formed the top of the chimney-piece, there was a

* *Universal Magazine*, October, 1754.

hole of an irregular figure, plainly corresponding with the parts of an animal; its greatest length was about seven inches, and its greatest depth, which was in an oblique direction, about five. The inside was incrusted with a dark-brown substance, of a close texture, that was perfectly smooth and even, as if it had been polished. In another chimney-piece at Harton Castle there was a like hollow nearly of the same dimensions, which appeared to be the other half of the mould, but both are now destroyed. That part of the stone which was at Harton has been broken and defaced, I know not how, and the late Earl of Tankerville having a few years ago caused a window to be made where the fireplace was, this part of the chimney-piece was broken by the workmen, and built into the wall. There is, however, still remaining a large frame that used to hang over the mantelpiece, in which is the resemblance of a coat of arms, a large toad in the field, the crest of a toadstool, with a less toad upon it; the mantling is snakes interwoven, the carving on the frame itself is serpents and effets, and the inscription is written in letters of gold, in two ovals, one on the left side of the arms, and the other on the right.

[Inscription omitted.]

There is belonging to Chillingham Castle a large park, where there is great plenty of deer, and a kind of wild cattle, which are all white except their ears and the tips of their horns, which are brown, and their mouths, which are black; they are extremely fierce and will scarce suffer anything to approach them, except in hard winters, when they are subdued by hunger, and then they will suffer the keeper of the park to feed them; as soon as they can procure their own food they become wild and furious as before, so that when any of them are to be killed, the keeper is obliged to shoot them, and the flesh is indeed excellent beef.

At a small distance west from Chillingham stands Wooler, where a market is held every Thursday, and a fair once a year.

East from Wooler, about ten miles on the post road, and north from Alnwick about fifteen miles, stands Belford, a post town, where a market is held weekly on Tuesdays, and a fair once a year. The latitude of Belford has been accurately taken, and is found to be 55° 38′ north.

About five miles farther east is the town of Bamborough, where there are the remains of a castle situated on a very steep rock that is washed by the sea.

About five miles to the north east of this place is the largest of a cluster of islands, called Farn Islands, the rest being little more than scattered rocks, utterly desolate. On this island are still to be seen the remains of an old building, something resembling that on Cocket Island. But there is no fort, lighthouse, or inhabitants. The island is let by the proprietors to people that live in a place called Monk's House, on the opposite coast, who get a very comfortable

subsistence by taking and selling the eggs and feathers of the sea fowls that frequent it. The number and variety of these birds is so great that a particular description of them would almost fill a volume; and the different kinds of eggs, some of which are found on the naked rock, and others in holes like rabbit burrows, are so curious and entertaining, that in the breeding season many people are continually going over to see them.

The most considerable place in the neighbourhood of Alnwick is Berwick. Berwick is pleasantly situated on the south side of an easy declivity on the Scotch coast of the river Tweed, about half a mile distant from its conflux with the sea. This place is regularly fortified with flanks, bastions, and a ditch on the north and east, and on the south and east, and on the south and west with high walls well built and planted with cannon, to which the river serves as a moat. The houses in general are well built and the town-house is a handsome new edifice with a lofty turret, in which is a ring of eight bells, and a fine clock that repeats the quarters, and has four dials, one on each side of the square. The church is a neat building, but has neither spire nor bells. The bridge is 947 feet long, consisting of fifteen arches and not inelegantly built. The barracks form a large regular square, and will contain two regiments of foot with great convenience. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs. There is a fair once a year, and a market every Saturday, which is said to be as well-supplied as any in Britain. Some corn and eggs are shipped from this place for London and other ports, but the principal trade consists in the salmon, which is taken in the Tweed, and reckoned the best in the kingdom; great quantities of this fish, being pickled, is put up in vessels called kits by persons who subsist wholly by that employment and are called salmon coopers, and then shipped off to London; considerable quantities of the smaller fish are also sent to London alive, in vessels called smacks, which are built for that purpose, having a well in the middle bored full of holes for the free passage of the sea water, in which the fish are conveyed without injury; these vessels are also reckoned very safe for passengers, as they will lie nearer the wind, and bear heavier seas than any other. At Berwick the best salmon may be bought for a penny a pound during the months of June and July, but at some other parts of the year it bears a considerable price.

Alnwick.

[1817, *Part I., p.* 577.]

The enclosed drawing of the town of Alnwick (see the Plate), is an accurate representation, and a pleasing view. As such, I trust you will insert it as early as convenience permits, with the following extract from Mr. Carlisle's "Topographical Dictionary":

"The town of Alnwick is irregular, being built on the declivities of a hill, in various directions; the buildings are chiefly modern, and some of them approach to elegance. It is the county town of Northumberland, and an unrepresented borough, governed by a bailiff (nominated by his Grace, his authority derived from the obsolete office of Constable of the Castle), and four chamberlains, chosen annually out of the freemen of the town. The freedom of this borough was one of King John's institutions, who in a ridiculous humour ordained that it should be obtained by passing through a deep and miry pond on the Town Moor (which formerly bore the name of the Forest of Aidon), upon St. Mark's day. There is an ancient and immemorial custom retained here, on the proclamation of the several fairs: divers adjacent townships, which are free of toll in the borough by this service, send their representatives to attend the bailiff on the eve of the fair, when he makes proclamation: after which they keep watch all night in every quarter of the town. This is the most perfect remains of watch and ward retained in any part of this county. The townships which send Representatives are:

"Chatton and Chillingham, 4 men. Cold Marten and Fowbery, 4 men. Hetten and Hezelridge, 4 men. Fawdon and Clinch, 4 men. Alnham and Alnham Moor, 2 men. Tughall and Swinhoe, 2 men. Long Howton and Denwick, 4 men. Lesbury and Bilton, 2 men. Lyham and Lyham Hall, 1. Together with the principal inhabitants of the Town of Alnwick.

"Here is a school endowed with a revenue arising out of the tolls.* An Abbey for Premonstratensian Canons founded by Eustace Fitz-John, A.D. 1147. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and valued 26 Hen. VIII. at £189 15s. per ann., Dugd.; £194 7s., Speed; about which time there were thirteen Canons. The site of this house was granted 4 Edw. VI. to Ralph Sadler and Laurence Winnington. The Hospital of St. Leonard here was of the Foundation, and in the patronage of the noble family of the Percys, and was by Henry, Lord Percy, afterwards (the first of that name) Earl of Northumberland, annexed to the Abbey, 50 Edw. III."† A.

Bamburgh.

[1791, *Part II.*, *pp.* 889, 890.]

In the annexed Plate I., Fig. 1, is a south-east view of Bambrough Castle, taken from the seaside at Iselstone; and Fig. 2, a view of the great tower of the castle, which is supposed to be of Roman workmanship. B.

* Hutchinson's "View of Northumberland," pp. 244, 246.
† Tanner's "Notitia Monastica."

An account of the Signals made use of at Bambrough Castle in case ships or vessels are perceived in distress, and of the charitable institutions established there for their assistance and relief, first published by the direction of the Trustees of Nathanael Lord Crewe, with the approbation of the Master, Pilots, and Seamen of the Trinity-house in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1771.

Signals.—I. A gun (a nine-pounder), placed at the bottom of the tower, to be used as a signal in case any ship or vessel be observed in distress—viz. :

Once, when any ship or vessel is stranded or wrecked upon the islands or any adjacent rock.

Twice, when any ship or vessel is stranded or wrecked behind the castle, or to the northward of it.

Thrice, when any ship or vessel is stranded or wrecked to the southward of the castle, in order that the custom-house officers and the tenants, with their servants, may hasten to give all possible assistance, as well as to prevent the wreck from being plundered.

II. In every great storm two men on horseback are sent from the castle to patrol along the coast from sunset to sunrise, that, in case of an accident, one may remain by the ship, and the other return to alarm the castle. Whoever brings the first notice of any ship or vessel being in distress is entitled to a premium, in proportion to the distance from the castle, and if between twelve o'clock at night and three o'clock in the morning, the premium to be double.

III. A large flag is hoisted when there is any ship or vessel in distress upon the Fern Islands or Staples, that the sufferers may have the satisfaction of knowing their distress is perceived from the shore, and that relief will be sent them as soon as possible. In case of bad weather, the flag will be kept up, a gun fired morning and evening, and a rocket thrown up every night from the north turret, till such time as relief can be sent. There are also signals to the Holy Island fishermen, who, by the advantage of their situation, can put off for the islands at times when no boat from the mainland can get over the breakers. Premiums are given to the first boats that put off for the islands to give their assistance to ships or vessels in distress, and provisions and liquors are sent in the boats.

IV. A bell on the south turret will be rung out in every thick fog, as a signal to the fishing-boats, and a large swivel, fixed on the east turret, will be fired every fifteen minutes, as a signal to the ships without the islands.

V. A large weather-cock is fixed on the top of the flagstaff, for the use of the pilots.

VI. A large speaking trumpet is provided, to be used when ships are in distress near the shore, or are run aground.

VII. An observatory or watch tower is made on the east turret of

the castle, where a person is to attend every morning at daybreak during the winter season to look out if any ship be in distress.

VIII. Masters and commanders of ships or vessels in distress are desired to make such signals as are usually made by people in this melancholy situation.

Assistance, stores, and provisions prepared at Bambrough Castle for seamen, ships, or vessels wrecked or driven ashore on that coast or neighbourhood.

I. Rooms and beds are prepared for seamen shipwrecked, who will be maintained in the castle for a week (or longer, according to circumstances), and during that time be found with all manner of necessaries.

II. Cellars for wine and other liquors from shipwrecked vessels, in which they are to be deposited for one year, in order to be claimed by the proper owners.

III. A storehouse ready for the reception of wrecked goods, cables, rigging, and iron. A book is kept for entering all kinds of timber and other wrecked goods, giving the marks and descriptions of each, with the date when they came on shore.

IV. Four pair of screws for raising ships that are stranded, in order to their being repaired. Timber, blocks and tackles, handspokes, cables, ropes, pumps, and iron, ready for the use of shipwrecked vessels. N.B.—But if taken away, to be paid for at prime cost.

V. A pair of chains, with large rings and swivels, made on purpose for weighing ships (of a thousand tons burthen) that are sunk upon rocks or in deep water. N.B.—These chains are to be lent (gratis) to any person having occasion for them within forty or fifty miles along the coast, on giving proper security to redeliver them to the Trustees.

VI. Two moving chains, of different lengths, are provided, which may occasionally be joined together, when a greater length is required.

VII. Whenever any dead bodies are cast on shore, coffins, etc., will be provided gratis, and also the funeral expenses paid.

December the 24th, 1771,
Trinity House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

We, the Masters, etc., of this House, desire the Trustees to make their humane intentions public.

By order, THOMAS AUBONE, Sec.

[1793, *Part I., pp.* 387-389.]

Copy of a Letter from Dr. Sharp to John Ramsay, Esq., of Ochtertyre, by Stirling, North Britain.

"SIR,—

"It was owing to the peculiar situation of Bamburgh Castle, and accidental circumstances, more than to any other cause, that so many charities have been thought of, and instituted here. In 1757, a part of the old tower being ready to fall, my father, in the last year of his life, got it supported, merely because it had been a sea-mark for ages, and consequently, as such, beneficial to the public.

"I succeeded him in the trust. The children of the poor wanted education, therefore schools were necessary, and where so proper as under the eye of the trustees?

"The rights of the latter were suffering for want of manor-courts being held, to remedy which, a court-room was fitted up, and other accommodations made for that purpose, where courts are held regularly twice a year.

"There was no house belonging to the minister of the parish; the trustees, therefore (the living being in their gift), consented to be at an equal expense with my brother, who was then the incumbent, in fitting up rooms for that purpose.

"On my brother's death I succeeded to the living, and, as he had left me his library, I sold it to the trustees, in order to its being made a public library, and applied the money, in part of a larger sum, to be laid out by me in land, by a deed enrolled in Chancery, as a fund for the perpetual repairs of the great tower.

"The poor on this maritime coast were frequently much distressed for want of corn, owing to the convenience the farmers had of exportation. This grievance was alleviated by the erecting of granaries, and receiving a part of our rents in corn.

"Once a vessel was wrecked behind the castle, and the crew saved; but the unfortunate master, after having escaped the perils of the sea, died of a damp bed in the village. That the like might never happen again, all shipwrecked sailors (who come) are received here, and supplied with every necessary.

"This was the beginning of our little infirmary, which soon suggested the idea of a general dispensary for the poor; which is particularly useful in this part of the country, as there is no other charity of the kind between Edinburgh and Newcastle.

"The vicinity of the Fern Islands, and the want of regular soundings without them, pointed out the convenience of regular firing in a fog; and an old gun found in the sand was applied to that purpose, which has answered our most sanguine expectation.

"The accidental discovery of the ancient well pointed out the convenience of baths, and the infirmary required a variety of them.

"The number of wrecks, on this particular coast, of vessels that had run for Holy Island harbour in a storm, and had failed of getting into it, and the melancholy sights from the castle of persons wrecked on the islands, and starving with hunger and cold, together with the savage plundering of such goods, etc., as were driven on shore, induced the lords of the manor to try to give every assistance to vessels in distress, and premiums for saving of lives.

"But how are warlike preparations consistent with charitable purposes? This requires some explanation. The crews of vessels in time of war chased by a privateer are glad to keep as near the shore as they can, and rather run upon it than be taken. Here we have some uncommon local advantages. The deepness of the channel between the shore and the islands, which is sufficient for the largest ships, and the narrowness of that part of it opposite to us, and the elevated situation of the castle, which an enemy's ship cannot well pass but within gun-shot, demonstrate the utility of a battery, of which we have already had some experience, and in case of a war shall perhaps have more.

"By residing a good deal here, I had an opportunity of raising the rents of the estates considerably, though still with moderation, so as not to distress the tenants; this raised a farther income for charitable purposes. But as I can do nothing of myself in the trust, without the concurrence of my brethren, if any praise be due, they are entitled to their share of it; for they readily agreed to every proper plan of charity that was proposed to them.

"But as for those improvements which did not strictly come under the denomination of charity, but yet were necessary for carrying on the repairs of the castle, and making it habitable, commodious, and more extensively useful, I have hitherto defrayed the expense of these, out of the clear yearly profits of the living of Bamburgh, together with some assistance from my relations and friends.

"One charity naturally brings on another; and perhaps there are few situations in the kingdom where so many and different charities were practicable, and had so peculiar a propriety, as in this place, and where every incidental circumstance was made subservient to the general plan. The wrecks (that is, such as were not, or could not be claimed) supplied us with a considerable quantity of timber, iron, ropes, etc., and everything that came ashore was applied to the purpose of the building, in the manner it would answer best. But now, by means of the light-houses (in which we have no concern) and our own institutions for the safety of navigation, our coast is safer than it ever was before, and very few accidents happen.

"John Sharp."

Bothal Castle.

[1822, *Part I.*, *pp.* 403, 404.]

Bothal Castle stands on a natural and very fertile eminence in the valley of the Wansbeck, Northumberland, and is on every side environed with higher ground, covered with wood. . . .

This place is still called "Bottle" by the people in its neighbourhood, a word of Saxon origin, sometimes signifying a village, a palace, or mansion; but which is itself compounded of "booth" and "hill," and means the "dwelling on the hill."

The barony of Bothal, at the time of the Conquest, belonged to Reynold Gisulph, whose grand-daughter and heir married Richard, the fourth son of William Bertram, Baron of Mitford. This Richard returned his barony to Henry II. as of the value of three knights' fees of the old feoffment. His heiress, in the time of Edward III., married Sir Robert Ogle, of Ogle, Knt., whose male heirs ending with Cuthbert, the seventh Lord Ogle, Bothal became the patrimony of his co-heiress Catharine, wife of Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Portland family, in whose possession it still remains.

The castle is thus described in 1664:

"The gate house and North front of Bothal Castle appears more fresh and fair than the rest, and seems to be a later work than the other parts; and to have been built by Robert Bertram, the father of Helena, his sole heir, who was married to Sir Robert Ogle. The said Sir Robert Bertram obtaining a patent, anno 17 Edw. III., for re-edifying his castle of Bothel, several other gentlemen in Northumberland of estates, who had no castles before, about this time obtaining patents to build castles, as Ogle, Fenwick, Widdrington, and others.

"Over the gate of Bothal Castle, near the battlement, are placed several coates of armes. In the highest place are the armes of England and France quartered. Below the same, the armes of Bertram; and upon either hand, several coates of armes, about 12 in all. These seem to be the armes of such families the Bertrams have matched into, or of such they had a value for. One of these shields was the armes of Bolbeck, some time a great Baron in these parts; and another was Greystok's, a Baron in Cumberland, who married the coheir of Merlay, Lord of Morpeth. Another shield bore the armes of Grey of Horton. Few of the rest I know.

"It is recited by tradition, and not without appearance of truth, that a Scotch gentleman named David Dunbar, haveing travailed through several nations, bearing a fox tail in his cap, as a challenge for any man to fight with him, and lastly, comeing thro' England, goeing towards his owne countrey, was fought with by one Sir Robert Ogle, and by him slain with a pole-axe; which, as a monument,

remained in the great hall in Bothal, till lately, but when this was is uncertain."

We have culled these notices out of a vast mass of MS. materials for a history of this barony; but for further particulars refer the reader to Dugdale, "Bar.," t. i., p. 544; Wallis, "Northumberland," vol. ii., p. 325; Hutch., "Northumberland," vol. ii., p. 305; the "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. xii., p. 187, etc.

ARCHÆUS.

Cockle Park Tower.

[1832, *Part II., pp.* 506-508.]

The annexed view of Cockle Park Tower is taken nearly from the same point as that given by Grose, and shows the north and east fronts. The outside dimensions of the south front are about 54 feet long, of the east 78. The oldest part of it is the tower, which projects about 9 feet from the other apartments, and has round corbelled turrets at the north-east and north-west corners; the corbels are also continued between the turrets, where they have supported a machicolated parapet. The south-east corner of this tower contains a circular stone staircase, and on the east front is a large stone tablet, bearing the arms of Ogle quartering Bertram, with the usual crest and supporters of the Lords Ogle, which show that no part of the present building is older than 1461, in which year Sir Robert Ogle, Knight, was advanced to the dignity of peer of the realm. The upright tracery in the head of the great window in the north is also in the style of the fifteenth century. The meaning of the devices cut upon three stones in a course just above the armorial tablet is doubtful; those at each corner are in relief, but much decayed; the middle one is two trefoils in intaglio. They are probably heraldic, and, if they had been perfect, might have given some clue to the date of the building. Prior to the erection of the present building, there may have been a manor-house of some description on the spot. "William of Cookperce" was one of the twelve English Knights, appointed in 1241 to sit with twelve Scottish Knights, to make laws for the regulation of the Marches between the two kingdoms, and the Lawson copy of the aid granted to Henry III., to knight his eldest son, makes "Cockeloke" one of the manors of the Bothal barony. But the catalogue of fortresses in Northumberland, made in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., notices no tower or fortalice as existing here at that time. In my visit here in 1810 (says Mr. Hodgson) I was told that Mr. Brown, agent to the Duke of Portland, and brother to the celebrated Capability Brown, had heard an account that the southern part of the building had, some five hundred years ago, been destroyed by fire. Such an event may have occurred, but tradition is a great amplifier of time. Traces of arches of windows are certainly observable above the entrance, where some considerable repairs or

enlargement of the building have been made. I was also at the same time assured by the farmer of the place, who resided in the Tower, and was an intelligent and observant person, that the building had formerly extended further to the south, as strong underground foundations still testify; but a stone which he showed us, bearing the arms of Ogle quartering Bertram, and said to have been found in the site of these demolished parts, proved that the building in which it had been placed could not be older than the time of the marriage of Sir Robert de Ogle and Helen Bertram, the heiress of Bothal, about the year 1360, though it might be much more recent. The windows (one above another for three stories on the east side), as given by Grose, were square-headed, and divided into four lights, with mullions, and having transoms of stone, in the same way that the windows of six lights, now walled up, are on the west front. They are of the style of the sixteenth century, in the forty-third year of which Sir Robert Ogle, Lord Ogle, among other possessions by will, settled "Cockell Park and Tower" upon his wife "Jeyne," with remainder after her death to his son Cuthbert for life. Prior to that time, they had been in the occupancy of the Lady Anne Ogle, mother of this Sir Robert, who was slain in the battle of Ancrum Moor a few days after making his will. The present windows of the south and east sides were put in about forty years since, and the uppermost mullioned window on the north, since the annexed drawing was made, has been used in the repairs made in Bothal castle in 1831. A projection on the west side of the tower, which had small windows in it, fell in 1828, when the opening occasioned by the fall was filled up in a line with the rest of the wall, and the mantel-piece of one of the two curious old chimneys formerly in the Tower, and cleverly decorated with dentils and mouldings, was inserted high up in the gap, on the outside, by way of curiosity and ornament. Regular occupancy as a farmhouse has preserved this edifice from the fate that has befallen many of its kind—from falling into ruin.

Its situation is very exposed; but the prospect from it is great, especially over the sea. Wallis does not seem to have visited it. Grose first brought it into notice; his drawing of it was taken in 1774.*

Coupland Castle.

[1822, *Part II., pp.* 17-20.]

Coupland Castle is situated in the parish of Kirknewton, in Northumberland. It is seated on the north side of the river Bowent, and at the eastern verge of the fertile valley of Glendale. Yeverine Bell, a green conical hill on the south side of the Castle, towers its head 2,000 feet above the level of the river, and is surmounted with extensive ruins of an ancient British fortress, and on each side of

* Hodgson's "History of Northumberland," part ii., vol. ii.

this remarkable mountain finely shaped masses of the Cheviot Hills, all covered with cairns, or the ruins of the dwellings and fortifications of olden times, recede in charming perspective.

Coupland signifies the "exchanged ground," a name derived from some circumstance in its early history which is now forgotten. There is a barony and forest in the west of Cumberland, and a town in Scotland, of the same name. To "coup," in the dialect of the north of England, means to exchange or buy; hence horse-dealers are called horse-coupers. Copeman is Saxon and Dutch for a merchant. Copenhagen, Coopen, and other names of places may be derived from the same root.

Coupland, in the time of Henry III., was a manor in the barony of Muschamp, which barony was holden in capite of the King by Robert de Muschamp, of whom William of Akild held Akyld, Coupland, and Yever, by one knight's fee of the old feoffment. At the same time, one Stephen of Coupland held half a carucate of land in the neighbouring ville of Hethpol by a thirtieth part of a knight's fee. Anno 17 Edward III. David de Langton and Isabella his wife had a carucate of land here.

Wallis asserts, on the authority of MSS. in the possession of the Earl of Tankerville, that this place was the seat of William Wallace in the reign of Edward II. The castle does not, however, occur in the list (Harleian MSS. 309) of fortified places in Northumberland about the conclusion of the fifteenth century; and a Survey of the waste Lands and Fortresses along the East and Middle Marshes, made December 2, 1542, expressly states that "the towneship of Cowpland conteyneth x husbandlands plenyshed, and hath in yt *neither fortresse nor barmekyn*, and is of the inherytaunce of Graye of Chylington."

Lawson, in 1584, makes William Walles seised of the manor of Knaresdale and its appurtenances, which he had in marriage with Eleanor, daughter to Sir John Swinburne of Edlingham Castle, whose son Sir Thomas has the following item in the expenses of his sheriffalty in 1628 and 1629: "To my brother Wallis his man for a stag, 1*l.*" Mr. Wallis further tells us that the castle here was rebuilt in 1619, by George Wallace, and that the date of that year and the initial of his own and wife's name are on one of the chimney-pieces in it. In 1663 James Wallis of Cowpland, Esq., is assessed upon a rental of £80 a year for his part of Cowpland, and on £212 for Knaresdale and its demesne; and his descendant Ralph Wallace, Esq.,* sold his possessions in Coupland to Sir Chaloner Ogle; and

* The different generations and branches of this family have written their name differently. Robert de Walys occurs as an inhabitant of Tindale in the time of Edward I.—Rot. Hund., Hugh de Wales in 1324; Cott. MS., Claud., c. ii., 2, fol. 57. Robert Walasse is witness to a deed about Williamston, in Knaresdale, in 1437. Wallis, the historian of Northumberland, was born in Whitley Castle, a

those in Knaresdale to John Stephenson, Esq., an Alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and ancestor of the Countess of Mexborough.

By Inquisitions post mortem, Copeland was found to be in the possession of John de Arundell, Knight and Allionor his wife, in 1378; of Ralph Gray in 1442; of Thomas Ilderton and Thomas Gray in 1479; of Ralph Gray, Aug. 4, 1506; of Thos. Gray, a minor, 1518; of Edward Grey, Knight, Dec. 6, 1531; and, in 1663, Lord Gray is rated upon 40s. a year, "for land and mill" in Copeland.

Very little is known respecting the family of De Coupland. We have before seen that Stephen of Coupland held lands in Langton, in the time of Henry III. Sir David de Coupland is witness to a grant of the manor of Langton from Nicholas de Corbet to his brother Walter.* This Nicholas was alive in 1257; and Sampson de Coupland occurs in a deed without date respecting a culture of land, called the Limekiln Flat, at Hebburn in the parish of Chillingham.

Neither have we any certain information how the celebrated "Northumberland Esquire," John de Copeland, was connected with this place. His name firsts appears conspicuous at the battle of Neville's Cross, which was fought October 17, 1346, and at which it was his good fortune to take prisoner David de Brus, King of Scotland.

He did not, however, by this act, emerge out of obscurity or a low situation. He had married Joan, the sister of Henry del Strother of Kirknewton. His name occurs several times in private and public muniments connected with persons or circumstances of notoriety. August 28, 1325, he had letters of protection to pass into France in the suite of the King. Among the deeds of the Muschamp family, there was an obligation of his, dated in 1331, to pay to Thomas de Muschamp £200 at Baremore.

Edward III. having granted to his valet, John de Coupland, certain lands at Ormeston in Roxburghshire, which had fallen to the Crown by the forfeiture of William Dalmahoye, February 24, 1339, returned them to Dalmahoye, when in lieu of them an annuity of £20 issuing out of the manor of Edrington and other property in Berwickshire was granted to Coupland.

In 1340, "while Edward the Third was at the siege of Turneie, the Earls of March and Southerland made a rode into Scotland, and were discomfited by Thomas Greie the elder, Robert Manners, and John Copeland, with the garrison of Koksborow, then in the hands of the English."

Roman station, between Alston Moor and Knaresdale; and the family of Wallace, from whom the late Attorney-General James Wallace, Esq., and his son, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wallace, are descended, have long been in possession of Asholm near Haltwhistle. They are of Welsh origin. Whale, gale, gales, wallys, are all the same as Wales; and le Gallois, le Wales, le Weleys, etc., as the Welsh.—Vid. Rot. Par.; Rot. Scot., etc.

* Sons of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar.

On March 29, 1343, he was a witness to a release of lands at Yardhill (Earldle); May 20, he, with nine other gentlemen of Northumberland, was associated with the Bishop of Durham and others, for taking measures to keep inviolate the truce lately concluded with Scotland; and on December 1, in the same year, he was appointed one of the Justices for punishing the violators of the truce. May 26, 1344, his name appears in the list of Commissioners for raising forces in the Northern parts; and August 16 of that year, there is an order to him to see two ruined windmills in Berwick repaired.

A tradition, still preserved on the banks of the River Browney, relates that David, after the discomfiture of his army, fled from the field of battle, and was taken prisoner under the bridge over that river, on the road from Witton Gilbert to Ash. Knighton says he fled, and was taken prisoner near Merrington, by John de Coupland the valet, who carried him to Bamborough, where he was imprisoned under the custody of Lord Percy.*

The King created him a knight banneret; and Prynne gives the patent which conferred on him that honour, and an annuity of £500 a year, £400 of which was issuable out of the Customs of London, and £100 out of those of Berwick. In lieu of this annuity, May 21, 1347, the King granted to him and Joan, his wife, that part of the barony of Kendal† which was called the Richmond Fee, which grant comprised the manor of Coghulle, in Yorkshire, a moiety of Kirkby in Kendale, and a moiety of Ulverstone, in Lancashire, with the manors of Morholm, Warton, Cranford, and Lynheved, and was given to him "for his acceptable and laudable services done unto us, and the good state which he has holden in our wars, and particularly for his valiant behaviour in the battle of Durham."

The news of this battle sped quickly to London, for on October 20

* Holinshed, in his "History of Scotland," has the following account of the capture of David. "At length, having his weapons stricken out of his hands, one John Copland came vnto him, and willed him to yeeld; but he, with one of his fists, gave this Copland such a blow on the mouth that, by force of the gantlet, he strake out two of his teeth before he would yeeld vnto him. Which Copland is misnamed by John Major, and not only called *Couptaunt*, but also reported to be a Gascoigne, whereas it is evident by histories that he was named Copland, and a meere Englishman."—P. 241.

† Richard de Coupland and his daughter were amongst the hostages delivered to King John for the fidelity of Gilbert de Lancaster, and William his son, who were possessed in tail of the barony of Kendal. Sir Richard de Coupland is witness to a deed respecting Skelsmergh, in Westmorland, in the reign of Henry III. In the third year of Edward II., a fourth part of the manor of Lowther belonged to John de Coupland, and 8 Edward II. to Adam de Coupland; and among the grants confirmed to the Priory of Conishead, in the same reign, there is a recital of one which John, son of Richard de Coupland, made of all his lands in Patton to the canons of that priory.

"The family of Copeland continued at Bootle, in Cumberland, till the reign of Henry IV., amongst whom we find Sir Richard Copeland, Knt., father of Alan, the father of Richard, who died seised in the 26th Edward I., and left his estate to John, his son, father of another Richard Copeland."

we find letters of thanks addressed by the guardian of the kingdom from the Tower of London to the Archbishop of York, Gilbert Umfranville, Earl of Angus, Henry Percy, Ralphe Neville, John Mowbray, Thos. Lucy, Thomas de Rokeby, Thomas de Gray, Robert de Ogle, John de Coupland, Robert Bertram, and William Deyncourt, for their fidelity and valour at the battle of Neville's Cross.

By orders dated October 22, Commissioners were empowered to treat with the captor and detainer of David, and with those of the other Scotch prisoners, about sending them with all speed to the Tower of London, there to be detained till justice concerning them could be done, and for promising to each captor a competent sum for the surrender of his prisoner. On the same day, Coupland and others were appointed to depute a proper person to pay the expenses of the said prisoners and their guard in their route to London; and a mandate, dated October 23, and addressed, *inter alia*, to Robert de Ogle and John de Coupland, expressly commanded them in particular that all Scotch prisoners, of whatever state, pre-eminence, dignity, or condition, taken by them and in their custody, be forthwith taken to the Tower, and delivered over to the Constable thereof. Robert de Ogle and Robert de Bertram had John Douglas in their custody; and Bertram had Malcolm Flemyng, Earl of Wigton, whom he had taken at the battle of Durham.

[1822, *Part II.*, *pp.* 114-116.]

John de Wodehous, receiver of the aids north of the Trent, was ordered December 8, to pay all the reasonable expenses of Thomas de Rokeby, Sheriff of Yorkshire, in conveying David to the Tower; and on the 10th of the same month, Copeland and other persons of distinction in the north were summoned to be at Westminster on the eve of the Epiphany, to confer with the council about certain important State affairs.

December 15, 1346, John Davy, the elder, was ordered to accompany and assist Thomas de Rokeby in conducting David and the Earl of Wigton to London; and December 20, Rokeby had another order to convey him thither, and deliver him to the Constable of the Tower, as had been agreed on by indentures tripartite made for that purpose. These facts seem to bear out Mr. Johnes's suspicions that Froissart's account of Copeland's journey to Calais is without foundation.

Edward was not, however, content with rewarding Copeland's fidelity and valour with honours and estates; he put him into offices of great responsibility. From 1347 to 1355 his name frequently occurs as Governor and Constable of the Castle of Roxburgh, and Sheriff of Roxburghshire, in which last year he had an order to resign these offices to Henry de Percy. By an indenture between him and the King, made in 1352, it appears that he had £100 a

year as Warden of Roxburgh Castle. June 20, 1348, he was one of the Commissioners for treating with the Scots about prolonging the truces. February 17, 1352, William de Emeldon was ordered to resign the collectorship of Roxburghshire, and of the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Peebles, to Coupland; and February 26, in the same year, the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer were directed to permit him to levy, collect, and receive the fee-farm rents, proceeds, and profits of Roxburghshire.

From 1349 to 1355 he was High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland.

September 5, 1351, there is an order to Coupland to keep David de Brus securely in the Castle of Newcastle, unless Henry de Percy and Ralph de Neville agree at Berwick to release him at that place for certain hostages. March 28, 1352, he had directions to receive David, who had been permitted to go into Scotland on business, at the hands of the Bishop of Durham and other Commissioners, and to release all the hostages for him then detained at Berwick.

July 7, 1353, Peter de Nuttle was appointed to convey David de Brus to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and there to deliver him up to John de Copeland; and there is another order of the same date to Coupland, as Sheriff of Northumberland, to receive that monarch, whose days of captivity were not, however, yet completed. Negotiations appear to have been frequently entered into for his release; but either the sum for his ransom could not be fixed, or the frequent hostilities of his subjects on the English borders, or some scheme of aggrandizement, or subtlety of State policy, determined Edward still to hold him as a hostage, and to keep Scotland in awe with apprehensions for the safety of a favourite and gallant monarch. On October 5, 1354, the Bishop of Durham and other Commissioners were again empowered to receive David from John de Coupland, under whose custody he remained; and on the 10th of the same month letters were directed to Coupland to deliver the King over to the said Commissioners. Five days after he had the following letter:

"The King to his beloved John de Coupland sendeth greeting: Since we have sent certain prelates, peers, and others of our noble and faithful subjects to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to liberate David de Bruys now remaining our prisoner in our Castle there, we therefore commission and command you that you warn and cite all barons and knights of the said county to be present on the day appointed, and to be assisting to the said prelates, peers, and other our faithful subjects, so long as the Scots may resort and continue there about the liberation of the said David," etc.

October 8, 1354, he was joined with Henry de Percy, Ralph de Neville, and William, Baron of Graystoke, as a conservator of the truces on the eastern marches between England and Scotland; and

June 11, 1356, he was made, in conjunction with Henry de Percy, a conservator of the laws and privileges of the people of Teviotdale.

In November, 1355, the Scots in the night-time entered and obtained possession of the town of Berwick. Many of the inhabitants betook themselves to the castle through Douglas's Tower. The English in the castle solicited the aid and advice of Copeland, and with him resolved that a band of men, secretly admitted into the castle for that purpose, should enter the town through Douglas Tower and surprise the Scottish garrison; but the Scots, having advice of their design, attacked and took the tower, though they failed in their assault upon the castle.

January 18, 1357, there is an order to Robert de Tughall, Chamberlain of Berwick, that the works begun upon the tower, called "Douglas Tower," near the castle there, be completed out of the treasury of Berwick, upon the view and testimony of John de Coupland and Richard Tempest.

March 20, 1357, John de Coupland occurs as Governor of Berwick, and employed in overseeing all defects in the walls and other parts of the fortifications there put into repair. There is also of the same date, to the Chamberlain of Berwick, an order to remit to Coupland a fee-farm of 10s. a year out of certain lands and tenements granted to him in Berwick, in part payment of his fee for that year as Governor of Berwick. And October 5 this year, Thomas, the son of Robert Erskyn, was put into his custody at Berwick, as one of the hostages for the payment of the ransom of David de Bruys.

There are also several mandates to him respecting the repairs of the walls of Berwick; appointing a market without the walls there, to which the Scots might have liberty to resort for all sorts of merchandize, except war-horses, bows and arrows; and on different other matters relative to that town. He appears to have holden the office of Warden or Governor of Berwick till about June 8, 1362.

November 12, 1359, Gilbert Umfranville, Earl of Angus, and Ralph Neville, Wardens of the East Marches, being called from their posts on urgent public business, Richard Tempest and John de Coupland were appointed their lieutenants during their absence. June 24, 1360, the King acknowledges to have received the third payment of 10,000 marks for the redemption of David de Bruys, at the hands of John de Coupland, Warden of Berwick.

October 21, 1361, he was appointed one of the Wardens of the Marches between England and Scotland; and November 22 in that year he was reappointed to the sheriffalty of Roxburghshire; and again, January 28, 1362, with directions to repair the Castle of Roxburgh.

June 8, 1362, there is an order to him, as late Governor of Berwick, to deliver up that office to Richard Tempest. And January 26, 1364, Alan de le Strother is appointed Warden of the

castle, and Sheriff of the county of Roxburgh, in the room of John de Coupland, deceased. His will is in Bishop Hatfield's register at Durham, and is dated October 9, 1359, by which he appointed Johan, his wife, and Roger Corbett his executors, to whom he gave all his lands and goods, moveable and immoveable, to dispose of as they should answer to God and his soul. The will was proved in London by his widow, July 12, 1365. He died at Werk, and was buried at Carham; but his widow, March 10, 1366, obtained a license to remove his body from thence to the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire.

February 15, 1371, the King confirmed to his widow certain lands and tenements in Edrington, with a fishery in the Tweed, and the mills of the castle and town of Berwick, and of the ville of Edrington, for 10 marks a year, and for the term of her life, which possessions had been granted to her late husband before 1339.

December 12, 1375, and May 28, 1376, writs were directed to the Chancellor and Chamberlain of Berwick to inquire what lands she held in Scotland on the day of her death, and who was her heir. The inquisition on her Westmorland estates was taken on the Saturday next after the feast of Corpus Christi, 1375.

Among the Strother papers there are the following receipts from Johan, who was the wife of John de Coupland, which show that she was during her widowhood in the receipt of the profits of lands in Werk:

"1stly. For 178 acres of wheat, growing in the fields of Werk, at 6s. per acre; 64 acres of barley, at 5s. per acre; 162 acres of oats, at 4s. per acre; and 60 oxen, at 16s. each, sold to Henry del' Strother for seven score and nine pounds four shillings: done at London, 13 July, 40 Edward III. 2dly. For £106 13s. 4d. from the said Henry del' Strother, for the farm of the Castle and Manor of Werk, due at Pentecost last past. Dated London, 14 July, 45 Edward III., 1371." ARCHEUS.

Cresswell.

[1832, *Part II., p.* 307.]

The Cresswells of Cresswell (says Mr. Hodgson in his "History of Northumberland") are a family who "appear upon various private and public records, at a very remote period, as persons of the first distinction and principal proprietors of the township of Cresswell; for Utting or Uctherd de Cresswell was a witness with Robert Bertram, Gerard of Widdrington, and others, in the time of King John or of his son Henry III., to deeds respecting Ellington; and Roger the son of Utting de Cresswell, occurs in a pleading in 1249, as a manucaptor of Robert de Cresswell, who in another authority is represented as father of Simon, and grandfather of Roger de Cresswell." . . .

Mr. Hodgson carries the pedigree of this family in one unbroken chain through eighteen generations, from Sir Robert de Cresswell, in 1293, to Oswin Addison, son of Addison John Cresswell, of Cresswell, Esq., the present proprietor of this place; and who took the surname of Baker in addition to that of his own, on his wife Elizabeth Mary Reed succeeding to the property of her cousin John Baker, of Hinton on the Green, county Gloucester, and of Grosvenor Street, Esq.

The old tower and mansion house of the Cresswells fronts the sea, and has in view the fine beach and sands of Druridge Bay, which extend from Hadstone rocks on the north to the Broadcar rocks on the south. The tower is 21½ feet long and 16½ feet wide within, and consists of a strong room, vaulted with stone, on the ground-floor, and two floors above, approached by a circular stone staircase. The north-east angle of it is surmounted with a turret, in the inside of which is a rude inscription cut on the lintel and two side-stones of a window, which, perhaps, more from the difficulty of deciphering it than for any valuable fact it was intended to record, has become an object of curiosity and interest. The letters on the lintel, there is no doubt, were intended for W. L. Creswell. Those on the side-stones could not be made out. Mr. Cresswell Baker has heard some of the old members of his family say that the reading of the whole was "William Cresswell, brave hero." Mr. Hodgson imagines it was cut by some ignorant country mason in the time of William Cresswell, who died about the year 1698, because, in the form of some of its letters, it resembles the rude funereal inscriptions of that time. William Cresswell the third took down the old mansion house, and the chapel which was attached to it, and upon the same site built the large additions to the old tower, which formed a very convenient and extensive family residence. In 1772 this mansion house was advertised in the *Newcastle Courant* to be let; and, from having now been long occupied by the family, and tenanted by several families of labouring people, it has lost its wonted trimness; and its long passages and bare walls have learned to make the hollow-sounding responses of a large and thinly furnished dwelling.

Mr. Hodgson, in his "History of Northumberland," gives a finely-finished copperplate view of Cresswell House, the foundation stone of which magnificent structure was laid by its proprietor, A. J. Cresswell Baker, Esq., on June 14, 1821, the year of his shrievalty for Northumberland. It is from designs by Shaw.

Elsden.

[1829, *Part II., pp.* 17-20.]

The church of Elsden is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the festival of whose deposition is on March 20, and of his translation on September 6. The patronage of the church has been vested in the

lords paramount of Redesdale ever since the Conquest. It is a rectory, and in 1291 was valued at £90 16s. 5d. a year, exclusive of the portion of Roger Normand in the same, valued at £6 13s. 4d., and that of the master of "Illeschawe" at £5. "In Redesdale," says Leland, "be three parish churches. The chiefest is Ellesdene, then Halistone, and Corsenside. To these parishes resort the Witeidingmen, otherwise called thanes, of that English march."

Elsden church is in the form of a cross, with two aisles, which pass into the west side of the transepts, or porches. The nave, including the aisles, is 40 feet long by 32 feet broad; the chancel, 45 feet by 39; the porches each a little more than 21 feet square; that on the south is called Hedley's porch, from belonging to the numerous clan of that name; and that on the north, Andersons' porch, from a family who were once owners of Birdhope Cragg, and probably of the land called Andersons' Lands, in Elsden, 1663. By the style of its architecture, we suppose that the whole of the present edifice was built soon after the time of Richard II. It has a flat, leaded roof which has once had a high pitch, as may be seen by the flashing stones in the west gable, and a part of the great window of the chancel appearing above the present roof. The south-west window of the chancel is square-headed, and of three lights, the arches of which are trefoiled, and have two trefoiled circles in tracery above them; the middle window is of one light, with a trefoil ogee arch, and trefoiled spandrels not pierced; and the third or south-east window has a drop arch and three lights, the heads of which are also trefoiled, and have three openings above them in quatrefoiled tracery, and set two and one. The great or east window has an equilateral arch and consists of five lights, the arches of the secondary divisions having four cusps on each mullion, and below their imposts. The tracery above consists of four oblong quatrefoil openings, and the head finishes with the mullions of the middle light passing perpendicularly into the architrave of the arch, and having behind each of them a pea-shaped trefoiled opening, with its narrow point upwards. The end windows of the transepts have flat triangular arches, the rest are square-headed; and all of them had their mullions taken out, to give way to sorry sash windows, by an archidiaconal command in Mr. Dutens's time, which he, however, refused to comply with in the chancel. Corbules in the inside of the church for resting timbers upon, and the manner in which the offsets at the basement in the gables of the transepts and nave die into the walls of the side aisles, we think show that the present are not the original walls of these aisles, which old foundations on the outside of them prove to have been much wider than they now are. They are, indeed, very narrow; not more, we think, than 50 inches wide, and pass into the west side of the transepts, in each of which are two piers and two arches. The nave has four piers and four arches. All the piers are plain, except-

ing the two nearest the chancel, which are square and massive. The two pilasters in the west gable are round, with capitals consisting of a square chamfered abacus, a broad fillet, and a cavetto, which takes the circular form downwards, and ends in a studded torus. The capitals of the piers in the transepts have fewer members, and less projection over the shaft than those in the nave, one of which has the four alternate faces of its abacus enriched with foliage in alto-relievo. The doorway is covered with a shallow porch, and two of its lintels are old tombstones, one of which has a cross fleury and a pair of shears upon it. The *coup d'œil* of the whole interior of the building, especially from its centre, in spite of the general plainness of its architecture, has something in it—perhaps its uniformity—which is both uncommon and agreeable. There are a few monuments in the chancel here to the families of Hall and Reed ; also a Roman funereal monument brought from Bremenium in this parish ; and a neat tablet to the memory of Mrs. Grose, daughter to Francis Grose, Esq., the celebrated author of the "Antiquities of England, Scotland, and Ireland," and aunt to the Venerable Archdeacon Singleton, rector of this parish, and at present private secretary to his excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The parsonage-house, which is called Elsden Castle, is a strong old tower, which still externally retains much of its pristine form, and has the arms, given in the annexed woodcut, in the battlement of the south front ; they are perhaps a guide to the time of its being built or repaired, for it occurs under the name of the tower of Elsden in a list of fortresses in Northumberland, made out in the lifetime of Sir Robert Umfreville, who died in 1436. It is certainly the coat of one of that highly renowned family, and the supporters to it seem to indicate that it belonged to one of them who was ennobled. If such was the case, they may be considered as the coat of Robert de Umfreville, second Earl of Angus, who died in 1324. But supporters were sometimes formerly used by families that were not ennobled ; and Mr. Hodgson once inclined to believe that this was the coat of Sir Robert Taylboys, as there is a shield similarly emblazoned on Witton Tower, which is the parsonage-house of Rothbury, and in which parish the Taylboys, who married the heiress of the Umfrevilles, were lords of the extensive manor of Hepple, and on that account might become contributors to building the manse of the rector of that parish. The inscription is : "Robertus Dominus de Rede," *i.e.*, Robert, Lord of Rede. The supporters were probably assumed in allusion to the circumstance of the franchise of Redesdale having been given to Robert de Umfreville by his relation William the Conqueror, to hold by defending that district for ever from wolves and enemies, with the same sword which that monarch had by his side when he first entered Northumberland. Till Mr. Dutens's death, the first-floor consisted of a dark vault spanned by one arch,

in which, in former times, the rector's cattle were housed by night. A circular stone staircase still leads to the upper rooms, on the first of which was a kitchen and servants' apartments, flagged with stone; and above these another room, fitted up as a lodging-room and study, the bed being in a large recess, with closets on each side, one of which served as a wardrobe, and the other for more general purposes. It 1810 it contained the Greek and Latin authorities for Mr. Dutens's "Discoveries of the Ancients attributed to the Moderns," copied by himself with great beauty and correctness, and very methodically arranged. His books were mostly ponderous folios in French and the ancient languages. Here Mr. Dutens lived, and entertained his company during his residences at Elsden. Formerly there were two low rooms above, each containing four chambers, one partly destroyed by heightening this; the other is the present garret. Mr. Singleton has converted the dark, damp vault into a comfortable drawing-room, 27 feet by 15, besides a recess, 7 feet deep, cut through the wall to the window. The old kitchen and room which was the parlour of Mr. Mitford, a former rector, are two bedrooms, and the floor above is converted into a bedroom, dressing-room, and library. To the old building Mr. Singleton has added a vestibule and kitchen, a dining-room, 26 feet by 14, and bedrooms above these, besides a back-kitchen, pantry, and other offices. . . .

Besides making the additions already noticed to this ancient fortalice, Mr. Archdeacon Singleton has made very spirited improvements to the gardens and adjoining ground. Orchard and ordinary garden fruit-trees of various kinds have been planted, and of late years have borne abundant crops. The entrances to the castle, too, have been screened with shrubberies and plantations. Till within the last few years, a highway passed in front of the castle, along the abrupt bank of Elsdenburn; but, by the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland, this has been diverted into an easier and safer line on the other side of the brook, and the very picturesque and interesting object of antiquity called the Mote Hills has been purchased, and joined to the rectorial lands. R. W. H.

Hallington.

[1832, *Part I., pp.* 580, 581.]

The village of Hallington (in old writings Haledown, that is, Holy Hill) is situate near St. Oswald's, on the line of the Roman Wall, near to the eighteenth milestone. It is supposed to be the same place as Hefenfelth—*i.e.*, Heaven Field, so called from a famous battle won there by King Oswald in 675.

St. Oswald's Chapel stands on a highly bold situation above Chollerford Bridge. In a field near it skulls of men and hilts of swords have been frequently ploughed up. "There is a fame," says Leland, "that Oswald won the battle at Halydene a 2 myles est from

St. Oswald's asche, and that Halyden is it that Bede caulith Hevenfeld. And men there aboute yet finde smaule wod crossis in the ground."* A small silver coin of St. Oswald was found, some years since, in repairing the chapel of St. Oswald; and there are many ancient charters in the church of Durham with seals bearing St. Oswald's head, and this inscription:

"CAPVT SANCTI OSWALDI REGIS."†

The origin of the sanctity of this place is briefly this: Ceadwallo and Penda having ravaged the whole kingdom of Northumberland, Ethelburga and Paulinus fled into Kent, and the people, seeing no end to the oppression they suffered, chose Eanfrid King of Bernicia, and Osric of Deira. They both renounced Christianity, and, as if in punishment of their apostasy, the terrible Ceadwallo attacked Osric, slew him, routed his army, and plundered his subjects. Eanfrid, dreading similar treatment, threw himself upon the mercy of the tyrant, who murdered him in his presence. At length, in 635, Oswald, Eanfrid's brother, rising from obscurity with an army, small indeed, but composed of valiant men, strong in the faith of Christ, generously resolved to oppose the usurper. He had studied the art of war in retirement, and now, having chosen a proper situation on the banks of Denisburne, entrenched himself, and, under the banner of the holy cross, waited with religious solemnity for the enemy. Ceadwallo, flushed with recent success, and confident in his numbers, rushed into the camp, but was himself slain with an arrow, and his army routed. The Northumbrian Saxons thought they saw the interference of Providence so plainly in this victory that they called the field of battle Hefenfelth—*i.e.*, Heaven Field, and the brethren of the church of Hexham for many years annually resorted thither on the day before St. Oswald's martyrdom, to make vigils for his soul and sing psalms, and offer the sacrifice of holy oblation for him in the morning; which good custom growing more into notice, continues Bede, they have lately made the place more sacred and more honourable by building a church at it; and that not without cause, for we do not find that there was any sign of Christianity, any church or any altar, in the whole kingdom of Bernicia before this new general erected this banner of the holy cross, when he was about to fight with a most barbarous enemy.

By the tradition of some, this battle was fought at Bingfield, where there is a chapel, formerly under Hexham Church; but others assert that it happened in the grounds of Cockley, below the church and cross of St. Oswald, and between Erringburn and the Wall. But whether it was at Hallington, Cockley, or Bingfield, Erringburn must be the same brook which Bede calls Denisesburn.

* "Itin.," vii., 61.

† Engraved in Hutchinson's "History of Durham," vol. ii., p. 91.

Hallington, before the Dissolution, belonged to the church of Hexham. At present it partly belongs to John Turner Ramsay, Esq., and Maria his wife, as devisees of the late William Fermor, Esq., nephew and co-heir of the late John Errington, Esq., of Beaufront, and partly to Christopher Soulsby, Esq., of Hallington Mesnes, otherwise Hallyden Mains, a neat modern structure of white freestone, in the parish of Hallington. Before it is a grass area, extending to the banks of a deep glen, wherein is a small stream, which falls a little below into the river Erringburn. In 1769 it was the seat of Ralph Soulsby, Esq., the eldest brother of Christopher Reed, Esq., of Chipchase, and brother-in-law to William Fenwick, Esq., of Bywell.

A mile and a half east of Hallington is a hill, called the Mote Law, having a square entrenchment upon it, in the middle of which is a hearthstone, for kindling alarm-fires upon. Both it and the village of Hallington are in view on the left hand, from the eighteenth milestone on the Military Road.

Not far south-west from St. Oswald's Chapel is a curious hill, called Hanging Shaws, with several gradations of artificial terraces on its sides.

Nearly opposite to Hexham, on the north margin of the river Tyne, but a little farther eastward, on the brow of a hill, is Beaufront —*i.e.*, Bellus locus. Its situation is generally admired, having both sun and shade, and delightful vale and river prospects. From the south side of the Tyne it exhibits a long and handsome front, surrounded with fine pleasure-grounds, and from its walks are seen towns, towers, hamlets, and the winding stream of the Tyne, sometimes hidden under its banks, and at others boldly crossing the meadows in broad and silver-looking reaches.

Beaufront was lately the property and residence of John Errington, Esq., who was popularly called "The Chief of Beaufront." He was of the ancient house of the Erringtons of Errington, by Erringburn, on the north side of the Roman Wall, from whence the name. William de Errington was High Sheriff of Northumberland 47 Edward III. Sir Thomas de Errington was one of the conservators of the Borders 12 Henry VI. Sir Gilbert de Errington, knight, was of the party of Edward IV. against the House of Lancaster, by whom, and Sir John Manners, of Etall, at the head of 400 men, Queen Margaret was hindered from landing with her company at Bambrough, and forced to take shelter at Berwick-upon-Tweed. Nicholas de Errington died in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, possessed of Errington, etc.

In 1567 the principal seat of the Erringtons was at Cockley Tower, a strong old fortress, at present in ruins, though the dungeons and rooms in its turrets are nearly perfect, and traces of paintings are still observable on the plaster of its walls. In 1567 Beaufront was

the seat of David Carnaby, Esq. In 1628 we find, in the list of grand jurors, that Beaufront was the residence of Henry Errington, Esq., from whom it lineally descended to its late owner, John Errington, Esq., who died at his seat of Beaufront, June 28, 1827, aged 89. On his death a moiety of his estates in Northumberland descended to his nephew, the late William Fermor, of Baker Street, Portman Square, and of Tusmore, Esq., county Oxford,* as one of the heirs at law of Mr. Errington. The relationship between the Erringtons and Fermors was a marriage between William Fermor, Esq., of Tusmore and Somerton, county Oxford (who was born 1737, and died in 1806), and Frances, daughter of John Errington, Esq., of Beaufront, which Frances died in 1787, leaving her eldest son, the late William Fermor, Esq., her heir-at-law. Mr. Fermor died at Hethe House, county Northumberland, November 27, 1828, aged 57, and by his will devised this property to his adopted daughter, Maria Whitehead, and her husband, John Turner Ramsay, Esq., and their children. N. R. S.

Hepple.

[1853, *Part I., pp.* 469-471.]

Hepple Castle is built on the north side of the river Coquet, about four miles west from Rothbury, and near the boundary of the parish. It stands in a secluded but picturesque situation, overlooked by a broken ascent of bold, romantic, heather-clad hills, rising one above another.

From many concurring circumstances in history, there is reason to infer that the village of Hepple was part of the demesnes of Ceowulf, the last Earl of Northumberland under William the Norman. William, on his return from Scotland, deprived Gospatric of the earldom, and bestowed it upon Waltheof, who was now become a great favourite, and to whom he gave his niece Judith in marriage, anno 1073. In the following year a conspiracy was formed by many of the principal Normans, who prevailed upon Waltheof to take part in it at a feast, where they all became intoxicated. When rest had dispelled the fumes of liquor, it was seen in a very different light by the unhappy Waltheof, who became restless and pensive. At length, to relieve his loaded heart, he communicated the affair to his wife, of whose fidelity he had no doubt; but the faithless Judith, whose affections were fixed on Ivo Tailbois, Baron of Kendal, glad of an opportunity of ruining her husband, sent a trusty messenger into Normandy to reveal the plot to her uncle, and aggravated the guilt of her husband, who was afterwards condemned and executed. She was afterwards married to Ivo Tailbois.

In the reign of Henry I. the Tailbois family were seized of the

* See pedigrees of the Fermor family in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1827, vol. i. pp. 114, 580.

barony of Hepple, *cum membris suis*, but subsequently, it would appear, the name of Tailbois was dropped, and that of De Heppale assumed—a custom then common on the acquisition by a cadet of territorial property sufficient to become the foundation of an independent family. Connected with the Tailbois by matrimonial ties were the Kurtenays and De Batternunds, or De Baudements (in modern orthography Courtenay and Bateman), who for some time held lands here. The barony was of great extent, comprising at the time Great Tosson, Little Tosson, Bickerton, Warton, Flotterton, Newton, Fallowlees, Nether Trewit, and Over Trewit.

The Hepples were seized of the barony till, by the marriage, in 1331, of Sir Robert Ogle with Annabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Heppale, Knight, it came into the possession of the Ogles, in whose family it continued till the reign of Charles I., when it passed with Catherine Baroness Ogle to Sir Charles Cavendish of Welbeck, father of the first Duke of Newcastle, celebrated in the civil wars as "the soul of the royal cause in the north." He contributed 10,000 men and a troop of horse to the King's expedition against the Scots, and, according to a calculation of the Duchess, was plundered and injured to the great extent of £733,579. The grand-daughter of the Duke, the Lady Margaret Cavendish, marrying John Holles, Earl of Clare, carried the barony of Hepple into that family. The Earl leaving only an heiress, the Lady Henrietta, it passed with her to Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and founder of the Harleian Library. It then came into the hands of the Bentinck family, by the marriage, in 1734, of the second Duke of Portland with the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Oxford. It is now the property of Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., into whose family it came in 1803, by purchase from the late Duke of Portland.

Hepple Castle at present is in the last stage of dilapidation. About half a century ago the exterior walls of a strong and stately tower were still standing, tolerably entire, and which had probably been the manor-house of the proprietors of Hepple, as it is said the court-leet of Hepple lordship was held here in former times, until the castle, being ruined by the Scots, was totally abandoned by the lord, who removed his court to Great Tosson, where the tenants of Hepple and the demesne annually convene to this day. In erecting a few farmsteads an effort was made to demolish the remaining fragments of this strong tower, but the attempt, after repeated trials, was relinquished by the workmen, who found it easier to cut stones from the hardest quarry than to separate these from the cement.

This castle was probably the first of the chain of forts which extended from thence to Warkworth, and which was intended to form a barrier against the incessant and destructive incursions of the warlike borderers.

Upon a fine summit called the Kirk Hill, about half a mile west of Hepple, stood a chapel, the remains of which were removed about the year 1760. In the chancel the fragments of a tombstone, with its supporters, were discovered, and, what is curious, it was standing in a north and south direction. This monument was much defaced, and it was with extreme difficulty that the following parts of the inscription were deciphered:

"Here lies . . . Countess of . . . , who died . . . her age. . . ."

[Verses omitted.].

An old dirge states her to have been the very mirror of meekness, affable to everyone, and consequently idolized by all. She is also represented to have been a heroine on horseback, unrivalled in the chase, and warmly devoted to athletic exercises, but above all, she is praised for relieving the oppressed. Previous to her death she composed her own epitaph, but the words of this doleful ditty, which consisted of seven stanzas, are, it is to be feared, for ever lost.

About a hundred paces west of the site of this chapel are the traces of several buildings where Old Hepple formerly stood. It is said to have been destroyed by the border wars. At a short distance to the north-west of Hepple is a British entrenched stronghold called Hetchester. The annexed drawing will convey a correct idea of the form and strength of this ancient hill fortress. The interior length of the entrenchment is 140 yards, and the breadth 90 yards; the breadth of the inner ditch is 18 feet, and of the exterior ditch 15 feet; each of the rampiers is 15 feet in height, and 6 feet in breadth. The hill being very steep and difficult of access on the north-west side, the fort has had but two ditches in that part. Most of the entrenchments have been levelled, and it is only on the north-west side that they remain in any degree of good preservation. The foundations of the ancient buildings are very perceptible within the entrenchment, but all traces of this remarkable castrametation will soon be obliterated, as excavations for lime are proceeding in the heart of the works. On the opposite side of the Coquet is the military station called Harehaugh. West of Hepple, and near the site of the old chapel, a number of urns have been found. Hetchester, as its name imports, was in subsequent times occupied by the Romans.

The barony of Hepple forms part of a grazing district abounding with beautiful sheep-walks, which were formerly the scene of constant theft and "spuilzie," and were occupied with little profit.

But such is the altered state of things in consequence of the security now afforded by law and order that a tract of land in the same district (Killand lordship, the property of Sir Thomas Legard, Bart.) which in 1631 was let only for £5 a year, was in 1731 let for £400, and since the commencement of the present century for £3,000 per annum. In this locality the Cheviot breed of sheep are found in

their full perfection; the sweet green herbage on which they depasture seems to be peculiarly favourable for breeding this useful and beautiful race of animals.

Hepple was the native place of the renowned Robert Snowdon, who, in the sixteenth year of his age, fought and slew John Grieve, a celebrated Scotch champion, in a pitched battle with small swords at Gamblepath, on the borders. This occurred some time before the union. Snowdon had a black horse which he valued greatly. It was stolen one night, when he, accompanied by two friends, pursued the thief to the Scottish border, where, from a wretched hovel, his voice was answered by the neighing of his favourite, on which the unsuspecting Snowdon dismounted and rushed into the house; but while in the act of unloosing his horse, he was run through the body by a concealed assassin.

Hepple was also the birthplace of Mabel Snowdon, who belonged to the same family as the above renowned swordsman. She was the wife of John Coughran (Scoticè Cochran), and the mother of George Coughran, the youthful mathematician, who was born at the adjoining village of Wreighill on August 24, 1752, and died of the small-pox at Newcastle on January 10, 1774. E. H.

Hexham.

[1755, *pp.* 295, 296.]

The ancient name of Hexham is Hextalstat, from a rivulet called Hextal, running through the town, bounded by the parishes of Corbridge on the east, Shely and Alandale on the south, Haydon and Netherwarden on the west, and St. John Lee on the north; divided from the last by the river Tyne, a quarter of a mile distant. The church is in the regality and manor of Hexam, and in the diocese of York, though the county of Durham intervenes, and in Tindal ward; dedicated to St. Andrew, and built eleven hundred years ago, the artificers for this purpose being sent from Rome. It was a bishop's see, possessed by St. Eta, St. John of Beverley, St. Wilfrid, and St. Acca; one of these was translated to York. Its form is a cross, with a tower in the middle. It is 165 feet in length, all of square stone in the Gothic manner. The west quarter and four aisles were burnt down by the Scots, by whose country this county is bordered; but four are yet remaining. The organ-loft, altar, and other places in the choir, were once beautified with famous Romish painting; a cathedral to all intents and purposes, and, if you put confidence in tradition, once the finest on this side the Alps. Six bells, which were broken and in great disorder about fifteen years ago, we had recast into eight, and they are now, without controversy, as fine a ring as any in England of their weight; they were made and hung by your London artists. This place was a sanctuary, too, and is at this day surrounded by a wall of large compass. Dr. Gibson, late Bishop of London,

refers us to a book now extant, written by R. Prior of Hexam, setting forth the rights, privileges, and immunities of the place, which book I have endeavoured to procure, but to no purpose. Behind the communion-table, yet not within the choir, there is a spacious chapel, now of no use but for burying the dead. At the west end of one of the aisles lies interred, as is supposed, one of the Kings of Northumberland. His tombstone is raised about a yard above the pavement, and over it on high is a triumphal arch, but without an inscription. There are several sculptures of warriors armed lying in this famous cathedral, but no account of them, save that one was called Umfravel. There is also in this town a famous Moot Hall, in fine repair, so called, I presume, because controverted points of law were, and at this day are, argued in it. It is a place of strength, as old, seemingly, as the church, and doubtless was the residence of the chief temporal lord in the place. Near it is a gaol, built as strong as possible, with a square court on high, though not near the top, and a loathsome dungeon, secured with huge iron gates; the one I suppose to air the prisoners by day, and the other to secure them by night. The patronage tithes, and great part of the possessions of the once famous Cathedral of Hexam, are in the possession of Sir Walter Blacket, Bart., purchased by his ancestor, old Sir William Blacket, Bart., from Sir John Fenwick, who was beheaded for his attachment to King James II. about the year 1690. Sir John was taken prisoner in this town, and might have been rescued by the townsmen, but he would not allow it. The revenue of this church, except £13 6s. 8d., was sold by a prince who spent the money when he had done; but with Queen Ann's bounty, and the fees for burials, etc., Mr. William Graham, the curate, may have near £50 a year, but the Rev. Mr. Thomas Andrews has £200 a year in tithes, purchased by one Mr. Fishbourn, a mercer in London, for preaching a sermon every Sunday afternoon, without any other duty. Mr. Ritchil, a Bohemian, formerly enjoyed this benefice, and was buried in the year 1683, since which time Mr. George Ritchil, a son of the deceased, and Mr. Andrews are all that have possessed this living, which is in the gift of the mercers of London. A deprived monastery, too, we have in good repair, where the worthy Sir Edward Blacket, Bart., now lives, and his remains, with his lady's, are to be deposited under the church in a vault lately made for that purpose. In the regality and manor of Hexam, which includes the whole parish, there are many who hold their estates by copy of court roll, called copyholders; as often as these are transferred by mortgage or sale, the seller, in whose possession they are, delivers them to the lord of the manor, or his steward, by kissing a white rod; after that the bailiff re-delivers them to the buyer or mortgagee by the same ceremony, paying a small acknowledgement to the lord, Sir Walter Blacket; but turbary quarries and wood are independent of him. The gentlemen's seats

are Blackhall, Newbegin, Ardley, Spittel, and perhaps High Shields, exclusive of those in the town. In the town we have a free school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, for boys born within the parish, they paying a penny a quarter to the master; but as in those days a peck of corn might have been bought for that price, the boys generally gave a shilling. There is a chapel-of-ease; Mr. Browne, incumbent and schoolmaster, whose benefice is about £12 a year. There is also a benefaction for putting six boys every year apprentices, and a dole to the poor of the parish every Good Friday and Allhallowtide. There is a turnpike road very much used, of seventy miles extent, from Newcastle to Carlisle, across the island from sea to sea, and another three miles north, though not in the parish, leading along the Roman wall described by Mr. Warburton. The former was made at the expense of the whole kingdom, because General Wade, in the year 1746, could get no farther than this town with his heavy carriages by reason of bad roads, the rebels being then at Carlisle.

W. B.

[1807, *Part II.*, *p.* 1097.]

I send you a north-west view of the Cathedral Church of Hexham, Northumberland, as it appeared in 1774. An older north view of it is given in Dugdale's "Monasticon," vol. ii., p. 90. C. P.

[1830, *Part I.*, *pp.* 16, 17.]

No building has suffered worse from being "churchwardenized" than the fine old church at Hexham; and it is allowed that no building in the kingdom presents so fine a specimen of the later Norman style. The good taste and liberality with which the present impropriator is restoring the great eastern window induces me to suggest an improvement and, as far as possible, to restore those parts to their pristine state which have been altered, or added, by the bad taste or ignorance of those who had the direction. I allude more particularly to the altar; this is formed by wooden panels, in the centre of which are two incongruous pillars of the composite order; on each side of these the decalogue is painted, and between a fanciful wreath of flowers, which ill accords with the solemnity of the place, and the whole with the grandeur of the building.

Behind the screen and supporting the base of the great window are some fine pointed arches. And I beg to suggest to those who have the direction to remove the woodwork and leave the arches to form the altar; it would then be in harmony with the original building, and they would elicit the thanks of every antiquary. . . .

The church suffered much in the thirteenth century from the incursions of the Scots, when the west wing of the nave was destroyed, but it has suffered more by the barbarism of the inhabitants. The north transept was made the entrance; a door has been placed in it in humble imitation of the Doric. Galleries are placed without

uniformity between the pillars of the choir; the capitals of the pillars and the fine old oaken stalls are cut to suit the convenience of those who erected them; buildings have been surreptitiously placed against the church, so as to hide it from public view, and the only entrance from the market-place is through a passage which would disgrace a common manufactory. About the year 1727 a bond was raised by a "brief" to build two abutments, etc., to support the tower to the west; could not the same be adopted at present to restore what the parish is unable to do?*

HEXHAMENSIS.

[1837, *Part II.*, *pp.* 473-477.]

It is probably not generally known that there still exists at Hexham the ancient fridstol of the sanctuary, to take a prisoner from which was deemed an unpardonable crime by the Church, and which is mentioned by the historian of this monastery, Richard de Hexham, who flourished in the reign of King Henry II. Of this chair I have not seen any representation.

There is another fridstol preserved in Beverley Minster,† and I am not aware that that has been engraved, unless the Surtees Society have procured a representation of it for their forthcoming publication. . . .

Before noticing more particularly some of the very early tombs in Hexham Church which especially attracted my attention, I will merely mention, by the way, that, on entering by the north aisle, the antiquary's eye immediately falls on the venerable fridstol; and a contiguous shrine or chapel, formed of wood above, in late tabernacle work, but of stone and Norman work below, as shown in a plate in Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," and another in Wright's "Hexham." Near adjoining, also, are several grotesque sculptures, some of which are apparently saints, others mere monsters, and again below are some chained or suffering torment. I am inclined to think that the whole was connected with the sanctuary; and, notwithstanding that Pennant, after mistaking them in his first edition for Roman antiquities, in his second condemned them as "monstrous engravings of no meaning or moment," I so far differ from him as to think the whole (and particularly the fridstol itself) deserve to be carefully drawn and published.

Roman sculptures are so abundant along the line of the wall of Severus, that we may thus account for the origin of an idea, apparently

* From the dangerous state of the east end of the choir, it has been taken down, and a fine window placed in it by Mrs. Beaumont, the lady of the manor of Hexham. It is after the design of the late window, which was not older than the Reformation; but its ornaments correspond more with the style of the original building.

† Some of the records of the Sanctuary of Beverley (which are briefly noticed by Sir Henry Ellis in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii.), together with others of that at Durham, are on the eve of publication by the Surtees Society.

so absurd, as the supposition that such relics were adopted for a monument in a church,* though the same circumstance of their abundance ought to have made Pennant and Hutchinson better acquainted with the general appearances of Roman art; for Hutchinson, in his "View of Northumberland," proceeded on a like interpretation; but the Jupiter of Pennant became with him Silenus, and he found another Jupiter, whilst a figure which Pennant called a pilgrim was adopted by Hutchinson for Pan.

It was to be seen, however, on looking at Hutchinson's rough and far from "accurate" representations of these figures, that his Jupiter is a St. James with the pilgrim's hat and scallopshell; his Pan is a St. Christopher crossing the water† with his staff, the infant Christ having mouldered down into "a helmet or a cap and plume!" and his Silenus merely a monkey—an animal‡ that the merry sculptors of the Middle Ages found very applicable to their grotesque designs.

It remains to be mentioned that, contiguous to these carvings, and so connected as to appear a part of the same erection, is a sepulchral effigy (badly figured both in Pennant and in Hutchinson) representing a prior in a long mantle, and his cowl singularly drawn down, so as just to cover his eyes. His hands are in prayer; his shoes are large and full-toed, and from the latter circumstance, as well as its general appearance, I should not ascribe the effigy to a very remote age. Indeed, it is almost certain that the letters r and l placed saltirewise on a shield above it indicate the name of Rowland Lechman, confirmed prior in 1479. They are said to be repeated in various parts of the church, doubtless commemorating repairs made by the same prior, though the l has been hitherto misread as an i: and in the manor-office at Hexham was a shield charged with St. Andrew's cross, the arms of the priory, and the letters r l ℣ ℟. With such ignorance have the antiquities of this church been hitherto treated, that these memorials have been carried up three centuries, from Rowland Lechman to the historian Richard, who flourished in the reign of Henry I.

Perhaps a further examination would lead to the conclusion that

* Some little apology may also be drawn from the fact that certain Roman inscriptions are actually worked up in the lower parts of the church, as discovered by Gale and Stukeley, and discussed by Horsley. The immense hoard of Saxon stycas, discovered here in 1832 near the wall of the north transept, and which have been described and engraved in the *Archæologia*, form yet another feature in the antiquities of this very ancient and once cathedral church has been productive.

† This interpretation of the figure, which I took from its general contour in the print of Hutchinson, is fully confirmed by what Mr. Wright says in his "History of Hexham," that "round the ankle are three wreaths or fetters." These are the waves through which Sir Christopher is passing.

‡ Mr. Wright conjectures "a naked man, crouching in his concealment [in the sanctuary], and laughing at his enemies." But why should a person in the sanctuary be naked?

the saints and grotesque sculptures formed a part of the chantry chapel belonging to Lechman's tomb. Rowland Lechman was the predecessor of Thomas Smithson, to whom is clearly to be attributed the inscription upon the screen at the entrance of the chancel (now used as the parish church):—"Orate pro anima Domini Thome S. Prioris hujus Ecclesie, qui fecit hoc opus,"—an inscription which is a very curious specimen of the practice of interlacing (frequent in seals of the fifteenth century) carried to its full extent. Each word is formed into a single cypher. This is engraved by Hutchinson and by Wright, but deserves to be copied again on a larger scale and with greater care.

On the same screen are remains of paintings representing figures of the ancient Bishops of Hexham, some Northumbrian saints, and, it is said, a Dance of Death; but the whole are now greatly faded.

In the south transept is a very grand flight of steps, which led to the abbey buildings—probably to the chapter house; it is of extraordinary width and magnificence, down which the ancient processions might formerly have descended with an effect sufficient to compensate for the loss of the nave, which, at an early period, was burnt down by the Scots.

In the north transept is a cross-legged knight, bearing three garbs on his shield, said to be the arms of the family of Ayden. This is ignorantly ascribed by the historian Wallis to the Duke of Somerset, who was slain at the battle of Hexham in the reign of Edward IV.!

Another cross-legged effigy, of colossal dimensions, has his mail covered with particularly full drapery, confined by a belt round his waist, with a large sword-belt and sword; this is an Umfraville, for he bears their cinquefoil on his shield.

There is also an elegant effigy of a lady of about the time of Edward I.

In the eastern aisle of the south transept is a stone very gracefully covered with vine leaves surrounding a cross, carved in low relief, but very beautifully.

I will now notice two very ancient tombstones, both of which had followed into the grave those remains they were intended to protect, and have been disinterred within the present century. One is a small stone, between 2 and 3 feet long, which was found in the site of the cloisters. It is noticed in the "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. xii., p. 166 (published in 1813), and there stated to have been "lately dug up." I must request you to engrave my hasty copy of the inscriptions, as it will convey a correct idea of them, though it must not be considered as an exact drawing of the stone, nor am I quite sure whether the Latin words are where I have written them, or on the centre and upper surface of the stone. This centre surface is 5 inches wide; the others, which incline downwards, are 4 inches in width; the exact length of the whole is 2 feet 5 inches.

It will be perceived that the name is not VRDANI, as printed in the "Beauties of England and Wales," but MURDANUS, the two last letters being represented by the same contraction which is usually found in manuscripts. The preceding word, which is read PVERI in the "Beauties," is, to judge from the size of the stone, very probably PUER, though that interpretation did not strike me on reading it, and it appeared that there was a contraction through the P as if for PAR. Can it be ascertained who this Murdan was? The sword appears to indicate a youth of rank. And is any meaning conveyed by the Runic character in the centre? It is highly probable that he was a son of one of the Saxon Kings or Earls of Northumberland.

The second ancient sepulchral stone was found about March, 1831, in digging the grave of one George Fenwick, whose name is now inscribed on the pavement of the north transept. In plan it much resembles the wooden erections still customary over the graves in our south-country churchyards. Its length is 4 feet 4 inches; its height in the centre and at the highest end 1 foot 9 inches; its width 7 inches. (See the cut below.)

Its ornaments, it will be perceived, are principally repetitions of the emblem of the Christian faith, though forming several combinations.* I am at a loss for any guide to determine its age, not having met with any other monument resembling it. It should be added that the two ends of the stone are not sculptured.

In a small yard, formed in the adjacent ruins between the church and the burial-ground, have been assembled a number of ancient monastic gravestones found from time to time. They are of the customary coffin-lid shape; and I copied the following perfect inscriptions, which I conceive all commemorate members of the religious community:

✠ ROBERTꝰ DE GISEBVRNE

✠ ÞENRICVS DE WELTONE.✠

✠ ROBERTVS : DE : BEDELIDⁿ.✠

That is, Bedlington, in Northumberland, the carver having blundered.

✠ ÞIC IACET : RADꝰ DE : TALKEN CANŌICꝰ

That is, "Canonicus," one of the canons.

✠ ROBERTꝰ DE KIRKEBRIDE.✠

There was a prior from the same place, John de Bridkirk, confirmed in his office October 22, 1345. J. G. N.

* Some very ancient coffin-lids, disinterred at Cambridge Castle in 1810, and supposed to be anterior to its erection in the time of the Conqueror, are all carved with reduplicated crosses. See the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii., plates xv., xvi. Though much sculptured, they are supposed by Mr. Kerrich to have been originally buried, their sites only being designated by very small headstones.

[1846, *Part I.*, *p.* 114.]

The church of St. Andrew, at Hexham, I take to be the first building in England whose walls were gilded. This circumstance is mentioned by Camden, Hutchinson, and Pennant, on the authority of Bede, lib. ii., Richard of Hexham, etc. The second instance is the Golden Chapel of Tong Church, Salop, which I have seen, and whose splendour can hardly be imagined by those who have not seen it, even in its present state; and the third instance it is conjectured is "a gate in the cathedral of St. Andrew's."* In No. 7 of the Archæological Journal is an article on the crypt of Hexham Church: it is mentioned as being set apart for the burial of the lecturers of Hexham; this is incorrect. It was found in digging for the foundation buttress to support the tower of Hexham Church, and became the property of Thomas Andrews, Esquire, from whose family it descended to the Clarke family, by the marriage of Sloughter Clarke, to Honor Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews, Esquire, and Mary Rawlinson, daughter of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor of London, and to the family of Clarke, of Hexham House, it belongs. It is true it has been the place of burial of three of the lecturers of Hexham; but this was only from the circumstance of their being connections of our family. W. H. Clarke.

Lilburne.

[1769, *pp.* 247, 248.]

The *General Evening Post* of January 5, 1769, has this article from Northumberland: "Near Lillburne,† two miles from Wooler, was lately discovered a curious cross. There was close by the roadside a large heap of stones, called The Apron-full of Stones, on removing which to mend the highways, this cross was found in the middle. It is of a circular form, twelve feet diameter at bottom, has four rows of steps, each a foot wide, and nine inches high. It seems to have been a market cross; but there are no remains of buildings near it, nor do the oldest people of the place ever remember to have heard it mentioned—query, if this be not rather the base of a cross than the shaft—there is no notice taken of its height. The heap of stones was evidently of the Cairn kind; but it is not easy to account for their being laid on a monument of later date. Mr. Wallis, in his "Antiquities of Northumberland," lately published, says nothing of either, though he describes monuments of both sorts at Yevering, a village four miles on the other side of Wooler. It is the more extraordinary that he should omit these, which, being close by the roadside, could not easily escape the notice of one who describes by-journeys. D. H.

* Grose, "Antiquities of Scotland," vol. ii., p. 289.

† There are two places of this name. West Lillburne is nearest to Wooler, but East Lillburne nearest the roadside.

Lindisfarne.

[1808, *Part II.*, *p.* 1137.]

I send you a view of the ruins of an ancient abbey in Lindisfarne or the Holy Island; for the history of which it may be sufficient to refer to Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, 1789, vol. ii., p. 744; or to Hutchinson's "History of Durham," vol. iii., p. 363. M. G.

Morpeth.

[1832, *Part II.*, *pp.* 505, 506.]

The bridge and chapel of Morpeth were consolidated concerns, of unknown origin, and managed by a chaplain whose style was Keeper. The bridge has two arches, both of which seem to have been rebuilt since the pier between them was erected, as one of them has no string under its battlements, and the other one is different from that in the pier. For the present rapid mode of travelling it is inconvenient and dangerous—the Mail and Wonder coaches having each, within the last three years, once carried away the south end of its west battlements, and been thrown with their passengers and horses into the river—fortunately without loss of life. As the Act of Parliament for building the new bridge, erected from designs by Mr. Telford, immediately below the old one in 1831, makes it lawful for the corporation of the bailiffs and burgesses of Morpeth, if they shall think proper, to pull down the present bridge, and sell the materials belonging to it, we have inserted the accompanying east view of it, and its twin sister the Chapel of Morpeth, to perpetuate in some measure its form and style of architecture; and Mr. Peter Nicholson, architect in Morpeth, has furnished us with the following dimensions of the bridge. The north arch spans 51 feet 6 inches, and from the chord to the summit rises 11 feet 6 inches. The south arch spans 51 feet 8 inches. The breadth of the intrados is 9 feet 2 inches, the archivolt of this arch differing greatly both in projection and figure from those on the north arch. The thickness of the pier is 14 feet 8 inches, and it projects 9 feet from the face of the bridge, forming a salient angle. The parapets are each 9½ inches thick, and consequently the breadth within the interior faces is 11 feet 5 inches, which includes both roadway and footpath. Prior to the Dissolution, the burden of repairing this bridge lay upon its keeper, probably under certain regulations and understandings with the corporation; but, after that period, Edward the Sixth, in consideration of revenues granted to them for that purpose, imposed the burden, not only of maintaining two masters in the school he founded here, but of "the maintenance and annual repair of a certain stone bridge, commonly called Morpeth-brigge," upon the bailiffs and burgesses of that town. The Act for building the new bridge, however, releases them from this charge till the sums of money lent for building it shall have been

repaid; but, after the toll upon it for that purpose ceases, enacts that it and its approaches shall thenceforth be maintained in repair by, and at the expenses of, the said bailiffs and burgesses.

Chapels, in former ages, were very commonly built at the ends of bridges, for the maintenance of chaplains to say divine services in, and to receive the alms of pilgrims and travellers, by way of pontage for the repairs of the bridge. They were also commonly endowed with lands or rents from houses; and there were frequently separate endowments for chantries, oratories, and altars within them; and such was the chapel dedicated to All Saints in Morpeth, which, besides the chantry originally founded in it, had one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, endowed by master Richard of Morpeth, rector of Greystock in Cumberland; besides, as it would seem, one in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, and some annual offerings for the maintenance of lights before crosses in it, and the images of our Saviour and our Lady the Virgin Mary. The west end of the old chapel is occupied as the Grammar School-house; and its chancel forms part of the present chapel, which is an oblong building, measuring 64 feet from east to west, and 42½ from north to south. The ground-floor has two aisles, and four rows of sittings, and over it two spacious galleries, one on the north, the other on the west. It is not parochial, and has no distinct revenue, divine service being voluntarily done here on the Sunday afternoons, and in bad weather in the mornings, by the Rector or his Curate; at other times in the Church, but never at both on the same day. All the sittings in it are private. It has now no burial-ground attached to it, nor any monuments in it; but, formerly, persons had been interred in and around it, as the discovery of human skulls, and other bones, has frequently proved.

The Chantry of All Saints and the Bridge of Morpeth were probably built about the same time, but at what period we have met with no account. They certainly both existed before the year 1300, as appears by John de Greystock's license to Richard de Morpeth to found a chantry "in the chapel built in honour of All Saints, near the Bridge of Morpeth." It was in the patronage of the burgesses and commonalty of Morpeth, as is proved by their gift of it to Adam, called the Rose of Morpeth, on May 17, 1310, for the term of his life; and on the condition of his doing divine services in it, for the good of their predecessors, and of the benefactors of the bridge and chapel, and of all the faithful departed out of this life. The incumbent of this joint institution was usually called "Keeper of the bridge and Chapel of Morpeth"; sometimes the description is "Chaplain of the Chantry of All Saints"; at others, Chaplain and Master "of the same."

The other chantry in this chapel, founded by Richard de Morpeth, who was rector of Greystock in Cumberland in 1303, was dedicated to "Our Lady"; and the revenues of it and of the Chantry of All

Saints, were settled by charter from the crown, dated March 12, 1552, on "the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth," in Morpeth, and for the support of the bridge there. This School-house occupies part of the old chapel, as before described. Its principal room is 41 feet by 18. Its bell is that which belonged to the chantry of Our Lady, and is inscribed in very old capital letters: AVE MARIA, GRATIA PLENA, DOMINVS TECVM.

Just at the dawn of literature in England, two stars of pre-eminent lustre appeared in Morpeth, William Turner and Thomas Gibson, both justly celebrated as divines, physicians, and naturalists; and after the unction of royal bounty was shed upon its school, it was frequently resorted to as a favourite place of classical learning; especially in the latter end of the seventeenth century, when Charles the third Earl of Carlisle, and William the fourth Lord Widdrington, were upon the roll of its scholars, noblemen who in the rebellion of 1715, were on different sides; but who had here contracted a friendship which was highly influential in saving Lord Widdrington from the scaffold.*

Newbigging-by-the-Sea.

[1832, *Part II., pp.* 305, 306.]

Newbigging-by-the-Sea, in Northumberland, stands on the north side of an extensive semicircular bay, which is hemmed by a shore of exceeding fine sands. It has long been a favourite bathing-place.

The chapel stands on the bold headland of the moor, which forms the north and main defence of the harbour. It consists of a tower and nave now in use, and a ruined chancel. The annexed engraving (see Plate II.) supersedes any lengthened account of this neglected but interesting edifice. Its tower has one bell in it, is of good masonry, and graceful form. The nave is 74 feet 9 inches long, by 16 feet wide, and has had a north and south aisle, divided from the middle and remaining aisle by pointed arches, now walled up. In April, 1829, it was dark, dirty, and ruinous; a large gap, which had been made in its east wall in the preceding winter, was very imperfectly filled with straw. Randell's manuscript mentions the "small gallery at the west end," and "at the east end, above the altar table, the king's arms cut in wood in high relief, having been the stern of a ship cast away by a storm." Here are no inscriptions, monuments, or carvings worthy of notice, excepting certain crosses engraven on marbles on the floor of the nave, and on ancient grave-stones, built up in the walls of the church or scattered over the churchyard. The chancel is about 50 feet long, and without a roof. Besides the large east window of five lights, and that on the north of one, it has two on the south, one of three and the other of two lights.

* Hodgson's "History of Northumberland," part ii., vol. ii.

All these have been once glazed, as appears by holes for iron stanchells in their mullions. It has an outer doorway to the south, and one to the north; but the latter of these has formerly opened into a porch or vestry, eight feet by six within. The walls are more modern than the stonework of the windows and doorways, and the needle holes for the scaffolding to build them are still open. The prior and convent of Tynemouth were probably engaged in repairing this part of the chapel when the storm of the Reformation drove them from their work, which their successors, in the impropriation of the Rectory of Woodhorn, have hitherto been excused from finishing.

The manor of Newbigging formerly belonged to the Balliol family, from whom it passed to the families of Valentia, Dreux, Denton, and Widdrington. In 1294 Agnes de Valence, widow of Hugh de Balliol, held this manor in dower, and in that year John de Balliol, King of Scotland, at the assizes in Newcastle, substantiated his family claim to a market to be holden here weekly, on Mondays, by charter of Henry III., and also to a fair granted in 45 Henry III., to be holden yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Bartholomew, which is the day of the dedication of their chapel, and had probably been the day of an old prescriptive fair, immemoriably holden at the place before that time. Hugh de Balliol, indeed, according to the calendar of the Patent Rolls, had had a grant of a market, and an eight days' fair here from King John, in 1203. Henry III., in the forty-third year of his reign, gave to John de Balliol a charter for similar privileges, but two years after made some changes respecting the fair. In Edward II.'s time there was also a charter granted to John de Britanny, Earl of Richmond, respecting a market and fair at Newbigging. The ancient importance of Newbigging-by-the-Sea as a maritime town will, however, be best shown by authentic notices of it from history. Thomas Hatfield, in 1352, granted an indulgence of forty days to all persons within his diocese who, by will or otherwise, would contribute assistance to the repairs and maintenance of the pier of Newbigging, for the security of shipping resorting thither. This pier was built from north to south along the rocks on the north side of the harbour, and seems to have been a sort of breakwater, formed of large rolled masses of basalt and other hard rocks; part of it is still remaining. Wallis says that in his time "some of its piles of wood were conspicuous at low water." How long it had existed prior to Hatfield's time I have seen no account. But Edward II., in 1310, summoned this place to furnish naval assistance for his expedition against Scotland; July 25, 1314, requested the bailiffs of "Newbygyng" to furnish him with one ship for the same purpose; and, in 1316, granted a patent for kayage, or authority to collect tolls for loading or unloading goods upon quays here. In 1333 Edward III. directed them to lay an embargo on all ships within their port, and there to detain them for his use, as well as to send

him a list of all vessels belonging to it, whether at that time in the harbour or absent on voyages. On January 12, 1335, they had an order to release any foreign ship detained there in consequence of prior orders; and in November, in the following year, all their ships belonging to the king's service were summoned to muster with the northern fleet at Orwell, in Suffolk. But the circumstance which most strongly shows the rank in which this port was holden in Edward III.'s time is that of its bailiffs, with those of Lynn, Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other places, each being summoned to send three or four of its most discreet and honest men to attend a council, to be holden at Warwick, under the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Warwick, and others, on matters of great State importance, on the Friday before New Year's Day, 1337, on which day several other cities and towns were summoned to send deputies to a similar council to be holden before the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, on the same business, in London.

The boroughs of Newbigging and Morpeth were each assessed at six shillings in the rate for defraying the expenses of the knights of this shire, at the Parliament holden at Westminster in 1382. After the death of Sir Henry Widdrington in 1518, the town (*villa*) paid a fee-farm rent of £10 11s. Wallis describes it as having "several granaries in it for export from one of the finest bays before it on the coast of this country." "Corn-ships, of about 60 tons burthen, coming up to the town; large ships, farther in, riding in five, six, or seven fathoms water, in security from the tempests from the north and north-east." The granaries are on the beach, with which the lower part of the town street runs parallel; the other part of the town, which is neat and well built, lies along the road which leads to Seaton and the fords of the Wansbeck. One of the best houses in the place belongs to Sir C. L. Monck, Bart., of Belsay Castle, and another, which adjoins the inn, and formerly made part of it, to Henry Tulip, Esq., of Brunton. Many of the others are let as lodgings to families who frequent the place for the benefit of health and sea-bathing. . . . The ancient hospital of Newbigging stood about a quarter of a mile from the town, at the place on the roadside to North Seaton now called Spital House.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

[1757, *p.* 529.]

As some colliers were lately sinking a new pit on Gateshead Moor, near Newcastle, they found the entire skeleton of a man of a gigantic size, in a bed of stiff clay, about seven feet from the surface. Near the skeleton were found three small pieces of very ancient coin. The person, when living, must have been near eight feet high; the bones lay compact, measuring seven feet eight inches, and must have lain there many hundred years.

[1770, *p.* 391.]

A ship of a very ancient construction was lately discovered and weighed up near Newcastle, the keel of which is upwards of 70 feet; her planks overlap one another, and she appears to be Spanish built, and is supposed to be one of the ships sunk at the Spanish invasion.

[1790, *Part II.*, *p.* 1082.]

The ring (see the accompanying Plate, Fig. 6) was lately found in digging a grave at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is of silver, and the letters are not similar to any characters known by me. I am inclined to believe them to be in the Russian dialect. The shape of a key in the centre of the inscription has something uncommon in it. I have enclosed an impression of the ring in red wax, which may be more intelligible than my rude sketch of it. PALÆOPHILUS.

[1813, *Part I.*, *p.* 334.]

St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was erected about the fifteenth century. The following is a description of its tower:

Width of tower, 40 feet. Proportionable height. Five stories to the battlements of the tower. Doorway to first story, and one window to each front of second, third, and fourth story; to the fifth story, on each front, two magnificent windows. Flying or intersecting ribs on the summit of the tower, replete with mouldings and corresponding ornaments. These ribs bearing on their centre an efficient perforated lantern and spire.* Characteristic pinnacles, great and small at the angles and centre of each front of the tower, with battlements, demy ditto, crockets, and terminating "vanes"; pinnacles to the lantern, with crockets and "vanes"; spire, with crockets and a "vane" (number of vanes thirteen), with eight small buttress-flying arches, for the support and embellishment of the several pinnacles. AN ARCHITECT.

[1813, *Part I.*, *p.* 417.]

After what has been advanced of the tower of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (see Plate II.), little more need be added than to observe that the ribs or bows springing from the four turrets at the angles of the design, by meeting in an intersecting direction, support the lantern, and spire, and pinnacles. The construction is singular and mighty—not only from the elegance of form, but for the bold and decisive masonry. It appears that at the termination of the buttresses, running, as it were, into the very turrets themselves, are small statues. If it may be judged from this engraving, and drawings of the same subject in possession of different gentlemen, the whole of the decorations remain unaltered (among which are the questionable

* Illuminated anciently for the conduct of travellers by night, as at Old Bow Church, London.

vanes," thirteen in number); they, perhaps, in some respects, convince "an old correspondent" that such embellishments are the only true finish for pinnacles, finials, etc.—at least, of the fifteenth-century style. AN ARCHITECT.

[1841, *Part I., p.* 154.]

Brand, in his "History of Newcastle," vol. i., p. 262, in speaking of St. Nicholas Church, states that "this steeple contained originally but five bells; the peal at present consists of eight. The three latter additional ones were given by the Corporation of Newcastle, who appear," etc. Of these, three must be very old, having inscriptions in black-letter characters round them; those round the other bells are in Roman letters, and the whole are as follow:

First bell.—"✠ ✠ ✠ RALPH REED ESQ MAYOR FRANCIS JOHNSON ESQ SHERIF 1717 R: PHELPS LONDINI FECIT."

Second bell.—The same inscription.

Third bell.—"✠ WHEN · THIS · TOWER · S · COVRT · TO · THIS · HEIGHT · YOW ✠ ✠ SEE · IT · WAS · BVILT · WHEN · 1658 · · · I · H ✠ ·"

This bell has the town's armorial bearings on it. I find that when Robert Trollop,

"Who made yon stones roll up," etc.,

was building the Exchange on the Sandhill, Newcastle, in 1658-59 (pictured in Brand's "History," vol. ii., p. 217), he was sent by the Corporation to London to have "a set of chymes" made for the tower of the spire; but it had been found too weak for the weight of them, and this bell was given to St. Nicholas.

Fourth bell.—"✠ Dulcis Sisto Melis Campana Docor Micaelis."

This bell has the armorial bearings of "a chevron between three pots" three times repeated.

Fifth bell.—"THOMAS MEALS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1791."

Sixth bell.—"✠ O mater dia mecana birgo maria."

A small figure of the Virgin and Child and another female figure are added.

Seventh bell.—"✠ Sum Nicholaius Ouans Cunctis Modulamina Promans."

Eighth bell.—"CUTHBERT SMITH ESQ MAYOR WILLIAM POWELL SHERIFF 1754 THOS LESTER & THOS PACK."

There is now a ninth bell, called "the Major," and was left by will by the late Major George Anderson, of Newcastle, and of Hawthorn, in the county of Durham, who was buried in St. Nicholas September 10, 1831. It was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Hawks and Co., of Gateshead, by James Harrison, of Barton-upon-Humber, November, 1833, and weighs 8,021 lb., being 5 feet in height, and the diameter of its lip being 6 feet 9 inches, and has his armorial bearings upon it. JOHN BELL.

[1844, *Part II., p.* 248.]

During some late repairs and cleaning in the fine old church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the workmen, on tearing away some panelling around the altar, under the sill of the great east window, discovered, sunk into the wall, and beneath the two most southern mullions of the window, a finely-sculptured stone, representing the crucifixion, surmounted by a beautiful moulding (which has probably extended all along the window), and inscribed below the cross in black letter, "Merci Jhsu." The cross has originally been painted red, and the other prominences black.

The stone, which is probably monumental, is about 5½ feet in height.

The sculpture within the tablet has originally been very beautiful and in high relief; but the Goths, in 1783, who then *beautified* the church, in order to make the filthy panelling lie to the wall, ordered the masons to chip off the prominences. The moulding on the top, however, is perfect. GEO. B. RICHARDSON.

[1843, *Part I., p.* 300.]

Two stained-glass windows have been recently placed in the new church of St. Peter, Newcastle, the work of Mr. Wailes, of that town. One is in the chancel, and contains the figures of the Apostles St. John and St. James the Greater. As this part of the church contains six windows of two lights each, the opportunity is presented of depicting the twelve Apostles. The unavoidable want of an east window will be, in a great measure, supplied by a large historical picture on which an artist of ability is at present engaged. The other specimen of Mr. Wailes's art is an *obituary window*, to the memory of the late Vicar of Newcastle, the first of the kind, it is believed, in the diocese. . . . The window is about 17 feet in height, by nearly 6 feet in breadth, of the decorated style of the early part of the fourteenth century, and consists of three lights, surmounted by three quatrefoils. In the highest quatrefoil is represented the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, and in the two lower ones the Adoration and offering of the Magi to the infant Saviour. In the centre light the principal figure is our Lord holding in his hands the emblems of universal dominion, and in the other two lights stand St. Peter and St. Andrew, each of the brothers being marked by his proper ecclesiastical distinction. Below the principal figure is a representation of the late Vicar, in stole and surplice, kneeling before a litany desk, and on each side are two angels bearing scrolls, on which is inscribed, out of the Vulgate:

"Quod cogitasti domum ædificare nomini meo, bene fecisti hoc ipsum mente tractans."

At the foot of the window, and running continuously through the three lights, is the following inscription :

"In piam memoriam patris desideratissimi Joannis Dodd, Novi Castri super Tinam per XIV. annos Vicarii, cujus consilio, patrocinio, ope hæc Sancti Petri Ecclesia ædificari cœpta est, A. S. MDCCCXL. fenestram haucce picturatam sua impensa ponendam curavit, A. S. MDCCCXLII. Gulielmus Dodd, Ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ in eodem municipio Curator Perpetuus."

The window is placed at the extremity of the south aisle, and forms a remarkably interesting feature of the internal decoration of the building. The church is just completed, and there is but one opinion concerning it—that for beauty and correctness of architecture it is not surpassed by any church of the same dimensions in the North of England. Nearly one half of the whole accommodation, which is adapted for 1,200 persons, is to be devoted to the gratuitous use of the poor.

[1844, *Part I., p.* 637.]

On March 29, in demolishing the Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which was formerly the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, were found four coffin-lids, and part of another, engraved with crosses flory in outline. One of them has a wheel-headed cross between a large knife and a sword.

Old Bewick.

[1865, *Part II., pp.* 217, 218.]

The ruined chapel of Old Bewick, situated in a remote part of Northumberland, about half-way between Alnwick and Wooler, consists of nave, chancel, and semicircular apse ; part of the roof of the latter remaining and consisting of a rubble vault. The rudely-ornamented capital of the north pier of the chancel-arch remains, and there are indications of an arch separating the chancel from the apse ; there are south doors to nave and chancel, and an aperture on the north wall of the nave ; on the south side of the nave are the remains of a window, partly destroyed by an insertion of later date, probably 1695, when the chapel appears to have been repaired, according to an inscription on a slab in the churchyard. On the south side of the apse are the remains of an Early Decorated window; the original wall has evidently been tampered with for its insertion. There are three small windows in the apse, all in a state of decay. At the eastern end are two rude buttresses. A few monumental stones figured with the incised cross lie scattered about ; two have been used to form part of the chancel steps. The burying-ground appears to have been used down to the middle of the last century ; upon a stone near the chancel door is the following :

"All you that come my grave to see,
What I am now so must you be.

"Here lyeth the Body of Robert Thompson, who died April 26, 1759, aged 48 ; also Eleanor his wife, June ye 2d, aged 37."

The ville of Bewick was given to the monks of Tynemouth by Queen Matilda about 1107, and the chapel probably erected shortly afterwards.

Thomas and Alexander, clerks of Bewick, occur 24 Edward I., March 19, 1577-78: "Bewicke affia' dni. contra Johem. Rushall"; "That the rode loft is not cleane taken downe."

There are no remains of the town of Bewick to which Henry III. granted a weekly market and fairs at stated times. The foundations of a peel-tower may be traced at the side of the high road.

For the guidance of pedestrian archæologists who may wish to visit this interesting ruin, I may state the nearest railway-station is Belford, from which it is distant about six miles. EDWARD THOMPSON.

Simonburn.

[1806, *Part II., p.* 894.]

By the 44th Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry it appears that the rectory of Simonburn, belonging to Greenwich Hospital, is 30 miles long and 14 miles broad. Dr. Scott, the present rector, estimates it now at £3,000 a year; and when the intended enclosure is carried into effect, he thinks it will be worth £5,000 a year. There are three places of worship—the church at Simonburn and two chapels, one at Ballingham and one at Falstone. The latter is a perpetual curacy, endowed by Queen Anne's bounty, and in the gift of the rector of Simonburn. The present rector was presented in 1771. S. B.

Tynemouth.

[1798, *Part I., p.* 17.]

Tynemouth Castle is mentioned as walled and fortified in 3 Richard II. It was also mentioned as one of the castles garrisoned in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. When Camden wrote his "Britannia" it was in good repair. His words are: "It is called Tinmouth Castle, and glories in a strong and stately castle." During the Civil Wars it was again turned into a fortress, and was besieged and taken by the Scots in 1644. The sum of £5,000 was ordered by the Parliament to repair this and the works of Newcastle. Colonel Lilburne was made governor of it, who, with the garrison, declared for the King. The news reaching Newcastle, Sir Arthur Hesilrige, with the forces under his command, marched against it, which, after a smart defence, they took. The besiegers, wanting ladders, entered through the embrasures and port-holes in the face of the guns playing against them. W. P.

Warkworth.

[1822, *Part II., p.* 17.]

Warkworth Bridge is chiefly remarkable for its situation, and the fortified gateway on the south end of it. Its arches are ribbed, a

mode of building bridges which probably owed its origin to necessity and economy. . . . This bridge is built over the Coquet, near the confluence of that river with the sea. The tide ebbs and flows through it, and during the greater part of the year there is a fishery for salmon immediately below it. The history of the gateway upon it is obscure, though there can be no doubt that it had its origin in the days of the border feuds between England and Scotland, and was intended as a security to Warkworth against the hostile incursions of the Scots, when that town was reckoned among the northern ports, and was comparatively of much greater importance than it is at present.

The Coquet forms a fine natural foss round the whole of the town, excepting a neck of land on the south, which was occupied and defended by the castle, and the gateway on the bridge protected the town from predatory visitors on the north. ARCHÆUS.

Willymoteswick Castle.

[1822, *Part I., pp.* 401, 402.]

The annexed view is a representation of the only remaining tower of the ancient castle of Willymoteswick, Northumberland. It is a name which Wallis interprets thus: "The *mote*, or keep, and villa of William." Bishop Ridley spells it "Willimountswick," and his friend Dr. Turner has it "Willowmontiswich, now Willowmont." The willow-tree, in the dialect of Northumberland, is certainly still called a "willey"; but "Willimoteswick" is both the common and the most ancient orthography of this name; and "mote" here is clearly Saxon, and means court or meeting, both of which at first were usually holden in the open air in ciruse, surrounded with a trench and vallum, and afterwards in castles, towers, and town-halls, and manor-houses.

The old distich,

"Willy, Willy Waeshale!
Keep off my castle,"

used in the North in the game of limbo, contains the true etymon of the adjective "Willy."

This place is pleasantly seated on a woody knoll at the meeting of the South Tyne and Blackcleugh Burn. The farm offices and foundations of walls show that in former times it had been an extensive fortress.

Of its early history little is known. "Hudard de Willimothwic" is witness to a grant of land in "Witelaw" to the canons of Hexham by Adam de Tindale in the time of Henry II.; also "Vdard de Willimoteswick," the same person, occurs in a deed respecting Nunwick in the same reign. It does not occur in the list of castles and towers in Northumberland made out about the year 1460, though

the family of Ridley were then in possession of the estate, and their name is not unfrequent in private muniments respecting Smith Tindall long before that time.

Odard de Ridley is a witness to a deed respecting Slaging Ford, in Knaresdale, in 1280; Nicholas de Ridley to an entail of the manor of Weliamston and other property in 1353; and Hugh de Redley occurs in the "Hiis testibus" of deeds about the manors of Haltwhistle and Colanwode in 1372, and about lands in Redesdale, 2 Ric. II., 1378.

The Survey of the Borders made December 2, 1542, says:

"At Wyllymountswyke ys a good toure and a stone house ioyninge thereunto of the inherytaunce of Nycolas Ridley, kepte in good repa'c'ons."

A herald's pedigree of the Ridleys of Willymoteswick derives them from Thomas Ridley, a descendant of Bryan Ridley, of Ridley Hall, in the county of Chester. This Thomas is there made to marry Julian, daughter and heiress of Sir Lambert Burdett, of Ridley, in Northumberland; but the pedigree has neither dates nor authorities in support of its assertions, and the copies of it in the British Museum and other places are so much at variance with each other that very little reliance can be placed on any of them.

On good authority, however, we know that Hugh de Ridley of Willymoteswick was High Sheriff of Northumberland for four years, from 1508 to 1511. The will of his son Nicholas* is dated October 25, 16 Elizabeth; and an inquisition taken at Corbridge, September 21, 28 Elizabeth, after the death of Nicholas, the grandson of the said Hugh, shows that besides Willymoteswick, Ridley Hall, Beltingham, and Hensaugh, the family had other considerable estates in the parish of Haltwhistle at that time. This last Nicholas was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1570. He died January 1, 1585, and was succeeded in his estates by his brother William,† from whom Willymoteswick descended to his son William, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave of Norton, knt. This latter William died 4 Charles I., in which reign this place is returned as holden by Richard Musgrave, Esq.

Under the Commonwealth, and in the reign of Charles II., the estate, with other property in its neighbourhood, is charged in the county rate upon a rental of £740 a year as the property of Francis Nevill, of Chevett, in the county of York, Esq. Since the beginning of the last century it has been in the possession of the Blacketts of Matfen.

* March 1, 15 Henry VIII., divers lands in South Tindall were granted to Sir Nicholas Ridley, Knt., and Hugh Ridley, Esq.

† Cole's Escheats.

The following articles are omitted :

1791, part i., pp. 9-11. Particular description of the Cheviot Hills.

1791, part i., p. 325. Present state of Newcastle.

1794, part ii., p. 1094. Extract from collections for the county of Northumberland.

1852, part ii., pp. 474-486. Topography of ancient Newcastle (a paper read at the Newcastle Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, August 31, 1852).

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library :*

Prehistoric Antiquities :—Flint arrow-heads found at Ancroft Moor, Copeland Castle, Hauxley, Kyloe and Norham ; Celtic remains at Broughlow, Chesters and Ingram Hill ; tumulus at Fesmond ; barrow at Haltwhistle ; British village and hut dwellings and circles at Linhope ; large animal teeth at South Tyneside.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 10, 11, 65, 97, 139, 264, 282, 289.

Roman Remains :—Chesters, Corbridge, Hexham, High Rochester, Housesteeds, Milfield Hill, Newcastle, Risingham.—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., pp. 245-259 ; part ii., p. 592.

Folklore :—Customs on Carling Sunday ; proverbs ; rag wells.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 31, 32, 143-146 ; *Dialect and Word-Lore*, pp. 8-17, 81, 325.

Ecclesiology :—Church bells at Morpeth, Newcastle and Tynemouth ; font-cover at St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 184-195.

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